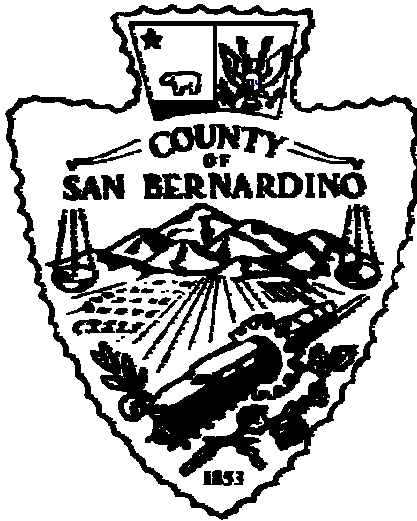


COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/PUBLIC SERVICES GROUP
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



2002

CEDS

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Submitted as a requirement for funding to the
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO



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Community Development Division

DEBORAH FRYE
Business Development Specialist

KATHLEEN L. ROBLES
Business Development Specialist

JOLYN CREAGER
Economic and Community Development Technician

Department of Economic and Community Development
290 North "D" Street, San Bernardino, CA. 92415-0040
(909) 388-0838; Fax (909) 388-0820

Preface

“Our mission. . . is to help our partners across the nation (states, regions, and communities) create wealth and minimize poverty by promoting a favorable business environment to attract private capital investments and high-skill/high-wage jobs through world-class capacity building, planning, infrastructure investments, research grants and strategic initiatives.”

**U.S. Assistant Secretary David Sampson,
Department of Labor – January 11, 2002**

In the coming years, the economic challenge to County of San Bernardino's leaders is clear – ways must be found for the County to improve the quality of life for our residents while remaining one of America's fastest growing regions. Economic growth, like increases in population, is going to occur within our County whether we plan for it or not. However, growth by itself does not equal a better standard of living; quantity does not engender quality. However quality economic growth does equate to a better quality of life - and this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for 2002 will assist the County by identifying the needs, analyzing and evaluating the data, and documenting the present and potential future economic conditions of the County's economy.

The CEDS identifies key economic components and addresses factors which may negatively and/or positively impact the County's growth and development. Within the CEDS – 2002, are descriptions of projects for consideration by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for funding. These projects provide consistency with the County's economic development vision, objectives, goals, and strategies as presented herein.

Labor market and demographic data from the 2000 Census, where available, has been used to assess the growth and economic expansion of the County. The 2000 Census data has been used in order to provide a factual profile of the County. Supplementary information has also been provided by local, state, and federal agencies and organizations. This information shall also serve as a valuable resource for economic development purposes.

The County of San Bernardino Workforce Investment Board (WIB) Economic Development Sub-Committee has contributed its expertise in the preparation of this document by providing input regarding local conditions, economic analysis, project evaluation, and the development of appropriate strategies. In addition to the WIB committee, the following County organizations/groups/documents have supplied information for and/or supported the preparation of this document:

- **County Groups/Departments:**

Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures, Department of Economic and Community Development, Redevelopment, Department of Land Use Services, Department of Public Works, Human Services System Group, and Jobs and Employment Services Department

- **City economic development/redevelopment departments:**

24 cities.

- **Regional groups:**

Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone, Chambers of Commerce, Economic Council of Pass Area Communities, High Desert Opportunity, Inland Empire Economic Partnership, Inland Valley Development Authority, Morongo Basin Economic Development Consortium, SANBAG, and SCAG.

- **Educational organizations:**

Colleges, universities, community colleges, regional occupational programs, college extension programs, and private trade schools.

- **Documents:**

2000 Census, Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone Five Year Extension Application, County of San Bernardino February 2000 Economic Strategic Plan, County of San Bernardino Proposed 2000-2005 Consolidated Plan and 2001-2002 Action Plan, EDD labor information, and the Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium Action Plan.

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SECTION I

CEDS Resolution and Minority Representation

**COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE**

**RESOLUTION 2002-1
THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

WHEREAS, the County of San Bernardino Workforce Investment Board Economic Development Committee/Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee ("Committee") is responsible for the planning and coordination of economic development activities to stimulate new private and public investments to provide employment and growth opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the Committee is organized in accordance with federal requirements of the Economic Development Administration to broadly represent the area including representation of local government, business, and other community interests; and

WHEREAS, the committee has prepared a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy as a guide for economic development activities.


THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the CEDS Committee does hereby adopt the 2002 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the County of San Bernardino.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 20th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2002.

AYES: COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Phil Cothran, Ken Clark, Patrick Caffery, Keith Lee, Jeanette Hayhurst, Donna Stone


NOES: COMMITTEE MEMBERS: None

ABSENT: COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Betterley, Brady, Francia, Gallo, Marshall, Nelson Ollila, Roberts Yamada



PHIL COTHAN
Chairman

ATTEST:



Stephanie Soto, Secretary

Date: January 2, 2002 State: California
County: San Bernardino
Prepared By: Deborah Frye
Title: Business Development Specialist

1. The percentage of minority representation on an CEDS Committee must be at least as large as the minority percentage of the population in the area. If there is an Executive Committee, its membership must reflect the ratio of the minority representation on the CEDS Committee.
2. Minority representation should be selected by representative of the leading minority groups or organizations of the area, meeting in a closed session.

f. Plans and Time Schedule (if needed) for making changes in minority representation: The Board of Supervisors will continue to make appointments to the CEDS Committee as the need arises.

SECTION II

Analysis

Section II. Analysis

A. *Introduction*

The enhancement of economic development and accompanying strategies begins with a vision. From this vision, objectives evolve that set goals to provide direction and commitment to those actions necessary for the accomplishment of economic growth. Consequently, resources are energized and plans put into action. The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), prepared by the County of San Bernardino, identifies this vision along with objectives, goals, resources, and strategic actions to be taken. This CEDS gives direction towards a durable commitment to countywide and community-specific economic development.

The County's overall economy continues to grow with increases in total employment, population, and income. However, this growth is not realized in many sub-sector economies of the County. This is especially seen within areas of the Mojave Desert. Current unemployment in some of these areas range from 7% to over 12% and the welfare rates may exceed three times the unemployment rate.

To address these areas and others economic deficient segments of the County, this CEDS has accomplished the following crucial tasks:

- Defined objectives and goals for the economic development of the County on a countywide and sub-sector economic basis
- Identified, for future creation, high quality jobs suitable for the County's resources of a diverse population, transportation hubs, land, and educational facilities
- Connected business retention, expansion, and attraction efforts with appropriate resources
- Identified actions to help stave off the exodus of businesses from the areas surrounding past and any future military base closures
- Provided a consensus vision of what the citizens want for the County's future
- Established the operating rules for achieving that vision
- Continues to support entry into the global economy

The analysis presented here identifies key resources that continue to avail themselves for the benefit of economic development. These resources include, but are not limited to:

- affordable land
- educational and training institutions
- reasonably priced housing
- transportation infrastructure
- available labor market
- citizenry of the County

After identifying the attributes of the County, five sub-sector economies are defined. These sub-sector economies are:

- the North Desert
- the Mountains
- the East Valley
- the West Valley
- the Morongo Basin

Further analysis of the reported data reveals the economic trends, challenges, and external forces affecting the countywide economy and the analysis of the sub-sector economies. The concluding portion of this section addresses the economic partners accessible to the County and their participation in the strategic actions identified for economic gain and support.

B. Background

1. General Description of the County of San Bernardino

San Bernardino County is the largest County in the contiguous United States, consisting of 20,164 square miles. The County contains 24 incorporated cities, has a diverse population of more than 1.7 million (2000 Census) and covers more territory than the states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Jersey combined.

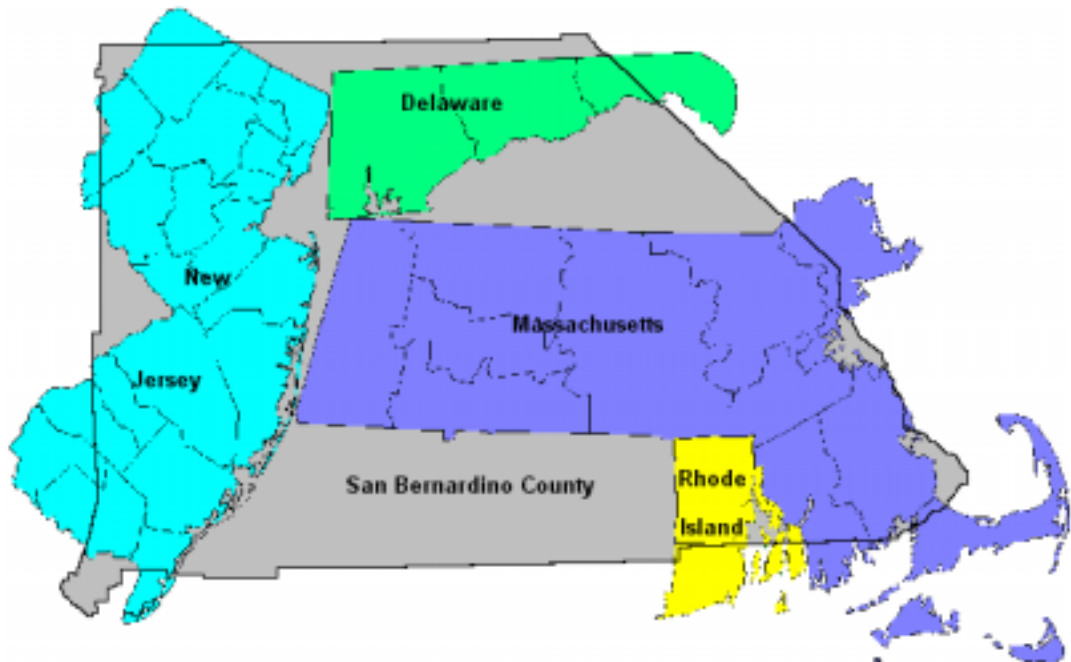


Figure 1 – County of San Bernardino Area

Source: County of San Bernardino Economic and Community Development

Additionally, while less than 5% of the State's population resides in the County, its population is greater than that of Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Delaware, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont. According to the National Association of Counties – 2000, the County has become one of the fastest growing urban counties in the State of California.

The County is bordered on the west by Los Angeles County, Orange County and Kern County, on the east by the Colorado River, on the south by Riverside County, on the north by Inyo County, and on the northeast corner by Clark County, Nevada.



Figure 2 – Location Map for County of San Bernardino

Source: County of San Bernardino Economic and Community Development

There are three distinct geographic regions within the County boundaries – the Valley, the Mountains, and the Desert. These areas are extremely diversified and offer a wide variety of attractions, amenities, and economic opportunities.

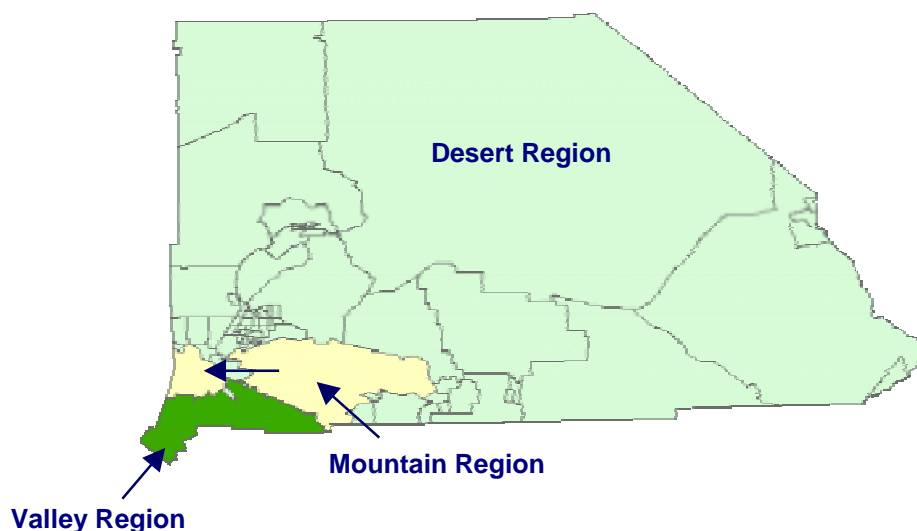


Figure 3 – Regions of the County of San Bernardino

Source: County of San Bernardino Economic and Community Development

The Valley portion of the County borders Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside counties and is approximately 40 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The entire fertile valley area encompasses 540 square-miles and holds approximately 80% of the County's population. Agriculture continues to play a large role in the economy of this region. Though the citrus industry has declined dramatically over the past 20 years, milk, eggs and other dairy products continue as major contributors to the agricultural activity of the valley.

Bordering the north end of the Valley is the Mountain region, consisting of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountain ranges. Elevations range from 3,500 feet along the rolling foothills to the 11,502-foot summit of Mount San Gorgonio, the highest peak in Southern California. The region contains approximately 870 square-miles of forests, meadows, and lakes. State and federal governments maintain 715 square-miles of the forest area, with the majority of terrain falling within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

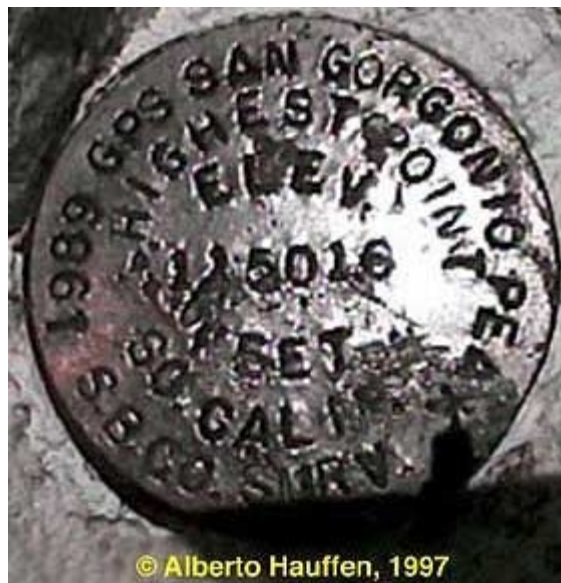


Figure 4 – Mount San Grogornio Summit

Source: ©Albert Hauffen, 1997 - <http://www.sgwa.org/gallery/marker.htm>

The San Bernardino Mountains represent about two-thirds of the mountain region, with the San Gabriel Mountains making up the remainder. The San Bernardino Mountains feature four large lakes – Big Bear Lake, Silverwood Lake, Lake Arrowhead, Lake Gregory, and many smaller lakes. The mountain region is the perfect setting for year-round sports and recreational opportunities. Water sports dominate the long, hot summer days and winter snow offers some of the best skiing in Southern California.

The Desert region embodies almost 95% of San Bernardino County. One major attribute of the Desert region is the Mojave River, the primary water source for area residents and one of the few rivers in the North American continent that flow in a northerly direction traversing 100 miles to its terminus at Soda Dry Lake.

a. Political Geography

San Bernardino County contains a wealth of open space areas, which include many scenic resources that provide opportunities for tourism, filmmaking, and photo shooting. In addition, these areas are particularly suited for park and recreation purposes. The Table 1 outlines land area in San Bernardino County that is under state and federal control:

Table 1 – Jurisdictional Control of Open Space Lands

Source: San Bernardino County General Plan 1989, Revised 1998

	Land Area - Acres	Land Area - Sq. Miles	%
Entire County	12,904,960	20,164	100.0%
Army Corps of Engineers	2,926	5	.10%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	71,627	112	.60%
Bureau of Land Mgmt. (U.S.)	7,035,092	10,992	54.6%
Bureau of Reclamation (U.S.)	36,212	57	.30%
Federal Aviation Agency	1,075	2	.10%
Fish & Wildlife (U.S.)	7,612	12	.10%
Military	1,867,538	2,918	14.5%
National Forest	467,522	730	3.7%
National Park Service	167,523	262	1.3%
State Lands	209,920	328	1.7%
Total Public Land	9,867,520	15,418	77.00%
Total Private Land	3,037,440	4,746	23.00%

b. Land Use

Land use in the County is governed by the San Bernardino County General Plan. The General Plan is a constitution for development. It uses both text delineating policy and maps to provide a guide for land use. It represents the County's official position on development and resource management. The position is expressed in goals, policies and actions regarding the physical, social and economic environments, both now and in the long-range future. A copy can be located on the Internet at:

http://www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/General_Plan/Default.asp

The General Plan is being updated over the next two years.

Further guidelines can be found within the San Bernardino County Development Code. The Development Code implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by regulating land uses within the unincorporated areas of the County. Each piece of property is assigned a "zone" or "land use district" which describes the rules under which that land may be used. These districts, such as "RS" for single-family residential or "CG" for general commercial, cover in general terms the range of uses allowable within the land use district that has been assigned to the property. The Code also establishes specific development standards for each district and the procedures to follow in order to approve a particular use. A copy of the Development Code can be located on the Internet at:

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/devcode.htm>

The following are brief definitions of some of the land uses that are allowed. Additional information on land uses and types can be found in the General Plan and the Development Code.

(1) Agricultural Land Use Types

- Crop Production. A primary use of the land which includes cultivation of open field or greenhouse crops, fruits, vegetables, grain, fibers, flowers, ornamental and nursery plant materials for wholesale or retail sales and ultimate consumption by others.
- Animal Raising. A primary use of the land which includes animal husbandry activities for the production of animal products which will be consumed by others. Additional animals may be raised as accessory uses.

- Agricultural Support Services. These uses are supportive of the farm community and are fully compatible with agricultural uses. These include but are not limited to farm machinery equipment and supplies, farm produce sales and supplies, farm products packaging and processing, feed storage, animal husbandry services, animal waste processing and agricultural chemicals.
- Commercial Kennels and Catteries. The keeping of more than five (5) dogs or five (5) cats for breeding, boarding, and or sale.

(2) Residential Land Use Types

- Single dwelling unit. A detached structure or combination of structures designed and/or used to house not more than one family, including all domestic employees of such family in which is provided provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.
- Multiple dwelling unit. A multiple dwelling unit is a series or combination of dwelling units, attached or detached, designed to house more than one family with individual, shared or no kitchen privileges (e.g. apartments, condominiums, boarding houses, and residential hotels).
- Social Care Facility. Any facility in the general classification of boarding home for aged persons, boarding home for children, day care home for children, day nursery, nursing home or parent-child boarding home.
- Mobile Home Park. An area or tract of land designed as a single unit where spaces for two or more mobile homes used for human habitation are rented or leased on a monthly or greater basis, or owned separately.

(3) Commercial Land Use Types

- Professional Services. Establishments which provide advice, designs, information, medical treatment, commercial education, consultation, travel, job placement, advertising, finance, insurance and real estate services, generally from an office with no on-site storage of goods.

- Retail Trade/Personal Services. Establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. Also includes activities which primarily provide for care of the person or their apparel, and which are typically needed frequently or recurrently.
- Open Lot Services. Commercial establishments which are primarily involved in the delivery of their service from an open lot with relatively few support structures.
- Lodging Services. Establishments engaged in the provision of lodging, normally on a daily or weekly basis with incidental food, alcoholic beverages, sales and service intended for the convenience of the guests at a hotel, motel, tourist court or recreational vehicle park. Recreational vehicle parks shall not exceed twelve (12) spaces per acre.
- Recreation/Entertainment Services. Establishments that provide leisure time activities and services which involve many people in a public assembly use where people either participate individually or are entertained by an activity.
- Repair Services. Establishments engaged in the provision of repair services to individuals, households, and firms.
- Convenience/Support Services. Establishments that provide convenience or support services to people in employment locations or to the traveling public in locations away from developed commercial centers. These limited services include food, beverage, gasoline, retail services, and minor automobile service.
- Primary signs. Billboards.

(4) Industrial Land Use Types

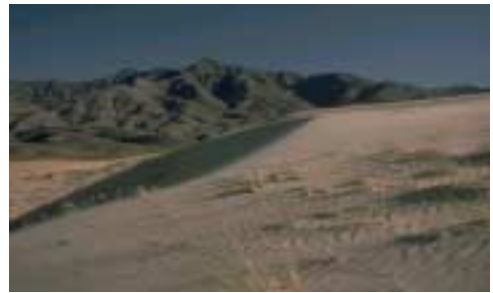
- Manufacturing Operations. The on-site production of goods by methods other than agricultural or extractive in nature.

- Wholesale/Warehouse Operations. Establishments that would normally use medium to large industrial buildings for the assembly, storage, distribution and display of commodities for sale to community or regional retailers, manufacturers, agricultural, institutional or professional uses. The facility includes office space as well.
- Contract/Construction Services. Establishments that are mainly engaged in construction activities and storage on lots other than construction sites.
- Salvage Operations. Establishments involved in the storage, sale, wholesale and processing of salvage materials. These uses create major disruption to an environment of an area, even when carefully regulated. Dust, dirt, noise, and unsightly conditions often prevail with these operations. This land use classification does not include recycling collection facilities.

c. Geology



Mojave Desert



Kelso Sand Dunes

Source: <http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu>

The County is located near the boundary of two major tectonic plates – the Pacific and American – generally marked by the San Andreas Fault Zone. The San Andreas Fault extends through the mountain and inland valley regions of the County along with the San Jacinto Fault.

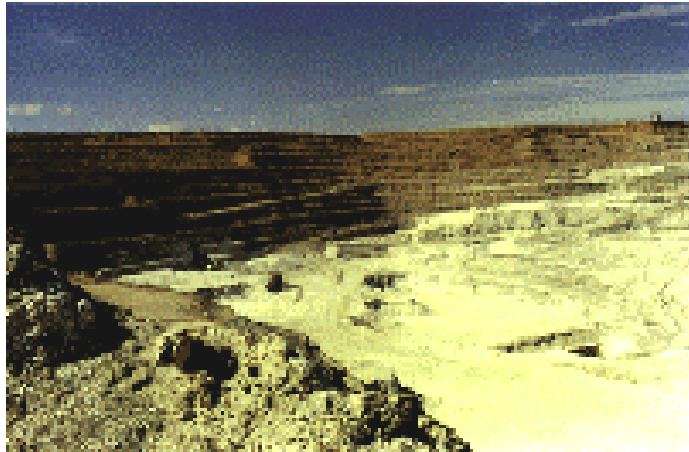
Five other major faults exist within the County: Chino-Elsinore, Cucamonga, Pinto Mountains, Garlock, and Manix.

To secure the health and safety of the citizens of California, the California Public Resources Code, Division 2 - Geology, Mines, and Mining - Chapter 7.5 - Earthquake Fault Zoning was adopted and subsequently updated on January 29, 2002. This chapter is also known as and may be cited as Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The purpose of Chapter 7.5, is to provide for the adoption and

administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by cities and counties in implementation of the general plan that is in effect in any city or county. Chapter 7.5 is intended to provide policies and criteria to assist cities, counties, and state agencies in the exercise of their responsibility to prohibit the location of developments and structures for human occupancy across active faults. Further information may be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/codes/prc/chap-7-5.htm>

d. Mining



Surface mining pit

Source: <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/smmm/index.htm>

Minerals are a foremost natural resource in the County. The only other place in the world that has all of the rare earth minerals together in one locality, other than San Bernardino County, is Russia.

Ninety percent of all County mining is in the Desert and the remaining 10% is in the Valley. Limestone and aggregate are the primary mined products. Mineral resources are an integral part of development and economic well being of the County. The wise conservation, extraction, and processing of those mineral resources are essential to meeting the needs of society.

The importance of the mineral industry to the County, State, and nation is growing along with demand for minerals. The increases in transportation and energy costs have increased the value of the County's mineral resources, because of our proximity to the Southern California consumption region. Even with the increase in recycling, a large supply and demand gap must be filled with newly mined minerals.

New mineral resources discoveries are being made; however, development of those resources into operating mines is a long and costly process. While most land uses have options to site development, mineral extraction is limited to the site where the minerals naturally occur.

Mineral deposits are controlled by geological conditions and the extraction of minerals is affected by the availability and cost of manpower, equipment, energy, water, transportation, technology, potential conflicts with other resources, and by government regulations. A positive mineral resource management policy will reduce our dependence on foreign sources for mineral resources and help reduce the cost of minerals imported from other areas of the country. Mineral resources should be protected and managed, or they will be lost due to the encroachment of incompatible land uses. As these resources are discovered, they must be recognized, mined, or protected for future use.

Mining must take place in diverse areas, in which geologic, topographic, climatic, biological and social conditions differ significantly. Mining operations and reclamation plans must vary accordingly. Mining operations should be designed and reviewed to allow maximum extraction of mineral resources, yet assure minimal disturbance to the environment. Reclamation plans may vary throughout the different regions and environments within the County, but still must contain provisions for the optimal extraction of mineral resources as well as the protection and subsequent beneficial uses of the mined lands.

There are many naturally occurring mineral resources identified in San Bernardino County. The State Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology is also in the process of identifying lands within the County with the potential for mineral resource recovery. It is in the best interest of the County to recognize these resource areas and areas with the potential for resources. Compliance with the requirements of the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) and conservation of these resources will assure that they are available for future generations.

e. Geography

The County is comprised of three distinct geographical regions: the Mojave Desert, Mountains, and Inland Valley. As Table 2 indicates, each region is topographically, climatically, and demographically unique. Of the County's 20,164 square miles, approximately 95% is desert with the remainder consisting of valley and mountain areas.

Table 2 – Regions of the County of San Bernardino

Source: County of San Bernardino – Facts

Region	Population	Number of Incorporated Cities	Topographic Characterizations	Climate
Desert	461,547	8	95% of total land area	Arid
Mountains	51,283	1	San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountain Ranges	Mild to below freezing
Inland Valley	1,196,604	15	480 sq. miles of the southwest portion of the County	Temperate

f. Climate

The regional climate of the County can vary in temperature from approximately 10° in the mountain areas (winter) to 120°+ in Death Valley (summer) with an average annual rainfall that ranges between 30" to less than 5" respectively. These variations are due to the vast array of geological land formations that extend from below mean sea level (msl) to 11,502 feet above msl.

g. Natural Resources

Many rivers and lakes are also found throughout the County. The Mojave Desert contains the Colorado and Mojave Rivers, of which the later also flows through the Mountains. The Inland Valley has the distinction of being dissected by the Santa Ana River and housing the Seven Oaks Dam. Twenty-four lakes, of which nine are dry lakebeds, are also located countywide.

The Inland Valley area contains surficial soils that are primarily sandy alluvial deposits. Within the Chino area, localized deposits of clay and minor occurrences of several alkaline soils exist. Some alkaline soils are also found in the Santa Ana River floodplain south of the City of San Bernardino. Oil, gas and industrial minerals – specialty sand, construction aggregate, limestone, concrete aggregate, clay, slag, and portland cement make up the mineral base of the Inland Valley.

The mountain area soils are shallow excessively drained sandy loams overlying granitic bedrock. Limestone is the primary industrial mineral currently existing. Minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc were previously mined in this area.

Mojave Desert area soils that are found in the inter-montane valleys and near drainage Basins are primarily alluvium. Sand deposits are found primarily near the playas and mountain ranges and loosely consolidated sandstone, shale, and gravel prevail throughout much of the north and central desert areas. Volcanic deposits exist around Amboy, Hector (near Pisgah Fault), and Shadow Valley. The industrial and metallic minerals of the Mojave Desert include volcanic cinders, perlite, clay, bentonite, decorative rock, construction and cement aggregate, iron ore, silica, talc, limestone, borates, calcium and sodium compounds, gypsum and anhydrite, gold, silver, mica, zeolites, shale, feldspar, and portland cement.

Tables 3,4,5, and 6 identify the water, oil, and forest natural resources of the County. Figure 5 shows the boundaries of the San Bernardino National Forest.

Table 3 – Land and Water Areas of the County

Source: Census 2000 TIGER files

	Water area		Land area		Total area	
	acres	sq. mi.	acres	sq. mi.	acres	sq. mi.
CA Total	4,951,170	7,736.2	99,813,950	155,959.3	104,765,120	163,695.5
San Bernardino	33,790	52.8	12,833,600	20,052.5	12,867,390	20,105.3

Table 4 – Producing Wells and Production of Oil, Gas, and Water

Source: Census 2000 TIGER files

	Number of wells				Oil production (bbl)	Net gas production (mcf)		Water production (bbl)
	Oil		Gas			Associated (from oil zones)	Non-associated (from gas zones)	
	Production	Shut-in	Production	Shut-in				
CA Total	46,453	255,555	1,155	788	271,511,064	246,079,573	87,142,748	2,163,245,914
San Bernardino	17	23	0	0	10,705	50	0	755

**Table 5 – Area of Timberland and Ownerships
(1,000 acres)**

Source: Census 2000 TIGER

	National Forest	Other Public land	Forest industry	Private farmer	Other private	Total private	Total, all Ownership	Timber production zone
CA Total	8,784	429	4,198	951	2,288	7,438	16,649	5,409
San Bernardino National Forest	161	0	0	3	15	18	179	0

**Table 6 – Area of San Bernardino National Forest
(1,000 acres)**

Source: Census 2000 TIGER files

	Total land area	Forestland	Timberland
CA Total	20,134	16,316	9,109
San Bernardino National Forest	661	607	180

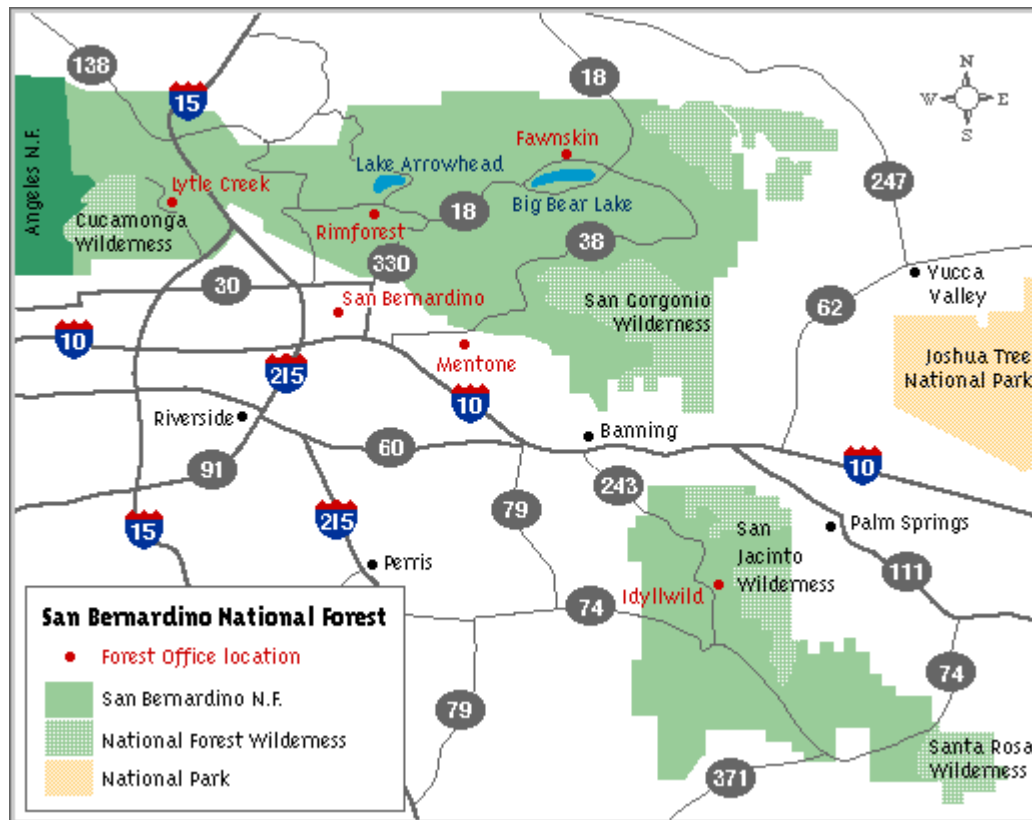


Figure 5 – San Bernardino National Forest

Source: <http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/sanbernardino/>

h. Farmland, Agricultural, and Dairy Industries

According to the 1997 Census of Agricultural, the County totaled 2% of the number of farms within the State (1,455). County farmland acreage reached 924,015 acres in 1997, which equates to 7.2% of the total of all County land. Cropland harvested within the County is 39,543 acres or 4% of the total farmland.

Over the last 150 years, agriculture has played an important role in San Bernardino County's economy. By 1886, the County had over 1 million fruit trees. Field crops were also in abundance, and grapes were planted in the Cucamonga area and thrived.

By the 1920's, cattle ranches were vanishing and citrus had become the dominant fruit crop and agriculture peaked in terms of acres and influence on the local economy. In 1943, citrus peaked at 51,728 acres. However, population growth in nearby Los Angeles began to overtake vineyards, orchards, and field crops by replacing them with houses and factories.

In the late 1960's, an influx of dairies, displaced from Los Angeles County, settled into the open, fertile land south of Chino and became the dominant agricultural industry of the County and a ready market for alfalfa and forage crops grown locally and in the desert. Over the last 30 years, the dairy industry has overshadowed all other agricultural industry. Near the close of the century, the dissolution of the Chino Agricultural Preserve portends the eventual decline of this industry from the local economy, replaced as other agricultural endeavors were, by houses, stores, factories and warehouses. Some portions of this area will be used temporarily for growing vegetables and nurseries before being developed.

As increasingly more agricultural land disappears beneath urban development, some efforts at preservation and a growing appreciation of open space may allow remnants of our agricultural heritage to survive. Thus, the production and value statistics for agriculture at the end of the 20th century are presented.

The value of agricultural production in the year 2000 for San Bernardino County totaled \$619,999,300. This amount is \$102 million dollars less than the previous year. The decline is primarily due to low milk prices during the year and normal price levels for oranges. In the prior year, oranges were in short supply due to adverse weather conditions and growers received higher prices.

Milk prices were 14.4% less and there was a slight decline in the dairy herd population. Egg production declined as fewer layers were reported, although eggs moved back to their traditional third place when oranges fell. The value of nursery products continued to grow because of additional land used for turf production and demand for landscaping plants for new development. Vegetable production continued to be dominated by oriental vegetables.

Reported prices for commodities are from shipping point/packing house or the equivalent price at the first delivery point. All data is for gross production, and prices are the average received. Commodities produced by fewer than three growers have been placed in the miscellaneous category for the commodity group unless permission has been given otherwise. Table 7 identifies the top crops of the County.

Table 7 – Top Crops

Source: San Bernardino County 2000 Crop and Livestock Report

2000 RANK	PRODUCT	VALUE	% OF TOTAL	1999 RANK
1	Milk	\$394,563,000	63.6%	1
2	Cattle & Calves	\$64,995,800	10.5%	2
3	Eggs	\$32,113,900	5.2%	3
4	Nursery Products	\$29,501,900	4.8%	4
5	Oranges	\$20,574,100	3.3%	5
6	Alfalfa, all	\$14,944,900	2.4%	6
7	Oriental Vegetables	\$8,037,400	1.3%	7
8	Chickens, Meat	\$6,022,000	1.0%	8
9	Pullets	\$5,115,000	0.8%	not ranked
10	Strawberries	\$3,506,600	0.6%	9

Lemons were ranked #10 in 1999

Table 8 – Commodity Group Values

Source: San Bernardino County 2000 Crop and Livestock Report

	1999 Acreage	1999 \$ Value	2000 Acreage	2000 \$ Value
Field Crops	3,149,370	\$21,135,100	3,126,647	\$22,717,300
Vegetable Crops	4,235	\$18,521,800	4,749	\$18,552,800
Fruit & Nut Crops	8,238	\$62,385,100	8,327	\$34,767,000
Livestock Poultry		\$593,758,200		\$514,460,300
Nursery Products	728	\$26,457,500	855	\$29,501,900
Total	3,162,571	\$722,257,700	3,140,578	619,999,300

Table 9 – Commodity Group Values by Sub-sector

Source: San Bernardino County 2000 Crop and Livestock Report

	Fruit & Nuts		Vegetables		Field, Nursery, & Miscellaneous		Livestock & Poultry	Total Value		
	Acres	Value (\$1,000)	Acres	Value (\$1,000)	Acres	Value (\$1,000)	Value (\$1,000)	Acres	Value (\$1,000)	% of Total
High Desert	1,733	\$3,154	481.1	\$671	3,108,977	\$18,014	\$51,528	3,111,191	\$73,369	11.8%
West Valley	471	\$4,100	4,257.2	\$17,671	18275	\$29,608	\$452,503	23,003	\$503,883	81.3%
East Valley	6,123	\$27,511	10.5	\$210	250	\$4,597	\$10,428	6,384	\$42,746	6.9%
TOTAL	8,327	\$34,767	4,748.8	\$18,552.8	3,127,502	\$52,219.2	\$514,460.3	3,140,578	\$619,999.3	100.0%

i. Floodplains

The County has experienced severe and widespread flooding due to the location of major drainage basins. One of the most extensive drainage basin is the Mojave River Drainage, which originates in the San Bernardino Mountains and ends near the community of Baker. The upper desert contains five additional major drainage basins which contribute to the annual flash flood problems in the County. Flooding, especially flash floods, are a common occurrence during the County's rainy season and have caused immeasurable damage to infrastructure, residential, commercial and public structures. The principal strategy for reducing flood damage within a floodplain is comprehensive planning and management of water and land resources.

The County currently utilizes land use districts to prohibit habitable structures in floodways. The main objectives of San Bernardino County's floodplain management program include regulating urban revitalization, preservation and acquisition of land by public bodies to help control development within floodplains, and continued construction of man-made reservoirs.

To help regulate development within a floodplain area, numerous programs have been implemented such as floodplain zoning, subdivision regulations, grading ordinances and hazardous land or channel acquisition. These regulations come about through an analysis of technical data on topography, drainage, soil composition, climate, and other natural characteristics in relation to the social and economic aspects of the environment.

The County has undertaken a \$1.4 billion flood control project that begins near Big Bear Lake and follows a 90-mile path along the Santa Ana River that extends to the Pacific Ocean. When completed, it will control storm flows from a drainage area of approximately 177 square-miles. A major portion of this project was the November 1999, completion of the \$460 million Seven Oaks Dam.



Photo 1 – Seven Oaks Dam - construction December 14, 1995

Source: <http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/dwr/>

The project is planned to operate in tandem with Prado Dam, also located on the Santa Ana River 40.3 miles (64.9 km) downstream, to provide flood protection to Orange County, California. During the early part of each flood season, runoff will be stored behind the dam in order to build a debris pool to protect the outlet works. Small releases will be made on a continual basis in order to maintain the downstream water supply. During a flood, Seven Oaks Dam will store water destined for Prado Dam for as long as the reservoir pool at Prado Dam is rising. When the flood threat at Prado Dam has passed, Seven Oaks will begin to release its stored floodwater at a rate which does not exceed the downstream channel capacity. At the end of each flood season, the reservoir at Seven Oaks will be gradually drained and the Santa Ana River will flow through the project unhindered.



Photo 2 – San Timoteo Creek Project

Source: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/flood/santim.htm>

San Timoteo Creek, another leg of the flood control project located in the County, involves improving the existing 5.4-mile channel which passes through the cities of Redlands, Loma Linda and San Bernardino before emptying into the Santa Ana River. The project consists of three phases, Phase 1, replacing the bridge at Waterman Avenue and extending the confluence with the Santa Ana River, which was completed during 1996; Phase II, increasing the trapezoidal channel base and replacing the bridge at Redlands Blvd. which will be completed soon; and Phase III, installation of a concrete lined trapezoidal channel and eight (8) soft-bottomed rock-lined basins. These three phases will complete the San Bernardino County portion of the project.

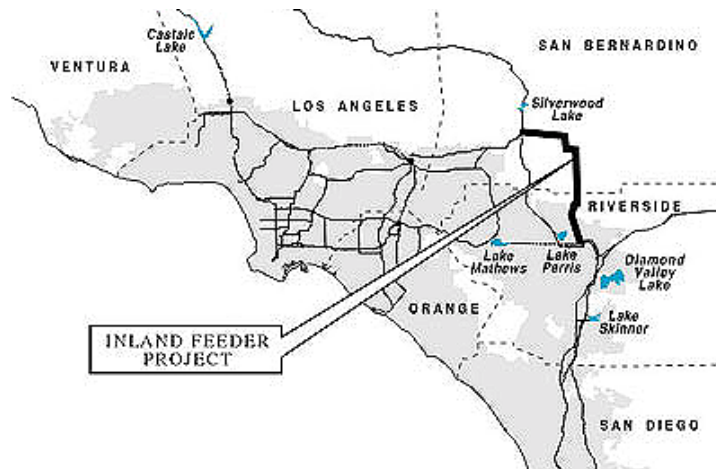


Figure 6 – Inland Feeder Project

Source: <http://www.mwd.dst.ca.us/mwdh2o/pages/yourwater/supply/inlandfdr01.html>

The Inland Feeder Project will help replenish local groundwater basins; improve the quality of drinking water, increase the capacity of the east branch of the State Water Project, and will be a source of water for several Metropolitan Water District reservoirs including the Eastside Reservoir Project. The project begins near Devil's Canyon in the northern section of the City of San Bernardino and ties into the Colorado River Aqueduct near the City of San Jacinto in neighboring Riverside County. The project's lines will pass through areas such as the San Bernardino National Forest and the cities of Redlands, San Bernardino, Yucaipa, Riverside, Perris, Moreno Valley, and San Jacinto. The feeder will deliver approximately 1,000 cubic-feet-per-second (646 million gallons) per day, is 43.5 miles long with eighteen miles of 12-foot diameter tunnels, and 25.5 miles of 12-foot diameter pipeline. The estimated project cost is \$1.4 billion and a completion date is set for the year 2007. The water source for the project will be the California State Water Project from Lake Silverwood.

j. Major Dams and Reservoirs

There are five dams lying within the County. The two oldest are Bear Valley Dam (built in 1884) and Lake Arrowhead Dam (built in 1922). The newest dam is the Seven Oaks Dam (built in 1999).

Bear Valley Dam was constructed in 1884 at a cost of \$75,000. It was built to create a reservoir for downstream irrigation uses in Redlands, resulting in the largest man-made body of water in the world at the time. When Frank E. Brown engineered this dam, he could not possibly have known the role Big Bear Lake would play in the future development of the surrounding mountain communities.



Photo 3 – First Bear Valley Dam Constructed in 1884

Source: <http://www.bbmwd.org/bvdam.htm>

The storage capacity of the newly created Lake was 25,000-acre feet (one-acre foot is enough water for a family of four for one year). Many engineers claimed that this single arch granite dam would not hold. The dam is generally intact, but is usually submerged beneath the higher 1912 dam.

Following the completion of this first dam, the valley experienced many years of above average snowfall and plans were made to create an even larger storage reservoir. This included construction of a 65-foot high rock-filled dam, located 300 feet downstream from the original dam. However this project ended in bankruptcy and in 1909, new designs were considered. In 1910, Bear Valley Mutual Water Company retained an engineer to design and oversee the construction of the current concrete dam.

The present multiple arch dam was built from 1910-1912 at a cost of \$138,000 and is located about 100 yards downstream from the Old Bear Valley Dam. The top of the arches is 72 feet 4 inches from the Lake bottom and its construction nearly tripled the storage of the reservoir to 73,000-acre feet. In 1924, a highway bridge was constructed over the top of the buttresses. This road is now part of State Route 18.

Lake Arrowhead Dam was part of a massive irrigation project that required the construction of several dams. The project called for about sixty miles of inter-connecting tunnels to be cut through the mountains

to divert the natural flow of water away from the desert side and into the San Bernardino valley. The project began construction in 1893 and the Lake Arrowhead Dam was completed in 1922. It is 190 feet in height, has a capacity of 48,000-acre feet, and is used for storage that supports irrigation, power, and recreational facilities.

Parker Dam spans the Colorado River between Arizona and California, 155 miles downstream from Hoover Dam. Built between 1934 and 1938 by the Bureau of Reclamation, Parker Dam is operated with Hoover and Davis Dams to bring water and power benefits to residents of the lower Colorado River Basin. It is 75 feet in height and has a capacity of 648,000-acre feet.

Parker Dam was built for diversion, flood control, and to provide reservoir storage for water to be pumped into the Colorado River and Central Arizona Project Aqueducts. Lake Havasu, the reservoir behind Parker Dam, is about 45 miles long and can store nearly 211 billion gallons of water.

The Seven Oaks Dam was completed in November 1999. The reservoir, created by the dam, has a storage capacity of 146,000 acre-feet of water and can accommodate flood control and sediment storage. This facility provides a greatly increased level of flood protection for communities in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. It protects 3.5 million people and 255,000 structures should the region experience a 100-year flood. The dam is approximately 550 feet high and one-half mile thick. Thirty-eight million cubic yards of dirt, rock, and clay form ten vertical zones that can control water while protecting the integrity of the dam. The Seven Oaks Dam will stand firm if the Big Bear Dam should fail and it can hold storm water from a 100-year flood during an earthquake registering 8.0.

The dam's construction affected existing hydro and transmission facilities owned by Southern California Edison Company (SCE) and various wildlife habitats and endangered plant life. The SCE facilities were relocated as necessary and approximately 1,550 acres of additional land was acquired for the project to mitigate any damage to biological resources.



Photo 4 – Completed Seven Oaks Dam - Up Stream View

Source: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/flood/damage.htm>

The remaining two dams, Mojave River Dam and Cedar Springs Dam were built in 1971 for flood control and storage respectively. Mojave River Dam is an ungated flood control structure located on the northern side of the San Bernardino Mountains. It is 204 feet in height and supports a capacity of 89,700-acre feet. The drainage area above the dam consists of about 215 square miles of mountainous terrain. This area is drained by two main tributaries, Deep Creek and West Fork Mojave River, which converge just above the dam to form the Mojave River. In its entirety, the Mojave River basin comprises about 4,700 square miles of which 95 percent is desert.

Mojave River Dam is the only flood control reservoir in the basin but the area above the dam does include Lake Arrowhead and Lake Gregory which are man made recreation lakes. Also located in the basin are Cedar Springs Dam and Silverwood Lake which is part of the California Aqueduct operated by the State of California Department of Water Resources. Cedar Springs Dam is 236 feet in height, has a capacity of 78,000-acre feet, and supports irrigation, multiple purposes, power, and recreational activities.

2. Environmental

a. Hazardous Waste Facilities

Major groundwater aquifers, relied upon by thousands of residents for drinking water, are threatened with contamination from improper hazardous waste disposal. According to SCAG, the region lacks sufficient capacity to safely manage the total amount of waste generated and must rely on facilities outside the region and outside the state. While a number of new facilities and expansion at existing facilities have been proposed, many waste management facilities in the region are closing.

In recent years, the County has seen the development of a diverse range of services and manufacturing industries. To manage the types and quantities of wastes that are produced, several types of hazardous waste management facilities have been developed to serve this industry base.

The County is host to approximately 32 licensed Hazardous Waste Transportation Companies that are available to provide hazardous waste management to any company or industry that locates in the County. These services include consultations, regulatory compliance, waste minimization, packaging, and transportation. The destination of the hazardous waste will be at facilities that lie outside of the County. Within the County, there are several companies that recycle waste at costs much lower than traditional disposal methods. This recycling approach provides not only economically sound alternatives but also offers an environmentally safe advantage.

There are several used oil companies in the County that collect and transport used oil to licensed Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities in the Los Angeles basin. Used oil filters are also collected, cubed, and sent to a foundry in the County to be manufactured into re-bar for use in construction. The County also has numerous used motor oil collection facilities.

Additionally, there are facilities within the County that recycle petroleum contaminated soils, primarily from underground storage tank clean-ups. These facilities produce a recycled or cleaned soil that does not require expensive disposal and can be reused. A nationally recognized solvent recovery facility that has created an innovative method of solvent management that reduces the customer's handling and transportation costs and liabilities is located within the County. Collection sites have been developed to receive household hazardous

waste and are located throughout the County. Paints, oils, solvents, pesticides and other toxic household chemicals are collected from the residents and either recycled or disposed of.

b. Superfund Sites

The Superfund Program was created as a result of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) enacted on December 11, 1980, and amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. These acts established broad authority for the government to respond to problems posed by the release, or threat of release, of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. CERCLA also imposed liability on those responsible for releases and provided the authority for the government to undertake enforcement and abatement action against responsible parties.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has screened over 35,000 potential hazardous waste sites. As of December 21, 2001, 4 sites located in San Bernardino County remain on the final National Priorities List. Table 10 summarizes these sites.

Table 10 – San Bernardino County Superfund Sites

Source: <http://www.epa.gov/>

CERCLIS EPA ID	Site Name	Address	Federal Facility	NPL Status
<u>CA8170024261</u>	Barstow Marine Corps Logistics Base	Marine Corps Logistics Base-Nebo Barstow, Ca 92311	Y	Currently on the Final NPL
<u>CA2570024453</u>	George Air Force Base	Air Base Rd - St Rte 395 Victorville, Ca 92392	Y	Currently on the Final NPL
<u>CAD981434517</u>	Newmark Ground Water Contamination	Bunker Hill Ground Water Basin San Bernardino, Ca 92408	N	Currently on the Final NPL
<u>CA4570024345</u>	Norton Air Force Base (Landfill #2)	I-10/US 395 Former Norton AFB San Bernardino, Ca 92408	Y	Currently on the Final NPL

The 5,687-acre Barstow Marine Corps Logistics Base provides equipment maintenance, repair, overhaul, and rebuilding, and receives, stores, maintains, issues and ships materials. Most contaminants are vehicle and war-surplus related. Products include oils, grease, hydraulic fluids, fuels, battery acids, and antifreeze. Industrial wastes are generated by the Repair Division while

maintaining, rebuilding, or preserving vehicles. These include painting, degreasing, metal parts cleaning, and preservation wastes. Hazardous materials were also contained in war-surplus materials such as ammunition, low-level radiation, chemicals, pesticides, herbicides and other raw materials. An alternate drinking water supply has been established for base personnel and wells are being treated. The Marine Corps continues to investigate and identify additional sources of contamination. The base is currently participating in the Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program, and final cleanup activities are being planned. Additional information may be accessed at:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/rodsites/0902790.htm>

The former George Air Force Base with 5,347 acres was closed in 1992. It had previously supported tactical fighter operations and provided training for air crew and maintenance personnel. Sixty-three contaminated sites have been identified on this property. Groundwater and soil are contaminated with jet fuel, chlorinated solvents, volatile organic compounds, and medical wastes. In 1991, the Air Force finished installing and began operating a system for treating contaminated groundwater under the northeast disposal area. In 1992, they began operation of a system designed to remove jet fuel product and have performed several removal actions at other jet fuel contaminated sites. The former base is now known as the Southern California Logistics Airport. Additional information may be accessed at:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/rodsites/0902737.htm>

The Newmark Groundwater Contamination site consists of two areas of groundwater contamination left by the World War II Army Base, Camp Ono. The Newmark Plume is located on the east side of the Shandin Hills and is approximately five miles long. A plume known as the Muscoy Plume extends for four miles along the west side of Shandin Hills. The suspected contamination occurred in the 1940's, but was not discovered until 1980 during a new water supply monitoring program. More than 25% of the City of San Bernardino's municipal water supply has been affected by these plumes. The State has brought twelve wells back into operation by installing air stripping towers on eight wells and carbon filtration systems on the other four. In addition, the San Bernardino Municipal Water District operates four wellhead treatment systems in order to maintain a safe public water supply. Additional information may be accessed at:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/rodsites/0902439.htm>

From 1942 until 1994, Norton Air Force Base served as a general aircraft repair facility and overhaul center for jet engines. In addition, the base provided maintenance and logistics for liquid-fuel intercontinental ballistic missiles. Prior hazardous waste management practices contributed to existing contamination. These practices have included disposal of oil, solvents, and paint into unlined pits, ponds, and beds and contaminated substances stored in leaking underground tanks. According to the EPA, there are more than twenty areas of contamination on the former base which include, two landfills, six discharge areas, four chemical pits, a fire training area, a fuel spill area, a PCB spill area, a chemical spill area, two waste storage areas, an underground storage tank, and a rumored low-level radioactive waste burial site. Cleanup of the site is being addressed in five stages, immediate actions, and four long-term phases for the central base area, the northeast area, the industrial wastewater treatment plant, and the golf course. Additional information may be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/rodsites/0902760.htm>

Because of the great potential for industrial and commercial development on the two former air force bases at George AFB in Victorville, and Norton AFB in San Bernardino, timely clean-up of these properties continue to be given the highest priority.

c. Conservation Areas and Open Spaces

According to the California Department of Conservation, prime farmland is land, which has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for production of crops. Utilizing current farming methods, it has the soil quality, growing season and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed. The land must have been used for production of irrigated crops within the last three years.

Unique farmland is land that does not meet criteria for prime farmland. This land is used for the production of specific high economic-value crops such as, but not limited to, oranges, olives, avocados, rice, grapes, and cut flowers. San Bernardino County has 38,376 acres of prime farmland and 4,684 acres of unique farmland.

An open space is any of a variety of land uses which is characterized by, or which requires for its function, a lack of development or intrusion by man-made uses or structures. Open space lands include any parcel or area of land, which is essentially unimproved and devoted to open space use for the purpose of:

- preservation of natural resources
- managing production of resources
- outdoor recreation
- protecting public health or safety
- protecting scenic views and features

San Bernardino County contains many important natural areas, which the County's Open Space Plan seeks to preserve and protect. Exclusive of federal and State agencies, San Bernardino County has about 16,000 acres set aside for open space.

The County has set aside this open space for the preservation of natural resources including plant and animal life, and habitats for fish and wildlife species. The reserved areas are utilized for ecological and other scientific study purposes. Various private and public agencies are responsible for the management of specialized habitats. The open space areas managed by these agencies are shown in Table 11.

Table 11 – Open Space Areas

Source: San Bernardino County General Plan 1989, Revised 1998

BLM Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	
Afton Canyon	Big Morongo Canyon
Amargosa River	Redman Mountains
Clark Mountain	Calico Early Man Site
Eriophyllum	Upper Johnson Soggy Dry Lake
Fort Piute	Juniper Flats
Fort Soda	Kingston Range
Grimshaw Lake	Cronese Lakes
Harper Dry Lake	Mojave Fishhook
New York Mountains	Denning Spring
Salt Creek	Black Mountain Cultural Area
Trona Pinnacles	Rainbow Basin National Area
BLM Areas of Special Concern (Acreage)	
East Mojave National Scenic Area	1,500,000
U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Areas (Acreage)	
Cucamonga Wilderness	12,981
San Gorgonio Wilderness	56,162
Sheep Mountain Wilderness	2,560
Department of Fish and Game Preserves (Acreage)	
Baldwin Lake Ecological Preserve	125
Camp Cady Wildlife Area	1,223
King Clone Creosote Ring	40
Mojave Fish Hatchery	10
University of California Natural Reserve System (Acreage)	
Burns Pinon Ridge	265
Etiwanda Wash	176
Granite Mountains	2,199
Sacramento Mountains	7,311
Nature Conservancy Preserves (Acreage)	
Baldwin Lake Preserves	450
Big Morongo Canyon Preserve	145
Castle Glen Bald Eagle Sanctuary	200
Sugarloaf Biota Bank	10

Inland Valley eco-systems are found in washes, riverbeds, creeks, and natural drainage courses. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, deciduous woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands comprise the vegetation of the Inland Valley. Mountain vegetation consists of chaparral, sage scrub, deciduous woodlands, conifer forests, and wetlands, which include woodlands, scrub, marsh, meadows, and plains (around Big Bear Lake and Holcomb Valley).

Most of the Mojave Desert is considered an eco-system in itself, however, exclusive eco-systems are found in its washes, dry lakes, riverbeds, creeks, and natural drainage courses. Mojave Desert vegetation consists of white fir woodland, pinon/juniper woodland, sage scrub, Joshua Tree woodland, Mojave Desert Scrub, saltbush scrub, alkali sink, dunes, and wetlands. Figure 7 depicts a cross-section of the Mojave Desert eco-system.

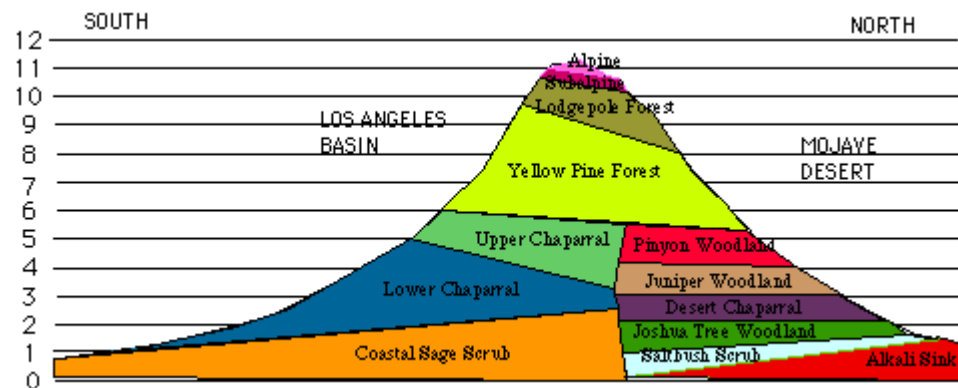


Figure 7 – Plant Communities of the Transverse Ranges and Western Mojave Desert
(Elevation 1,000s ft.)

Source: A Natural History of California - by Allan A. Schoenherr, University of California Press, 1992

d. Specialized Habitats

In addition to public conservation areas and open spaces, specialized habitats also occur on private land throughout the County. These areas are important for the preservation of natural resources. Because of continuing pressure from urbanization, these areas are generally declining in numbers and size. Table 12 lists these specialized habitats.

Table 12 – County of San Bernardino Specialized Habitats

Source: San Bernardino County General Plan 1989, Revised 1998

Specialized Habitat	Location
Alkali Wet Meadow	Bear Valley/Baldwin Lake
Joshua Tree Woodland	Desert Regions Countywide
Limestone Substrate	Bear Valley/Baldwin Lake
Pebble Plains	Bear Valley/Baldwin Lake
Perennial Springs	Ltd. Distribution Countywide
Riparian Woodlands	Areas Adjacent to Stream and River Causes
Walnut Woodland	Chino Hills/Tonner Canyon

Many rare, endangered, and protected species occur within the County. These species are listed for protection by various Federal, State and local agencies for maintenance of long-term productivity of the environment and protection of the ecosystem. In addition, several specialized and wildlife habitat areas exist throughout the County. These areas provide habitats for species that may become endangered through habitat loss, or species that have limited occurrence naturally. Several areas of concern involve threatened or potentially threatened species. Table 13 identifies the protected wildlife habitats.

Table 13 – County of San Bernardino Wildlife Habitats

Source: CA Department of Fish and Game

Wildlife Habitats		
Alkali Desert Scrub	Evergreen Orchard	Palm Oasis
Alpine Dwarf-Shrub	Fresh Emergent Wetland	Pasture
Annual Grass	Irrigated Grain Crops	Perennial Grass
Barren	Juniper	Pinon-Juniper
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	Lacustrine	Ponderosa Pine
Closed-Cone Pine-Cypress	Lodgepole Pine	Riverine
Coastal Oak Woodland	Mixed Chaparral	Sagebrush
Coastal Scrub	Montane Chaparral	Sierran Mixed
Deciduous Orchard	Montane Hardwood	Conifer
Desert Riparian	Irrigated Hayfields	Subalpine Conifer
Desert Scrub	Irrigated Row & Field Crops	Urban
Desert Succulent Shrub	Jeffrey Pine	Valley Foothill Riparian
Desert Wash	Joshua Tree	Vineyard
Dryland Grain Crops	Montane Hardwood-Conifer	White Fir
Eucalyptus	Montane Riparian	

Within the three regions of the County lie several hundred special status plants, animals, and natural communities. Table 14 reflects the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Information about these species and/or natural communities, may be accessed through the CNDDB website at:
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/cnddb.htm>

Table 14 – California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

This list of species was produced from data presently included in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The CNDDB is a positive sighting data base, and our data sets can not be considered to be complete for every species in every county. Therefore, this list must not be considered to be a comprehensive list of all special status species in the County.

Special Status Plants, Animals and Natural Communities of SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Scientific Name	Common Name	STATUS:		
		Federal	California	CNPS
Vascular Plants				
<i>Achnatherum aridum</i>	MORMON NEEDLE GRASS	None	None	2
<i>Allium nevadense</i>	NEVADA ONION	None	None	2
<i>Androstephium breviflorum</i>	SMALL-FLOWERED ANDROSTEPHIUM	None	None	2
<i>Antennaria marginata</i>	WHITE-MARGINED EVERLASTING	None	None	2
<i>Arabis breweri var pecuniaria</i>	SAN BERNARDINO ROCK CRESS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Arabis dispar</i>	PINYON ROCK CRESS	None	None	2
<i>Arabis parishii</i>	PARISH'S ROCK CRESS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Arabis pulchra var munciensis</i>	DARWIN ROCK CRESS	None	None	2
<i>Arabis shockleyi</i>	SHOCKLEY'S ROCK CRESS	None	None	2
<i>Arctomecon merriamii</i>	WHITE BEAR POPPY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	MARSH SANDWORT	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Arenaria ursina</i>	BIG BEAR VALLEY SANDWORT	Threatened	None	1B
<i>Argyrochosma limitanea var limitanea</i>	CLOAK FERN	None	None	2
<i>Astragalus albens</i>	CUSHENBURY MILK VETCH	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Astragalus allochrous var playanus</i>	PLAYA MILK-VETCH	None	None	2
<i>Astragalus cimae var cimae</i>	CIMA MILK-VETCH	None	None	1B
<i>Astragalus jaegerianus</i>	LANE MOUNTAIN MILK VETCH	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus var antonius</i>	SAN ANTONIO MILK-VETCH	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus var sierrae</i>	BIG BEAR VALLEY MILK-VETCH	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i>	BIG BEAR VALLEY WOOLLYPOD	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Astragalus preussii var preussii</i>	PREUSS'S MILK-VETCH	None	None	2
<i>Astragalus tricanatus</i>	TRIPLE-RIBBED MILK-VETCH	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Astrolepis cochisensis</i>	SCALY CLOAK FERN	None	None	2
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	COULTER'S SALTBUSH	None	None	1B
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	PARISH'S BRITTLESCALE	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	AYENIA	None	None	2
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	NEVIN'S BARBERRY	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	SCALLOPED MOONWORT	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Bouteloua trifida</i>	RED GRAMA	None	None	2
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	THREAD-LEAVED BRODIAEA	Threatened	Endangered	1B
<i>Calochortus palmeri var palmeri</i>	PALMER'S MARIPOSA LILY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	PLUMMER'S MARIPOSA LILY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	ALKALI MARIPOSA LILY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Calochortus weedii var intermedius</i>	INTERMEDIATE MARIPOSA LILY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Canbya candida</i>	PYGMY POPPY	None	None	1B
<i>Carex comosa</i>	BRISTLY SEDGE	None	None	2
<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i>	SAGUARO	None	None	2
<i>Castela emoryi</i>	CRUCIFIXION THORN	None	None	2
<i>Castilleja cinerea</i>	ASH-GRAY INDIAN PAINTBRUSH	Threatened	None	1B
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS OWL'S-CLOVER	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	PAYSON'S JEWEL-FLOWER	Species of concern	None	4
<i>Chamaesyce platysperma</i>	FLAT-SEEDED SPURGE	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Cheilanthes wootonii</i>	WOOTON'S LACE FERN	None	None	2
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var parryi</i>	ARRY'S SPINEFLOWER	Species of concern	None	3
<i>Claytonia lanceolata var peirsonii</i>	PEIRSON'S SPRING BEAUTY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp maritimus</i>	SALT MARSH BIRD'S-BEAK	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Cordylanthus parviflorus</i>	PURPLE BIRD'S-BEAK	None	None	2
<i>Cordylanthus tecopensis</i>	TECOPA BIRD'S-BEAK	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i>	CLOKEY'S CRYPTANTHA	None	None	1B
<i>Cymopterus deserticola</i>	DESERT CYMPTERUS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Cymopterus gilmanii</i>	GILMAN'S CYMPTERUS	None	None	2
<i>Ditaxis clariana</i>	GLANDULAR DITAXIS	None	None	2
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	SLENDER-HORNED SPINEFLOWER	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	MALE FERN	None	None	2
<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp affinis</i>	SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS DUDLEYA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	MANY-STEMMED DUDLEYA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Echinocereus engelmannii var howei</i>	HOWE'S HEDGEHOG CACTUS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Erneapogon desvauxii</i>	NINE-AWNEED PAPPUS GRASS	None	None	2
<i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp sanctorum</i>	SANTA ANA RIVER WOOLLYSTAR	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Erigeron breweri var bisanctus</i>	PIOUS DAISY	None	None	1B
<i>Erigeron parishii</i>	PARISH'S DAISY	Threatened	None	1B
<i>Erigeron uncialis var uncialis</i>	LIMESTONE DAISY	None	None	2
<i>Eriogonum bifurcatum</i>	FORKED BUCKWHEAT	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Eriogonum ericifolium var thornei</i>	THORNE'S BUCKWHEAT	Species of concern	Endangered	1B
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi var alpigenum</i>	SOUTHERN ALPINE BUCKWHEAT	None	None	1B
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi var austromontanum</i>	SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT	Threatened	None	1B
<i>Eriogonum microthecum var johnstonii</i>	JOHNSTON'S BUCKWHEAT	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium var vineum</i>	CUSHENBURY BUCKWHEAT	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum var juniporinum</i>	JUNIPER BUCKWHEAT	None	None	2

Scientific Name	Common Name	STATUS:		
		Federal	California	CNPS
Vascular Plants				
<i>Erioneuron pilosum</i>	HAIRY ERIONEURON	None	None	2
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i>	BARSTOW WOOLLY SUNFLOWER	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Eschscholzia minutiflora</i> ssp <i>twisselmannii</i>	RED ROCK POPPY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Escobaria vivipara</i> var <i>alversonii</i>	FOXTAIL CACTUS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Escobaria vivipara</i> var <i>rosea</i>	VIVIPAROUS FOXTAIL CACTUS	None	None	1B
<i>Euphorbia exstipulata</i> var <i>exstipulata</i>	CLARK MOUNTAIN SPURGE	None	None	2
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	HOT SPRINGS FIMBRISTYLIS	None	None	2
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp <i>primum</i>	CALIFORNIA BEDSTRAW	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Galium hilendiae</i> ssp <i>kingstonense</i>	KINGSTON MOUNTAINS BEDSTRAW	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Galium wrightii</i>	WRIGHT'S BEDSTRAW	None	None	2
<i>Gentiana fremontii</i>	MOSS GENTIAN	None	None	2
<i>Gilia maculata</i>	LITTLE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS GILIA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Gilia ripleyi</i>	RIPLEY'S GILIA	None	None	2
<i>Glossopetalon pungens</i>	PUNGENT GLOSSOPETALON	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp <i>parishii</i>	LOS ANGELES SUNFLOWER	Species of concern	None	1A
<i>Hemizonia mohavensis</i>	MOJAVE TARPLANT	Species of concern	Endangered	1A
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i> ssp <i>laevis</i>	SMOOTH TARPLANT	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Heuchera parishii</i>	PARISH'S ALUMROOT	None	None	1B
<i>Horkelia wilderae</i>	BARTON FLATS HORKELIA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i>	SILVER-HAIRED IVESIA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Ivesia jaegeri</i>	JAEGER'S IVESIA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Ivesia patellifera</i>	KINGSTON MOUNTAINS IVESIA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp <i>coulteri</i>	COULTER'S GOLDFIELDS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var <i>robinsonii</i>	ROBINSON'S PEPPER-GRASS	None	None	1B
<i>Lesquerella kingii</i> ssp <i>bernardina</i>	SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS BLADDERPOD	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	LEMON LILY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Linanthus arenicola</i>	SAND LINANTHUS	None	None	2
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	SAN GABRIEL LINANTHUS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Linanthus killipii</i>	BALDWIN LAKE LINANTHUS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	ORCUTT'S LINANTHUS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Lotus argyraeus</i> var <i>multicaulis</i>	SCRUB LOTUS	None	None	1B
<i>Lotus argyraeus</i> var <i>notitius</i>	PROVIDENCE MOUNTAINS LOTUS	None	None	1B
<i>Lycium parishii</i>	PARISH'S DESERT-THORN	None	None	2
<i>Lycurus phleoides</i> var <i>phleoides</i>	WOLFTAIL	None	None	2
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	ARISH'S BUSH MALLOW	Species of concern	None	1A
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> ssp <i>brachypoda</i>	ADDER'S-MOUTH	None	None	2
<i>Matelea parvifolia</i>	PEARLEAF	None	None	2
<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> ssp <i>antirrhiniflora</i>	VIOLET TWINING SNAPDRAGON	None	None	2
<i>Mimulus exiguus</i>	SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS MONKEYFLOWER	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Mimulus mohavensis</i>	MOJAVE MONKEYFLOWER	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Mimulus purpureus</i>	PURPLE MONKEYFLOWER	Species of concern	None	2
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp <i>hallii</i>	HALL'S MONARDELLA	None	None	1B
<i>Monardella pringlei</i>	PRINGLE'S MONARDELLA	Species of concern	None	1A
<i>Monardella robinsonii</i>	ROBINSON'S MONARDELLA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Muhlenbergia appressa</i>	APPRESSED MUHLY	None	None	2
<i>Muhlenbergia arsenei</i>	TOUGH MUHLY	None	None	2
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	CALIFORNIA MUHLY	None	None	1B
<i>Muhlenbergia fragilis</i>	DELICATE MUHLY	None	None	2
<i>Muhlenbergia pauciflora</i>	FEW-FLOWERED MUHLY	None	None	2
<i>Munroa squarrosa</i>	FALSE BUFFALO-GRASS	None	None	2
<i>Nama dichotomum</i> var <i>dichotomum</i>	FORKED PURPLE MAT	None	None	2
<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i>	BAJA NAVARRETIA	None	None	1B
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	SLENDER WOOLLY-HEADS	None	None	2
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var <i>brachyclada</i>	SHORT-JOINT BEAVERTAIL	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Opuntia curvospina</i>	CURVED-SPINE BEAVERTAIL	None	None	2
<i>Oxytheca parishii</i> var <i>cienegensis</i>	CIENEGA SECA OXYTHECA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Oxytheca parishii</i> var <i>goodmaniana</i>	CUSHENBURY OXYTHECA	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Pellaea truncata</i>	CLIFF BRAKE	None	None	2
<i>Penstemon albomarginatus</i>	WHITE-MARGINED BEARDTONGUE	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Penstemon calcareus</i>	LIMESTONE BEARDTONGUE	None	None	2
<i>Penstemon stephensii</i>	STEPHENS'S BEARDTONGUE	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp <i>parishii</i>	PARISH'S YAMPAH	None	None	2
<i>Phacelia anelsonii</i>	AVEN NELSON'S PHACELIA	None	None	2
<i>Phacelia mustelina</i>	DEATH VALLEY ROUND-LEAVED PHACELIA	None	None	1B
<i>Phacelia parishii</i>	PARISH'S PHACELIA	Species of concern	None	2
<i>Phacelia pulchella</i> var <i>gooddingii</i>	GOODDING'S PHACELIA	None	None	2
<i>Phlox dolichantha</i>	BIG BEAR VALLEY PHLOX	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> var <i>arizonicum</i>	ARIZONA PHOLISTOMA	None	None	2
<i>Physalis lobata</i>	LOBED GROUND-CHERRY	None	None	2
<i>Piptatherum micranthum</i>	SMALL-FLOWERED RICE GRASS	None	None	2
<i>Poa atropurpurea</i>	SAN BERNARDINO BLUE GRASS	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Poliomintha incana</i>	FROSTED MINT	None	None	1A
<i>Populus angustifolia</i> N	ARROW-LEAVED COTTONWOOD	None	None	2
<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>	PARISH'S ALKALI GRASS	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Pyrrocoma uniflora</i> var <i>gossypina</i>	BEAR VALLEY PYRROCOMA	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var <i>parishii</i>	PARISH'S GOOSEBERRY	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Rorippa gambelii</i>	GAMBEL'S WATER CRESS	Endangered	Threatened	1B
<i>Salvia gregatae</i>	OROCOPIA SAGE	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Sanvitalia abertii</i>	ABERT'S SANVITALIA	None	None	2
<i>Scleropogon brevifolius</i>	BURRO GRASS	None	None	2
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp <i>austromontana</i>	SOUTHERN SKULLCAP	None	None	1B
<i>Senecio bernardinus</i>	SAN BERNARDINO RAGWORT	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Senna covesii</i>	COVES'S CASSIA	None	None	2
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp <i>parishii</i>	PARISH'S CHECKERBLOOM	Candidate	Rare	1B
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	SALT SPRING CHECKERBLOOM	None	None	2
<i>Sidalcea pedata</i>	BIRD-FOOT CHECKERBLOOM	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Sphaeralcea rusbyi</i> var <i>eremicola</i>	RUSBY'S DESERT-MALLOW	Species of concern	None	1B
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	PRAIRIE WEDGE GRASS	None	None	2
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	LAGUNA MOUNTAINS JEWEL-FLOWER	None	None	1B
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	SOUTHERN JEWEL-FLOWER	None	None	1B

Scientific Name	Common Name	STATUS:		
		Federal	California	CNPS
Vascular Plants				
<i>Taraxacum californicum</i>	CALIFORNIA DANDELION	Endangered	None	1B
<i>Thelypodium stenopetalum</i>	SLENDER-PETALED THELYPODIUM	Endangered	Endangered	1B
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var <i>sonorensis</i>	SONORAN MAIDEN FERN	None	None	2
<i>Viola aurea</i>	GOLDEN VIOLET	None	None	2
<i>Wislizenia refracta</i> ssp <i>refracta</i>	JACKASS-CLOVER	None	None	2
<i>Woodsia plummerae</i>	PLUMMER'S WOODSIA	None	None	2
Snails and Slugs				
<i>Eremarionta rowelli bakerensis</i>	BAKER DESERTSNAIL	Species of concern	None	
<i>Eremarionta morongoana</i>	MORONGO (=COLORADO) DESERTSNAIL	Species of concern	None	
<i>Helminthoglypta mohaveana</i>	VICTORVILLE SHOULDERBAND	Species of concern	None	
Grasshoppers, Katyids, and Crickets				
<i>Ammopelmatus kelsoensis</i>	KELSO JERUSALEM CRICKET	Species of concern	None	
<i>Macrobaenetes kelsoensis</i>	KELSO GIANT SAND TREADER CRICKET	Species of concern	None	
<i>Psychomastix deserticola</i>	DESERT MONKEY GRASSHOPPER	Species of concern	None	
True Bugs				
<i>Belostoma saratogae</i>	SARATOGA SPRINGS BELOSTOMAN BUG	Species of concern	None	
<i>Pelocoris shosone</i>	MARGOSA NAUCORID BUG	Species of concern	None	
Lacewings				
<i>Oliarces clara</i>	CHEESEWEED OWLFLY	Species of concern	None	
Beetles				
<i>Hydroporus simplex</i>	SIMPLE HYDROPORUS DIVING BEETLE	Species of concern	None	
<i>Polyphylla erratica</i>	DEATH VALLEY JUNE BEETLE	Species of concern	None	
Flies				
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY	Endangered	None	
Butterflies and Moths				
<i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>	ANDREW'S MARBLE BUTTERFLY	Species of concern	None	
Fish				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	SANTA ANA SUCKER	Proposed Threatened	None	SC
<i>Cyprinodon nevadensis amargosae</i>	AMARGOSA PUPFISH	None	None	SC
<i>Cyprinodon nevadensis nevadensis</i>	SARATOGA SPRINGS PUPFISH	None	None	SC
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	UNARMORED THREESPINE STICKLEBACK	Endangered	Endangered	
<i>Gila bicolor mohavensis</i>	MOHAVE TUI CHUB	Endangered	Endangered	
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp 1	AMARGOSA CANYON SPECKLED DACE	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	RAZORBACK SUCKER	Endangered	Endangered	
Amphibians				
<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	ARROYO TOAD	Endangered	None	SC
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG	Threatened	None	SC
Reptiles				
<i>Charina bottae umbratica</i>	SOUTHERN RUBBER BOA	Species of concern	Threatened	
<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	SOUTHWESTERN POND TURTLE	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	ORANGE-THROATED WHIPTAIL	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	COASTAL WESTERN WHIPTAIL	Species of concern	None	
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	SAN BERNARDINO RINGNECK SNAKE	Species of concern	None	
<i>Heloderma suspectum cinctum</i>	BANDED GILA MONSTER	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Lampropeltis zonata parvirubra</i>	SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKE	None	None	
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	SAN DIEGO HORNED LIZARD	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	TWO-STRIPED GARTER SNAKE	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Xerobates agassizii</i>	DESERT TORTOISE	Threatened	Threatened	
Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)	COOPER'S HAWK	None	None	SC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting and wintering)	GOLDEN EAGLE	None	None	SC
<i>Asio otus</i> (nesting)	LONG-EARED OWL	None	None	SC
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites)	BURROWING OWL	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	SWAINSON'S HAWK	None	Threatened	
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis superba</i>	NORTHERN CARDINAL	None	None	SC
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (nesting)	WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER	Threatened	None	SC
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	WESTERN YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	None	Endangered	
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> (nesting)	BLACK SWIFT	None	None	SC

Scientific Name	Common Name	STATUS:		
		Federal	California	CDFG
Birds				
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> (nesting)	YELLOW WARBLER	None	None	SC
<i>Dendroica petechia sonorana</i> (nesting)	SONORAN YELLOW WARBLER	None	None	SC
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> (nesting)	WILLOW FLYCATCHER	None	Endangered	
<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i> (nesting)	SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER	Endangered	None	
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> (nesting)	PRAIRIE FALCON	None	None	SC
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting & wintering)	BALD EAGLE	Threatened	Endangered	
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT	None	None	SC
<i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i> (nesting)	CALIFORNIA GRAY-HEADED JUNCO	None	None	SC
<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	GILA WOODPECKER	None	Endangered	
<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i> (nesting)	ELF OWL	None	Endangered	
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> (nesting)	BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER	None	None	SC
<i>Piranga flava</i> (nesting)	HEPATIC TANAGER	None	None	SC
<i>Piranga rubra</i> (nesting)	SUMMER TANAGER	None	None	SC
<i>Polioptila californica</i>	CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER	Threatened	None	SC
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (nesting)	VERMILION FLYCATCHER	None	None	SC
<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	YUMA CLAPPER RAIL	Endangered	Threatened	
<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	BENDIRE'S THRASHER	None	None	SC
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	CRISSAL THRASHER	None	None	SC
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	LE CONTE'S THRASHER	None	None	SC
<i>Vermivora virginiae</i> (nesting)	VIRGINIAS WARBLER	None	None	SC
<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i> (nesting)	ARIZONA BELL'S VIREO	None	Endangered	
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	LEAST BELL'S VIREO	Endangered	Endangered	
<i>Vireo vicinior</i> (nesting)	GRAY VIREO	None	None	SC
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	PALLID BAT	None	None	SC
<i>Chaetodipus (=perognathus) fallax fallax</i>	NORTHWESTERN SAN DIEGO POCKET MOUSE	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	PALE BIG-EARED BAT	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	SAN BERNARDINO KANGAROO RAT	Endangered	None	SC
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	STEPHENS' KANGAROO RAT	Endangered	Threatened	
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	CALIFORNIA MASTIFF BAT	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	CALIFORNIA LEAF-NOSED BAT	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Microtus californicus mohavensis</i>	MOHAVE RIVER VOLE	None	None	SC
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS	Species of concern	None	
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	LONG-EARED MYOTIS	Species of concern	None	
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FRINGED MYOTIS	Species of concern	None	
<i>Myotis velifer</i>	CAVE MYOTIS	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Myotis volans</i>	LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS	Species of concern	None	
<i>Neotoma albigula venusta</i>	COLORADO VALLEY WOODRAT	None	None	
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	SAN DIEGO DESERT WOODRAT	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	NELSON'S BIGHORN SHEEP	None	None	
<i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i>	WHITE-EARED POCKET MOUSE	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	LOS ANGELES POCKET MOUSE	Species of concern	None	SC
<i>Spermophilus mohavensis</i>	MOHAVE GROUND SQUIRREL	Species of concern	Threatened	
<i>Tamias panamintinus acrus</i>	KINGSTON MOUNTAIN CHIPMUNK	None	None	
Natural Communities				
<i>Alkali seep</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Amargosa river</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Arizonan woodland</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>California walnut woodland</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Canyon live oak ravine forest</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Coastal and valley freshwater marsh</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Crucifixion thorn woodland</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Desert fan palm oasis woodland</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Mesquite bosque</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Mojave mixed steppe</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Mojave riparian forest</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Mojave yucca scrub and steppe</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Pebble plains</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern california arroyo chub/santa ana sucker strea</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern california threespine stickleback stream</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern coast live oak riparian forest</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern mixed riparian forest</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern riparian forest</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern riparian scrub</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Southern willow scrub</i>		N.A.	None	None
<i>Transmontane alkali marsh</i>		N.A.	None	None

3. *Endangered Species*

Today, those public officials and private businesses concerned with economic and land development have conceded the need to set aside multi-species habitat in order to provide protection for endangered species. They are willing to invest to do so. However, current law does not give them the security that having done so, they will be allowed to develop elsewhere unhindered by the threat of harassing lawsuits or finding a “surprise” species.

Until such time as federal law is amended to allow local officials to set aside multi-species habitat preserves in exchange for the right of “no surprises” development elsewhere, all but the most extreme elements of the environmental movement will be harmed. Millions will be wasted on lawsuits that could have gone towards buying habitat. Economically, projects will be delayed, jobs lost and millions spent that could have gone to other public purposes.

The Endangered Species Act is a sensitive economic development issue in the County. Strict regulations have greatly affected private enterprise development within the County. The following are excerpts from the NBC Nightly News — February 14, 1997 and Washington Post — April 4, 1997:

“The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) delayed for years the construction of the San Bernardino County Medical Center. The project was delayed because of FWS concerns over its impact on the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly — a large orange and black fly which feeds on flower nectar.

In order to win the permission of the FWS to build the needed medical complex,

- The County of San Bernardino had to spend \$3,310,199 to mitigate for the presence of eight flies;
- The site of the hospital had to be shifted 250 feet;
- Eight of the project's 64 acres had to be set aside as a fly preserve, surrounded by a chain link fence dotted with "No Trespassing" signs; and
- The County of San Bernardino had to finance a five- year, \$480,000, study of the fly.

Construction has also been halted on a subdivision in nearby Fontana because the fly lives on some of the property. Officials worry that a significant portion of \$10 million in municipal bonds issued for the project will go unpaid.“

The FWS is also affecting the cattle ranchers in the High Desert. Where these ranches have been grazing their cattle for years, the BLM is taking action to bring to a halt these activities to protect, what some biologists feel is not an endangered species, the Desert Tortoise.

In April 2001, First District San Bernardino County Supervisor Bill Postmus submitted comments to the local office of the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) objecting to a Proposed Order seeking to oust a cattle rancher from his grazing allotment near Barstow. "It is my belief that the loss of ranching operations in my District will cause considerable and perhaps actionable harm to San Bernardino County by negatively impacting its employment and tax base, which are necessary to provide vital public services to the citizens of San Bernardino County," Postmus wrote. San Bernardino County's economic development leaders are committed to efforts that bring about such a solution.

The Valley is home to several endangered species, including the Santa Ana River Woolly Star and Slender Horned Spineflower, the San Bernardino kangaroo rat and the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving fly. In the Mountain sub-area, endangered plant and animal species, including the limestone and pebble plain endemic plants, the southern rubber boa, flying squirrel, and a host of other rare biota. In the Desert, species like the Desert Tortoise, Desert Woodrat, and the Mojave Ground Squirrel are rapidly diminishing and well as other unique desert vegetation and wildlife.

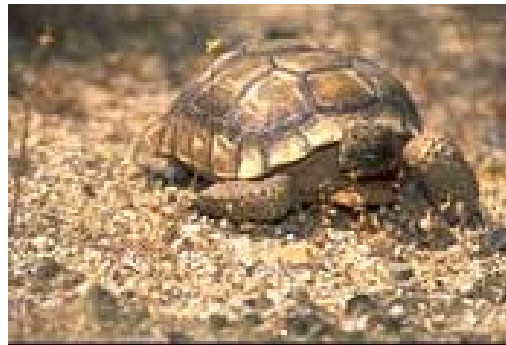


Photo 5 – Desert Woodrat & Desert Tortoise

Sources: Dr. Lloyd Glenn Ingles and Gerald and Buff Corsi

The County has identified the following unique habitats for protection: Alkali Wet Meadow, Pebble Plains, and Limestone substrate in the Big Bear Valley and Baldwin Lake area; Walnut Woodlands in the Tonner Canyon area of the Chino hills and in the West Valley Foothills; Oak Woodlands in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains; Joshua Tree Woodland and Creosote Bush Scrublands in the desert region; and riparian areas and perennial springs Countywide.

On September 22, 1993, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service emergency listed the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly as an endangered species. In doing so, the FWS significantly impacted a number of projects within San Bernardino County – the greatest impact affecting the County Medical Center Replacement Project and a 10,000-acre industrial corridor known as the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone. The site of the hospital had to be shifted 250 feet and development within the Enterprise Zone is being mitigated on a case-by-case basis.

The fly's habitat is currently believed to be restricted to seven sites in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County. All known colonies occur on private land, within a 10-mile radius. Nothing is known about the habits of the fly in the larval stage. The adult emerges only from late July through mid-September and is thought to have a life span of up to one week. The Service has not designated critical habitat for the species. The listing of the fly created an endangered species-land development conflict that has continued to this day.



Photo 6 – *Rhabdomydas terminatus abdominalis*

Source: <http://www.mip.berkeley.edu/essig/endins/rhaphiomi.htm>

More recently in 1998, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) emergency listed the San Bernardino kangaroo rat (SBKR). Historically, its range included over 300,000 acres of alluvial fan scrub habitat from the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Valleys in San Bernardino County to the Menifee and Vallevista Valleys in Riverside County. According to the USFWS, the SBKR currently occupies approximately only 3,247 acres of suitable habitat divided among seven widely separated locations. Most of the known locations occur in San Bernardino County. The Service is currently in the process of designating critical habitat for this species.

a. Historic Preservation Sites

“[T]he spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage, [and] the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.” –National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Recognition that historic preservation often is associated with economic successes is an important reason, as is the fact that many see the preservation of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects as enhancing their quality of life, adding variety and texture to the cultural landscape in which they live and work. Largely because of such highly personal responses, public support for historic preservation has flowed from the bottom up, making it in the truest sense a grassroots movement, not just another Government program.

Table 15 lists the sites that are considered historic preservation sites by the National Historic Preservation Association.

Table 15 – Historic Preservation Sites

Source: San Bernardino County Planning Department, 1998

City	Sites	Date
Baker	Aiken's Wash National District	05/24/82
Barstow	Bitter Spring Archeology Site	12.20/82
Barstow	Harvey House Railroad Depot	04/03/75
Barstow	Rodman Mountains	05/10/82
Big Bear	Washington Henry, Survey Marker	05/12/75
Chino	Moyse Building	02/02/79
Chino	Yorba-Slaughter Adobe	07/07/75
Colton	Carnegie Public Library	6/23/88
Cucamonga	John Rains House	04/24/73
Fontana	Fontana Farms Co. Ranch House	11/01/82
Fontana	Fontana Pit and Groove	04/17/90
Fort Irwin	Pioneer Deep Space Station	10/03/85
Needles	Archeological Site No. D-4	10/25/85
Needles	Piute Pass Archaeological District	08/14/73
Needles	Topock Maze Archaeological Site	10/05/78
Ontario	Frankish Building	08/11/80
Ontario	Hofer Ranch	07/8/93
Ontario	Ontario State Bank Block	01/08/82
Parker	Archeological Site No. E-21	10/25/85
Red Mountain	Squaw Spring Archeology District	07/28/81
Redlands	A.K. Smiley Public Library	10/05/78
Redlands	Barton Villa	10/24/96
Redlands	Historic Truss Bridge	12/24/85
Redlands	Kimberly Crest	03/28/96
Redlands	Mill Creek Zanja	12/12/76
Redlands	Redlands Central Railway Co. Car Barn	01/03/91
Redlands	Redlands Santa Fe Depot District	10/29/91
Redlands	Smiley Park Historic District	12/29/94
Redlands	U.S. Post Office	01/11/85
San Bernardino	Crowder Canyon Archeological District	06/16/76
San Bernardino	San Bernardino County Courthouse	01/12/98
San Bernardino	U.S. Post Office	01/11/85
Silver Lake	Archeology Site California	02/10/81
Twentynine Palms	Cow Camp	10/29/75
Twentynine Palms	Foxtrot Petroglyph Site	02/23/95
Twentynine Palms	Keys Desert Ranch	10/30/75
Twentynine Palms	Wall Street Mill	11/12/75
Upland	Old San Antonio Hospital	01/02/80
Upland	Upland Public Library	12/10/90
Victorville	Historic Truss Bridge	12/24/85
Yermo	Calico Mountains	03/30/73

(1) San Bernardino County State Registered Landmarks

(a) Assistance Mission De San Gabriel:

Under construction from 1830-34, this building was used in supervising mission ranching operations and ministering to the Indian converts. It was abandoned after two rapids by hostile Indians, and the decree of secularization. In 1842, it was granted to the Lugo family as part of the San Bernardino Rancho and Jose del Carmen Lugo in it. In 1851, the Mormons bought the Rancho and it was occupied by Bishop Nathan C. Tinney. Dr. Barton bought the property and lived there from 1860-67, when he moved into the brick mansion at the rear of the Asistencia. The adobe building disintegrated until 1925, when it was bought by San Bernardino County, and restored. Located on Barton road between Loma Linda and Redlands. Points of interest are the Indian and Early Pioneer Museums, Miniature Historic Scenes, Birds and Animal Museum, Wishing Well, Bell Tower and Wedding Chapel.

(b) The Zanja:

The Zanja was an irrigation ditch bringing water from Mill Creek Canyon to the Guachama Rancheria, later known as Old San Bernardino. Built by the Indians under the direction of the Fathers of San Gabriel at the San Bernardino Asistencia, and finished in 1820. The cobblestone-lined ditch may be seen today as it passes through Sylvan Park in the City of Redlands, and at several other points, such as Iowa street, just east of the Asistencia, and ½ block north of Barton Road.

(c) Site Of Mormon Stockade:

Fort San Bernardino once occupied the west half of what are now the San Bernardino County Court House grounds. The Mormons lived in the fort over a year without being attacked. When the danger was considered past, the streets of the city were laid out and more permanent homes were built. These sites are marked by plaques placed by the Native Sons of the Golden West.

(d) Guachama Rancheria:

In 1819, San Gabriel Mission established a rancho at this Serrano Indian Rancheria site, and an adobe house was built to serve as a home for the Majordomo and as storehouse for food. When a more permanent establishment was planned, the site of the "mission" was moved about a mile and a half southeast on the bluff, where the present restoration is located, near Bryn Mawr.

(e) Mormon Road:

Located in Waterman Canyon, West of Crestline this monument stands where the present State Highway 18 crosses the Old Mormon lumber road. Lumber was cut in the mountains, hauled on this road, and sold in all parts of Southern California.

(f) Agua Mansa (Deserted Village):

This settlement was one of twin towns on the Santa Ana River, built by colonists in 1845, who had moved there from Politana, on the San Bernardino Rancho. The great flood of 1862 washed out the town and its surrounding farmlands. All that remains today is the cemetery, the oldest in the county, being presently repaired and improved. The bell from the Agua Mansa chapel is now in the grounds of the Mission Inn at Riverside. Agua Mansa is located 3.2 miles southwest of Colton.

(g) Yorba Slaughter Adobe:

Located in Chino, this building is the best specimen now standing in San Bernardino County of the adobe construction prevalent in California during the days of Mexican sovereignty. Built in the early 1850's, Raymundo Yorba lived in this house until 1858 when it was sold to Fenton M. Slaughter, who occupied it until his death in 1897. The building was showing signs of age when it came into the possession of Mrs. Julia Fuqua, a daughter of Mr. Slaughter, and great-granddaughter of Juan Nepomuceno Alvarado, the last Majordomo of Rancho San Bernardino under Mission San Gabriel. She began restoring it and returning the original pieces of furniture used by her father, thus making a museum of the renewed building.

(h) Tapia Adobe:

On the southeast slope of Red Hill is the site of the now vanished home of Tiburcio Tapia, grantee of the Cucamonga Rancho in 1839. The name was derived from a former Indian Rancheria there. Here was one of the first large vineyards established in California. Built like fortress, the adobe was repeatedly attacked by Indians. After Tapia's death in 1845, rumors of a treasure hidden at the ranch led to repeated searches of the house and grounds, but the treasure was never found. The rancho was sold to a businessman who built a new house nearby and developed the stock and winery activities. Cucamonga became an important station on the Los Angeles-San Bernardino road.

(i) Cucamonga Winery:

On U.S. Highway 66 (Foothill Boulevard) one mile west of Cucamonga. Oldest winery in California, and second oldest winery in the United States. Ranch dates from 1839 when it was granted to Tiburcio Tapia, who planted a vineyard and built the original winery with adobe bricks, a building, which is still used. Open to the public everyday (including Sundays).

(j) Yucaipa Adobe (Sepulveda-Dunlap Ranch):

Located about 4 miles east of Redlands on the western outskirts of Yucaipa. Now owned by San Bernardino County. A two-story adobe brick house. The land on which the house stands was the first San Gabriel Mission Rancho property granted to Diego Sepulveda who apparently built the adobe during the 1840's. It was subsequently sold to James W. Walters and then to the Dunlap family. It is the oldest human habitation still standing in San Bernardino County. It is being restored as a historical landmark.

(k) Sycamore Grove:

Sycamore Grove is located about one and one-half mile southwest of Devore at the Devore cutoff. There is a marker beside the road. The property is owned by the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. The monument marks the campsite of pioneer Mormon settlers of San Bernardino, July to September, 1851.

(l) Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trail Monument:

Located adjacent to southbound lanes of U.S. 66 in Cajon Pass. The monument marks the route to and from Southern California through Cajon Pass, which was sometimes called the Old Spanish Trail, used by, Fages chasing deserters in 1772, Father Zalvidea in 1806, Jedediah Smith in the second trip in 1827, Armijo opening a mule trade route from New Mexico in 1829, and by Ewing Young in 1829 or 1830.

(m) Mormon Trail Monument (West Cajon):

Located at West Cajon Canyon beside State Highway 138. The monument marks the second Mormon road to San Bernardino Valley, laid out because the earlier East Cajon Road was usable only by pack trains. The most reliable source seems to indicate that this West Cajon route was the one used by the Mormon colonizers of San Bernardino in 1912. This monument erected by Sons of Mormon Pioneers May 15, 1937.

(n) Stoddard-Waite Monument:

Located approximately 200 yards north of the Cajon station on the Santa Fe Railroad's main line, and continuing through the Cajon Pass, this monument marks the western extension of the Santa Fe Trail, known as the Old Spanish Trail. Sheldon Stoddard and Sydney P. Waite came over this trail in 1849, and helped erect the monument in 1912. This monument also marks the site of the Muscupiabe Indian Rancheria.

(o) Daley Toll Road Monument:

Located beside State Highway 18, at the intersection of Daley Canyon Road, one mile west of crest Public Camp in the San Bernardino Mountains. The Daley Road was one of the first roads into San Bernardino Mountains, which could accommodate wagons. It was used particularly to haul lumber. It remained a toll road for 20 years, after which it became a county road. At present it is used by the forest service as a fire road, and is not open to the public. Built by Edward Daley and Company in 1870, the monument was erected by Arrowhead Parlor 110 Native Sons of the Golden West, and Lugonia Parlor 271 Native Daughters of the Golden West.

(p) Fort Benson:

Located east of Colton, on the West Side of Hunt's Lane this is the site of an adobe fortification erected about 1856-57, by the "Independent" faction in a dispute over a land title between the Mormons and the "Independents." This location was also the site of the Indian Village of Jumuba and a campsite of Jedediah Smith in January 1827. Until 1957, there remained an unoccupied brick house built in 1882, which was destroyed in construction of the freeway. This monument remains on the site beside Hunt's Lane.

(q) Garces-Smith Monument:

Located on a peak between the headwaters of Devil and Cable Canyons, about 8-½ miles northeast of Crestline, on a dirt road leading to Cajon Mountain lookout this monument marks the Old Indian Trail, sometimes called the Mojave Trail, over the San Bernardino Mountains. It was used by Father Garces in March 1776 and by Jedediah Smith in 1826 on his first trip through San Bernardino Valley to San Gabriel. He was guided by Mojave's across the desert and over the mountains. A tablet was placed by the San Bernardino County Historical Society in 1931.

(r) Holcomb Valley:

Holcomb Valley is located 3 miles north of Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains, in 1860 it was the scene of a gold strike by William F. Holcomb, which led to a major gold rush in the next two decades. The principal town in the valley was Bellview, reputedly a city of 10,000, at that time the largest in Southern California. The valley is now a cattle range of the Hitchcock Ranch, with a few scattered mines still operating. The monument was erected in September 1955, by E. Clampus Vitus, Platrix Chapter #2.

(s) Yucaipa Rancheria:

Yucaipa Rancheria is located on the ranch of Charles W. Simpson in Yucaipa, California. On the hillside just above the ranch house, excavation by the San Bernardino County Historical Society revealed metates, fireplaces, and implements of various kinds, used by Serrano Indians in the Spanish and pre-Spanish period in the Valley. The Serranos were peaceful people who lived in the foothills surrounding San Bernardino Valley, often mingling with the Chuillas who inhabited the Valley

floor, and welcomed the Spaniard's attempt to Christianize and colonize the Valley. Relics from this site may be seen at the Simpson's Ranch and at the Museum in the restored San Bernardino Asistencia.

(t) Harry Wade Exit Route:

In a "V" at intersection State Route 127 and a county road to the south of Death Valley at Salt Spring (about 30 miles north of Baker). On November 8, 1957, the Death Valley '49er's dedicated a monument to Harry Wade, one of the Argonauts trapped in Death Valley who found a route passable by wagons to the south via the Amargosa River to the Old Spanish Trail.

4. Infrastructure and Services

a. Air Quality

Air quality in the County has been improving for the last twenty years, but continues to be a major concern. Good air quality is vital for the health of residents, nature, and the economy. The County of San Bernardino is governed by two Air Quality Management Districts: South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD).

Stretching out over 20,000 square miles of California's vast desert expanse, the MDAQMD is geographically the second largest of the state's 35 air districts. As the regulatory air agency for San Bernardino County's high desert region and the MDAQMD has primary responsibility for regulating stationary sources of air pollution situated within its jurisdictional boundaries. The MDAQMD lies within the Mojave Desert Air Basin, which also encompasses desert portions of Kern, Los Angeles, and Riverside counties.

Tables 16 and 17 are an overview of the air quality reported for 2000 in the MDAQMD.

Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
2000 Air Quality Summary

Table 16 – MDAQMD Ozone

Source: http://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/air_quality_data_trends/annual_summary/aqsummar.2000.htm

Monitoring Site	Days exceeding state standard	Days exceeding 1 hour federal standard	Days exceeding 8 hour federal standard	Max. 1 hr. reading parts per million (ppm)
Phelan	31	3	20	0.14
Hesperia	56	8	42	0.16
Victorville	24	3	16	0.14
Barstow	9	0	6	0.11
Trona	0	0	0	0.09
29 Palms	16	0	11	0.11
District-wide Totals	69	10	53	0.16

State Standard: 0.09 ppm based on 1 hr. average / Federal standard: 0.12 ppm based on 1 hr. average / 0.08 ppm based on 8 hr. average

Table 17 – Particulate Matter (PM-10)

Source: http://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/air_quality_data_trends/annual_summary/aqsummar.2000.htm

Monitoring Site	Days exceeding state standard	Days exceeding federal standard	Max. 24 hr. reading ug/m3
Lucerne Valley	1	0	58
Hesperia	6	0	80
Victorville	6	0	82
Barstow	2	0	69
Trona	1	0	58
29 Palms	1	0	62
District-wide Totals	11	0	82

State Standard: 50 ug/m3 based on 24 hour average / Federal Standard: 150 ug/m3 based on 24 hour average

The South Coast Air Basin (Basin) recorded its lowest ozone concentration on record in 1999, and for the first time since ozone monitoring began, the Basin made it through a summer without experiencing a stage 1 episode. Also, the year 1999 was the first year in the history of ambient air monitoring that the Basin was not the location recording the highest ozone concentration in the nation. As the following tables indicate, the County recorded either at the maximum or below the maximum concentrations for the entire SCAQMD.

Tables 18 and 19 give an overview of the air quality reported for 1999 in the SCAQMD.

South Coast Air Quality Management District
1999 Air Quality Summary

Table 18 – SCAQMD Ozone

Source: <http://www.aqmd.gov/smog/aqscr99/99aqgas1.htm>

Source/Receptor Area	Max Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max Conc. in ppm 8-hour	Fourth High Max Conc. in ppm 8-hour	No. Days Standard Exceeded		
				Federal	State	
Location				> 0.12 ppm 1-hour	> 0.08 ppm 8-hour	> 0.09 ppm 1-hour
Northwest San Bernardino Valley	0.15	0.12	0.103	4	17	29
Southwest San Bernardino Valley 1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Southwest San Bernardino Valley 2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Central San Bernardino Valley 1	0.14	0.10	0.098	4	16	26
Central San Bernardino Valley 2	0.16	0.13	0.115	14	31	45
East San Bernardino Valley	0.15	0.13	0.115	12	39	59
Central San Bernardino Mountains	0.17	0.14	0.133	30	90	93
District Max	0.17	0.14	0.133	30	90	93

ppm - Parts Per Million parts of air, by volume

Table 19 – SCAQMD Carbon Monoxide

Source: <http://www.aqmd.gov/smog/aqscr99/99aqgas1.htm>

Source/Receptor Area	Max Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max Conc. in ppm 8-hour	No. Days Standard Exceeded ^{a)}	
			Federal	State
Location			>= 9.5 ppm 1-hour	> 9.0 ppm 8-hour
Northwest San Bernardino Valley	-	-	-	-
Southwest San Bernardino Valley 1	-	-	-	-
Southwest San Bernardino Valley 2	-	-	-	-
Central San Bernardino Valley 1	-	-	-	-
Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5	4.0	0	0
East San Bernardino Valley	-	-	-	-
Central San Bernardino Mountains	-	-	-	-
District Max	19	11.7	8	10

^{a)}The federal 1-hour standard (1-hour average CO > 35 ppm) and state 1-hour standard (1-hour average CO > 20 ppm) were not exceeded

b. Water Supply

Historically, growth and urbanization in the region have adversely affected water resources. Good water quality is necessary for use by households for drinking and other purposes; by farmers to irrigate crops; and by commercial and industrial operations. Water is a critical component of Southern California's recreational facilities. The region's rivers, streams, lakes, and oceans are integral components of the natural landscape that draws people to the region. Maintaining clean water is essential in Southern California.

The County of San Bernardino faces water supply and distribution issues in common with other counties in the Southern California region. The urbanizing areas of the County are dependent upon adequate quantities of potable water being available. At present, the majority of the County is dependent upon locally available groundwater supplies. However, imported water will play an increasing role in satisfying the demand for water, as aquifers become depleted to the extent that they are irreparably damaged and no longer feasible for use. Currently, major groundwater basins are facing water quality and supply problems.

The ability of some communities to sustain current levels of urbanization is doubtful over the long-term unless imported water is made available. Complicating the water issue is the multitude of water agencies responsible for water delivery and quality within the County.

Various facilities for handling imported water include the California Aqueduct (which feeds Lake Silverwood and extends into Riverside County to Lake Perris) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (which feeds Gene Wash Reservoir and Copper Basin Reservoir near Parker Dam). These waters are managed by five state water contractors, the Mojave Water Agency, Chino Basin Municipal Water District, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Crestline/Lake Arrowhead Water Agency, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These agencies, along with local purveyors, maintain manmade lakes for water conservation and recreational purposes.



Photo 7 – Colorado River

Source: <http://www.water-ed.org/tours.asp#lower>

Naturally occurring bodies of surface water include Baldwin Lake, Erwin Lake, Deadman Lake, Harper Lake, and the Colorado River. Major drainage and floodplains are the last component of water resources within the County: Lytle Creek and Cajon Washes, the Santa Ana River, Mill Creek, and City Creek in the valley regions. The desert region features the Mojave and Colorado rivers. There are also many tributary drainage courses.



Photo 8 – Mojave River

Source: <http://wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/MojaveEco/MDEIjggs/3MojaveRiver.JPG>

The water table of the High Desert has significantly dropped during the past thirty years. The Mojave River Basin has used more water than has been replaced by nature since the 1950's. Natural water replacement each year is less than what is needed for the consumers of the area.

(1) Morongo Basin Pipeline

The Morongo Basin Pipeline has been operating since February 1995 to benefit about 57,000 people in an area of approximately 455 square miles. State Water Project water is delivered to a 5-million-gallon reservoir in Landers and, from there, to percolation ponds, where it seeps into the groundwater system. Recharging the groundwater in this manner removes the need for conventional water treatment because percolation results in natural filtration.

The 71-mile pipeline was completed in October 1994 and began delivering water to the Yucca Valley area in January 1995. It is entitled to an annual total of 7,200-acre feet of water per year.

The water from the pipeline is recharged into the Warren Valley Basin through two percolator ponds in Yucca Valley. Recharging the water results in a natural filtration and prevents the need for conventional treatment. The Hi-Desert Water District has ordered additional water this past year and has signed an agreement with the Mojave Water District to provide for storage of an additional 10,000-acre feet of water in the Warren Valley Basin.

(2) Hi-Desert Pipeline Extension:

From the Morongo Basin Pipeline terminal reservoir in Landers, the Hi-Desert Extension conveys water another 8 miles to recharge ponds. One pond is near the local airport, the other near Yucca Valley Town Hall. Both are within the boundaries of the Hi-Desert Water District. The Mojave Water Agency and the Hi-Desert Water District has executed a conjunctive use agreement, which provides for the storage of an additional 10,000-acre feet of water in the Warren Valley Basin.

(3) Rock Springs Outlet:

Reach 1 of the Morongo Basin Pipeline was constructed with additional capacity to recharge the upper Mojave River through the Rock Springs Outlet. This outlet is a discharge site into the riverbed in Hesperia. This outlet was the first to deliver State Water Project water directly into the Mojave River Basin from a facility constructed and operated by the Mojave Water Agency. Up to 40,000-acre feet of State Water Project water can be discharged into the riverbed each year. Communities benefiting include Victorville, Apple Valley, Hesperia, Adelanto, and surrounding unincorporated areas.

(4) Rock Springs Hydroelectric Project:

The Rock Springs Hydroelectric Project will generate approximately 2.6 megawatts of electrical power at the maximum flow rate at the Rock Springs Outlet to the Mojave River. The Agency has completed an Environmental Initial Study and adopted a negative declaration. As proposed, the facility will take up less than a tenth of an acre and consist of a 36-foot by 42-foot powerhouse building, a 42-inch-diameter, 45-foot-long mortar-lined and steel penstock and a 1,600-foot-long 54-inch-diameter tailrace pipeline connecting to a new discharge structure downstream of Rock Springs Road. The Agency received licensing for this project from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission at the end of 1996.

(5) Lucerne Valley Recharge:

The Mojave Water Agency has taken steps toward replenishing groundwater in Lucerne Valley by constructing from one to four percolation ponds to allow water to seep into the underground aquifer. The water will come from the California Aqueduct of the State Water Project via the Morongo Basin Pipeline. This pipeline, built by the Mojave Water Agency, passes through Lucerne Valley and has been filling similar percolation ponds in Yucca Valley since early 1995. The Mojave Water Agency is analyzing potential additional sites and testing them. The overall goal is to bring up to 10,000 acre-feet of State Water Project water per year into the Lucerne Valley area as recommended in the Regional Water Management Plan.

(6) Mojave River Pipeline:

In order to provide sufficient water for the High Desert's 250,000 residents for the next twenty-years, the Mojave River Pipeline is being constructed. When completed, the pipeline will carry water from the California Aqueduct to the Victor Valley and Barstow areas. Construction on the first 18-mile leg began in March 1997. This section is called Reach 1A and extends from the California Aqueduct at White and Duncan roads in Baldy Mesa, to the riverbed near Helendale and Colusa roads in Oro Grande, a distance of eighteen miles. Costs for this section are estimated to be approximately \$18 million. A ceremony was held on April 3, 1999 to commemorate the "Completion of Phase 1 of the Mojave River Pipeline."

The Mojave River Pipeline is essential as part of the remediation of the overdraft that has plagued the high desert for decades. The pipeline will be used to release water into percolation ponds. The water will be recharged into the ground to augment the natural water supply provided by the Mojave River. Eventually, as much as 40,000 acre-feet of water per year could be placed into the river area via the pipeline. Funding to build the Mojave River Pipeline comes from grants and loans from the state and federal government.

In November 1999, construction started on the second of five pipeline segments for Reach 3 of the Mojave River Pipeline Project. Reach 3 travels from Lenwood to Daggett. The second segment will be completed in March 2000. The complete Reach 3 segment is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2001. State Project water was delivered to the newly constructed Hodge Recharge Facility in December 2000. A total of 1,000-acre-feet of water were discharged at this site. Water was also delivered to the Lenwood Recharge Facility this year. Mojave Water Agency will construct the third segment of Reach 3 this year. Conveying water via pipeline will reduce evaporation, avoid contamination, and maintain existing riparian habitats.

c. Sewage Collection and Treatment Facilities

San Bernardino County faces major challenges in the continued provision of adequate wastewater collection, and treatment is becoming increasingly difficult. One improvement to the County's wastewater problem is the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI).

The SARI line is a non-reclaimable industrial wastewater line that is designed to convey 30 million gallons of non-reclaimable wastewater from the upper Santa Ana River basin to the ocean for disposal after treatment. The completion of the extension of the SARI line through the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone (AMEZ) has allowed manufacturers to discharge effluent that would otherwise not be allowed in this inland region.

In May 1982, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) issued Ordinance No. 1 – An Ordinance Regulating the Availability and Use of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Line. The purpose of this ordinance was to control the quality of the waters in the basin as well as waters discharged to the SARI system. In May 1990, this ordinance was revised to establish the maximum benefit from the use of the SARI system, by providing procedures to insure compliance with the requirements placed upon SAWPA by the regulatory agencies.

To provide the maximum public benefit from the use of the SARI system, written authorization from SAWPA to use said facilities is required. Each connection to the system within the AMEZ follows Ordinance No. 1 and obtains its own specific waste discharge permit (WDP). No vested right is given by issuance of any permits under Ordinance No. 1 and SAWPA is responsible for approval and enforcement of the conditions of all WDPs.

As a result of the SARI system, and its segment through the AMEZ, the SARI line has increased the capacity and improved processing of wastewater at the Colton treatment plant. In 1995, the upper extension was completed to the City of San Bernardino Wastewater Treatment Plant extending the zone's capacity for use of the system.

Figure 8 is an overview map of the AMEZ with the SARI line shown in red.

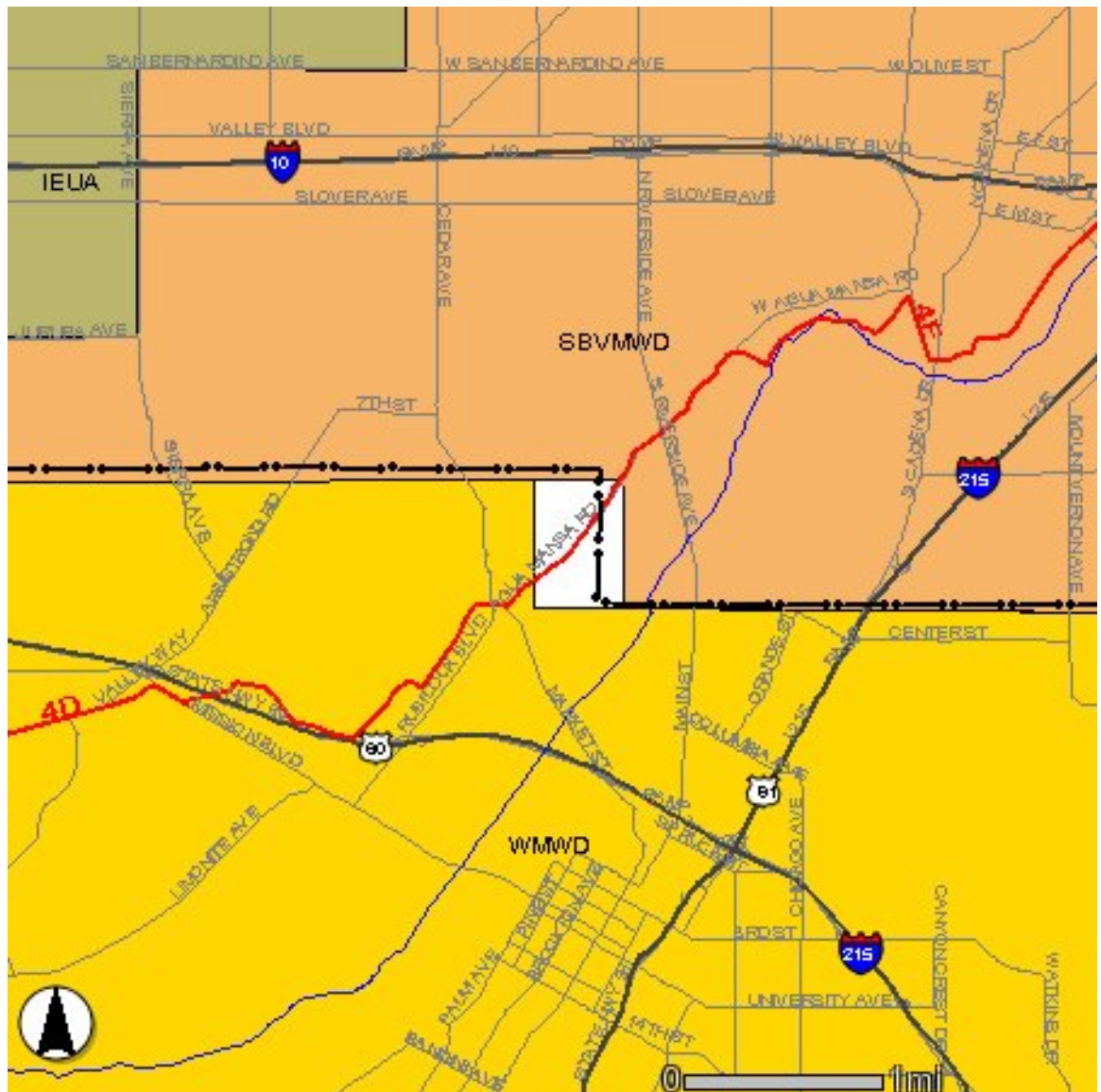


Figure 8 – SARI line location through AMEZ

Source: <http://www.sawpa.org/index.html>

The Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VWVRA) is in the process of improving several treatment plants and planning for the future use of water within the High Desert. The following summarizes the VWVRA efforts:



Photo 9 – Secondary Clarifiers

Source: <http://www.vvwra.com/>

VICTOR VALLEY WASTEWATER RECLAMATION AUTHORITY CURRENT PROJECTS

11.0 MGD Treatment Plant Expansion Now Under Construction

VWVRA opened bids in February 2000 for the construction of additional treatment units that will expand the capacity of the regional facility to 11 million gallons per day (MGD), an increase from the current rated capacity of 9.5 MGD. Construction began in November 2000 in areas not inhabited by federally-listed endangered species, and in January 2001, VWVRA received a permit to relocate six endangered Mojave Desert Tortoises that were found occupying an area planned to become new percolation ponds. A zero-interest State Revolving Loan has been approved by the State Water Resources Control Board that will be used to finance the majority of the \$10.6 million dollar construction project. The increase in capacity is necessary to meet growth in the Victor Valley area. Daily flows to the wastewater treatment plant have been increasing by 4%-5% per year since 1997. The current flow of 8.40 MGD is expected to increase to over 9.5 MGD by the year 2002-2003.

The expansion will include additional flow equalization capacity, two new secondary clarifiers, four new percolation ponds, anaerobic digester improvements, sludge drying bed improvements, new electrical switchgear and improvements to the electrical distribution system, an additional emergency generator, and a new Operations & Maintenance Facility. The improvements should be completed by summer 2002.

9.5 MGD Treatment Plant Improvements Complete

In 1999, VVWRA completed the construction of numerous improvements to the treatment system. The improvements provided the Facility with the ability to achieve reliable year-round complete nitrification of the waste stream, in order to comply with a zero effluent toxicity requirement for the discharge to the Mojave River. The requirement was imposed by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board as part of VVWRA's Federal NPDES discharge permit. Although it was not required by the NPDES permit, the improvements also provide partial nitrogen removal, and the discharge to the river now meets drinking water standards for nitrate.

The treatment facility is currently rated for 9.5 million gallons per day (MGD) of full treatment. The improvements included additional aeration basins, replacement high-efficiency aeration blowers, a new secondary clarifier, replacement tertiary filters, a new reclaimed water pumping station, two new bar screens, and additional controls and instrumentation. Construction began in early 1998. The \$12 million dollar project was partially funded using a low-interest State Revolving Loan.

Recycled Water Use at SCLA

In December 1998, VVWRA petitioned the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) seeking permission to proceed with a project to irrigate the golf course and landscaped areas at the Southern California Logistics Airport, or SCLA. The project represents VVWRA's first off-site recycled water use project (landscaping at the Treatment Facility on Shay Road is already irrigated with recycled water). Several protests were filed against VVWRA's petition, and the SWRCB conducted hearings in Sacramento in December 2000 and January 2001. The SWRCB is expected to issue a ruling on VVWRA's petition by the end of September 2001.

Potential Sale of Recycled Water at the River Discharge

The VVWRA Board of Commissioners recently drafted a proposed policy to sell recycled water at the current river discharge to stipulated parties in the Mojave Adjudication. Under the policy, recycled water would be sold and credited to individual parties for use in meeting makeup water and/or replacement water obligations as required by the adjudication. The VVWRA Board approved the draft policy for first reading at the regular meeting held on March 22, 2001, and a second reading and public hearing was held at the regular Board Meeting on April 26, 2001. The Board recently decided to continue consideration of the proposed policy until after the SWRCB issues their ruling on the SCLA irrigation project.

Regional Compost Facility

In 1999, VVWRA signed an agreement to allow California BioMass Inc. (CBM), a private company, to lease property for the construction and operation of a regional compost facility. The compost facility was constructed in April 2000. The new facility began accepting green waste and other materials in May 2000, and recently the facility began processing finished compost ready for market. The compost facility is located adjacent to the regional treatment facility on Shay Road, near the Southern California Logistics Airport (formerly George Air Force Base). The compost facility serves the entire Victor Valley and converts green waste such as grass clippings and tree branches into a reusable product that looks like fine potting soil. The compost facility serves markets in southern California, Nevada, and Arizona, and eventually should employ about 30 people. The compost facility is open daily and accepts materials from residents and businesses.

The compost facility will also process biosolids from VVWRA and other wastewater agencies in the high desert and nearby mountain areas. Using the compost facility to process biosolids will save the sewered residents of the Victor Valley between \$80,000 and \$90,000 per year in operating costs. VVWRA sells reclaimed water to the compost facility for materials processing and for fire protection.

Shay Road Improvements

In the near future Shay Road will be completely rebuilt from Phantom East Road to VVWRA's regional treatment facility. The project is a joint effort funded by VVWRA, the City of Victorville, California BioMass, and San Bernardino County. The project will widen the roadway from 22 feet to 26 feet, and the road alignment will be flattened and straightened improved to improve driver safety. Shay

Road currently is a private road that was built in the 1980's by VVWRA to serve the regional treatment facility. After the construction is completed, Shay Road will be dedicated to the City of Victorville, and the road will become a public access highway up to VVWRA's property line. In the future Shay Road may be further extended to provide another paved access route to Helendale Road and the Silver Lakes area.

Sewage Facilities 20-year Plan

In 1997, VVWRA completed a 20-year planning study that estimated growth, treatment requirements, reclamation, and costs through the year 2020. The Plan included ideas to reclaim fully-treated effluent for beneficial uses, such as landscape irrigation, industrial process water, etc. A consultant prepared population data, sewerage growth projections, potential reclaimed water users, and related sewage treatment needs to develop the Plan.

In 2000 VVWRA adopted an amendment to the Sewerage Facilities Plan that incorporates recent actual sewage flow data to more accurately predict future flows in the service area. The current flow of 8.4 MGD is now expected to increase to over 18.7 MGD by the year 2020. VVWRA currently serves over 94,000 residents and numerous businesses. The Year 2000 Amendment to the Sewerage Facilities Plan is available for viewing on this web site (Adobe Reader is required).

Upper Narrows Emergency Bypass System

Construction was completed in 1999 on the installation of a gravity sewer to link the former Spring Valley Lake sewage pump station with VVWRA's main interceptor sewer at the foot of Tenth Street in Victorville. The pump station is now called the Upper Narrows Emergency Bypass Pump Station and is located adjacent to the Kemper-Campbell Ranch. The new sewer will provide capacity to pump sewage around the Upper Narrows of the Mojave River during emergencies. The cost to build the gravity sewer was approximately \$350,000.

VVWRA is currently working on a conceptual design to mitigate the hazards of the Upper Narrows Interceptor failing due to flooding, earthquake, etc. The conceptual design study will likely recommend the design and construction of improvements to the Upper Narrows Emergency Bypass Pump Station, which was originally constructed to serve Spring Valley Lake in the 1970's. The improvements will probably include new sewage pumps, new electrical equipment, and

new controls. The pump station would also be linked to the control room at the regional treatment plant by radio telemetry. The estimated cost to improve the Upper Narrows Emergency Bypass Pump Station would be approximately \$850,000.

Table 20 lists the wastewater treatment facilities located throughout the County. Additional facilities are also proposed in the cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Adelanto, and the Twentynine Palms Marine Base.

Table 20 – Sewage Treatment Plants/Facilities

Source: San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services, 1998

Facility
1. City of Colton
2. City of Redlands
3. City of Rialto
4. City of San Bernardino
5. City of Chino
6. City of Upland
7. City of Barstow
8. City of Needles
9. City of Fontana
10. City of Loma Linda
11. City of Montclair
12. City of Ontario
13. Yucaipa Valley Water District
14. Chino Basin MWD, Reg. Plant No. 1, Ontario
15. Chino Basin MWD, Reg. Plant No. 2, Chino
16. Chino Basin MWD, Reg. Plant No. 3, Fontana
17. Chino Basin MWD, Carbon Canyon Plant, Chino
18. Lytle Creek, County Service Area 70 S-3
19. Big Bear Community Services District
20. Crestline Sanitation District, Cleghorn Treatment Plant
21. Crestline Sanitation District, Houston Creek Treatment Plant
22. Crestline Sanitation District, Seely Creek Treatment Plant
23. Lake Arrowhead Community Services District, Willow Creek Treatment Plant
24. Lake Arrowhead Community Services District, Grass Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant
25. Running Springs Water District
26. Baker Community Services District
27. Yucaipa Valley CWD
28. Helendale Silver Lakes/County Service Area 70B/C
29. Trona/Pioneer Point, County Service Area 82
30. Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, Oro Grande
31. East Valley Water District
32. Cucamonga Water District

d. *Solid Waste*

The amount of solid waste deposited at landfills is important as a simple, measurable indicator of waste generated. A sustainable society recycles or reuses the waste generated as much as possible, minimizing the amount of waste sent to landfills. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, required local governments to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in their jurisdictions and disposed in a landfill, or other means, by 50% by the year 2000. The Table 21 shows the progress of the County and its cities in meeting this goal.

Table 21 – County Area %s of Waste Reduction

Source: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGTools/mars/jurdrsta.asp>

Jurisdiction	Diversion Rate %
Adelanto	60%
Apple Valley	43%
Barstow	57%
Big Bear Lake	59%
Chino	53%
Chino Hills	24%
Colton	42%
Fontana	32%
Grand Terrace	54%
Hesperia	42%
Highland	28%
Loma Linda	40%
Montclair	43%
Needles	33%
Ontario	38%
Rancho Cucamonga	36%
Redlands	42%
Rialto	52%
San Bernardino	44%
San Bernardino- Unincorporated	43%
Twentynine Palms	37%
Upland	41%
Victorville	27%
Yucaipa	42%
Yucca Valley	65%

For more information of recycling programs within the County, access: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/wsd/>

Solid waste disposal is a critical concern for County residents. Approximately 3 million tons of solid waste is generated each year in San Bernardino County. The vast majority of waste is disposed of at various sanitary landfills throughout the County. In 1995, the County adopted a Strategic Plan outlining consolidation of the County's seventeen landfills into five regional landfills. The County currently maintains six landfills.

In April, 1996, the Board of Supervisors approved \$90 million in revenue bonds that would finance improvements to various landfill sites and facilities. The proceeds are being used to expand the San Timoteo, Mid-Valley, Victorville, Barstow, and Landers landfills as regional sites. An additional \$40 million in bonds will be issued to provide environmental clean-up of landfills that are closed or will be closed. As of 1998, seven landfills have been closed:

- Apple Valley
- Baker
- Hesperia
- Lenwood-Hinkley
- Morongo Valley
- Phelan
- Trona-Angus
- Yermo

Closures of the following landfills are expected within the next five years, Big Bear, Colton, Milliken, and Twentynine Palms.

Table 22 lists the refuse disposal sites and transfer stations located within the County.

Table 22 – County Landfills and Transfer Stations

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works Solid Waste Management Division

Region	Landfill	Transfer Station
North Desert	Barstow Landfill Victorville Landfill	Apple Valley Community Collection Cntr.
		Baker Community Collection Cntr.
		Daggett/Silver Valley Com. Collection Cntr.
		Hesperia Community Collection Cntr.
		Lucerne Valley Transfer Station
		Newberry Springs Transfer Station
		Phelan Transfer Station
		Trona-Argus Transfer Station
		Yermo Community Collection Cntr.
Morongo Basin	Landers Landfill	Trail's End Transfer Station
		29 Palms Transfer Station
		Big Bear Transfer Station
Mountains		Heaps Peak Transfer Station
East Valley	Colton Landfill San Timoteo Landfill	
West Valley	Mid-Valley Landfill	

5. *Transportation*

San Bernardino County has three international airports, two Class I major railroads, major interstate highways, numerous trucking companies, an intermodal facility, a new car distribution center, and is within operating proximity to the two-largest west coast ports located in Los Angeles and Long Beach.

The County's strategic location allows businesses based in the region to rapidly service markets throughout California, the Western states and the Pacific Rim countries and to easily export their products worldwide.

a. *Roads*

The County Maintained Road System currently includes approximately 2,860 miles of paved and dirt roadways. New roads to service developing areas are usually constructed by developers at no cost to the County and then accepted into the County Maintained Road System for maintenance by the Transportation/Flood Control Department. Many other road improvements are accomplished through cooperative efforts with other public agencies. Such cooperation provides funding opportunities and economy of constructions as well as improved services to the traveling public. Agencies involved in such efforts are cities within the County, special districts, federal, state, regional agencies, and utility companies.

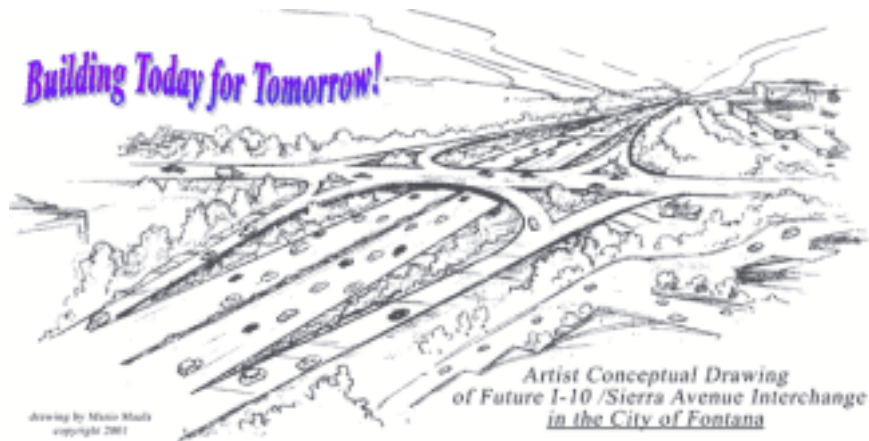
Table 23 – Mileage of Maintained Public Roads

Source: California Department of Transportation

Total	County Roads	City Streets	State Hwys	State Parks	State Forest	U.S. FS a/	U.S. NPS b/	U.S. BIA c/
9,970	2,867	5,450	1,206	32	0	341	19	54

a/ Forest Service b/ National Park Service c/ Bureau of Indian Affairs

b. Highway Projects



Source: http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist8/images/sierra_conceptual.gif

In 1989, voters approved the 20-year Measure I (half-cent transportation sales tax) by a 58% vote. Approximately 60% of this money fund five designated freeway projects: Route 30, Route 71, Interstate 10, and 2 sections of Interstate 215. Measure I funds will continue to support the continued improvement of County roadways.

In October of 1997, the state legislature passed SB 45 (Kopp-I) which changes the way transportation funding is allocated and administered. SB 45 shifts decision-making authority and responsibility from the State Transportation Commission to regional agencies and County Transportation Commissions, such as SANBAG. This provision will allow local agencies to control funding decisions on local freeway and highway projects, transit improvements, ridesharing, transportation systems management, and intelligent transportation systems. SB 45 will afford County decision-makers the opportunity to tailor programs that complement the County's long-range transportation plan and economic needs.

Table 24 lists the transportation project for 2001 that SANBAG has developed for the County.

Table 24 – 2001 SANBAG Transportation Projects

Source: <http://www.sanbag.ca.gov/publications.htm>

Date	Topic
11/30/01	Campus Avenue to close temp for State Route 210 dirt haul operation
11/15/01	Live Oak Canyon Road, related improvements to be focus of open house in Yucaipa
10/29/01	Redlands property owners to vote on sound walls near I-10 widening project
9/12/01	Motorists asked to take part in Rideshare Week, October 1-5
8/31/01	Open House to provide info about fwy construction on I-10 in Redlands
8/21/01	Hearings set to gather info on transit needs in mountains, deserts
8/15/01	CALTRANS and SANBAG Set to Celebrate the Completion of the I-15/SR-210 Interchange
8/3/01	Local bike/pedestrian/traffic signal/Transit projects receive funding
8/1/01	SANBAG Board of Directors seeks support for goods movement
4/20/01	SANBAG, CALTRANS to open interchange and 5.5-mile section of Route 30/210 this summer
4/4/01	Open House to Outline Transportation Routes between East San Bernardino Valley, Moreno Valley
3/12/01	Significant Traffic Delays Expected On 19 th Street Between Sapphire Street and Campus Avenue
3/7/01	SANBAG Board of Directors establishes priority list for railroad grade separations
3/2/01	Deadline nears for comments on transportation plan
2/15/01	SR-71 landscaping project to begin
2/13/01	Public comments needed for 2001 Regional Transportation Plan
1/30/01	Twentynine Palms Mayor to Chair SANBAG's Mountain/Desert Committee
1/22/01	Open House to Provide info about future fwy construction in Redlands, Yucaipa

CALTRANS District 8 services the County of San Bernardino. It is currently working on two major projects in the County: I-15 improvements and I-10 at Sierra Avenue in Fontana.

(1) I-15 Improvement Project:

Interstate 15 corridor is a major travel route for motorists, recreational vehicles, and commercial truck traffic going to and from Nevada and Arizona. An increase in congestion and travel delays throughout the high desert corridor has resulted in the need for improving this popular traveled highway.

The Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) has begun construction on the following projects to relieve congestion,

provide a smooth driving surface, and improve mobility to all high desert motorists.

These improvements are being funded by various sources, the majority coming from State Inter-Regional Road Funds. Other sources include San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP), Regional Funds and Federal Demonstration Funds from the State of Nevada. Total estimated cost for improving the high desert corridor is over \$294 million dollars.

- Project #1:

A changeable message sign is currently being installed one mile north of Yates Well Road on southbound I-15. Additionally, a highway advisory radio transmitter will be installed at Mountain Pass to transmit advisory signage at various locations along I-15. The project began in summer 2001 and is scheduled for completion early 2002.

- ✓ Project Benefits:

- ✧ Pavement replacement where needed to improve riding surface and longevity of the freeway
- ✧ Construct concrete median barrier for improved freeway operations

- Project #2:

Construction to improve 2.3 miles of Interstate 15 near Valley Wells Rest Area aims to change ten existing portland cement concrete slab bridges, which have reached the end of their useful life. Our goal is to replace each of the 39-ft wide bridges with 59.5-ft wide bridges. Widening of the structure will occur in the median area. No detours will be required. The estimated starting date will be Spring 2001. The estimated completion date is Summer 2003

- ✓ Project Benefits:

- ✧ Ten bridges will be replaced along Interstate 15, beginning 5 miles north of Halloran Summit Road

(2) CALTRANS will soon begin construction on the following projects along I-15:

- A 26-mile pavement rehabilitation and 18-mile truck-descending lane will be constructed on southbound I-15 from Baker Road over-crossing to Halloran Summit Road over-crossing. The project will begin Winter 2002 and is scheduled for completion in Fall 2003. The estimated cost to construct this project will be \$50.5 million dollars.
- 23-mile pavement rehabilitation will be constructed from 1.3-miles north of Cima Road over-crossing to 0.37-mile south of Bailey Road over-crossing and from 0.68-mile north of Yates Well Road over-crossing to Nevada State line. The project will begin in Spring of 2002 and will be completed in Fall of 2002. The estimated cost to construct this project is \$13.8 million dollars.

(3) Interstate 10/Sierra Interchange Improvement Project:

Built in 1954, the I-10 Interchange located in the City of Fontana at Sierra Avenue serves as a north-south road connecting Fontana to the south cities in Riverside County. Currently, the interchange has exceeded traffic capacity. The traffic congestion in this interchange is continuous throughout the A.M. and P.M. peak hours. Due to the population growth of the City of Fontana, CALTRANS along with the City has begun reconstruction of the interchange.

The approximately \$18 Million interchange improvements are funded by the Federal Highway Administration, Transportation Equity Act funds (Tea 21), Measure I-administered by the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) and the City of Fontana. Construction began in January 2001 with completion scheduled for Fall 2002.

- The project includes:
 - ✓ Replacement of the I-10 at Sierra Avenue over-crossing
 - ✓ Widening of Sierra Avenue structure over the railroad
 - ✓ Reconstruction of all ramps
 - ✓ New auxiliary lanes on I-10 from the Sierra Avenue ramps to the Citrus Avenue ramps

(4) Southwest Passage Corridor

The Southwest Passage follows Interstate 10 from San Bernardino to the Arizona State line and Interstate 8 from San Diego to the Arizona State line. In addition, this corridor includes the freeway project that will connect the existing I-210 to California 30. The CA 30 will then become a part of the I-210 system and will join Interstate 10 at its eastern terminus in the City of Redlands. The objectives of the Southwest passage are to foster economic development, strengthen intermodal trends, and improve traffic flows through the region.

c. Rail



Source: <http://www.uprr.com/>

San Bernardino County has become a major link in goods movement in Southern California and the nation. Because of its unique location, the County is positioned to play an increasingly important role in the movement of goods with the development of the Alameda Corridor and the Southwest Passage.

Two Class I railroads serve the County of San Bernardino: the Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific. These two railroads are a result of recent mergers of the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF) and the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific (UP) railroads. Both railroads have major classification yards in San Bernardino County, BNSF in Barstow and UP in Colton.

BNSF currently operates a railroad network of over 34,000 miles in 28 states. It runs Hobart yard in Los Angeles, the busiest trailer and container-handling rail facility in the world. In 2000, this facility moved more than one million containers/trailers. In addition, BNSF has the shortest route between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest (2,218 miles to Seattle) and one of the shortest between Chicago and Southern California (2,214 miles to Los Angeles).

Union Pacific Railroad is the largest railroad in North America, with \$9.5 billion in annual revenues and operating in the western two-thirds of the United States. The system has 38,654 miles of track and serves 23 states, linking every major West Coast and Gulf Coast port. It also serves four major gateways to the east: Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. UP is the primary rail connection between the U.S. and Mexico. It interchanges traffic with the Canadian rail system.

The railroad has one of the most diversified commodity mixes in the industry, including chemicals, coal, food and food products, forest products, grain and grain products, intermodal, metals and minerals, and automobiles and parts. Union Pacific's largest single customer is APL Limited, a steamship company that operates in the Pacific. Second is General Motors, followed by an assortment of chemical companies and utilities.

Alameda Corridor Project

One important project that will further stimulate the logistics industry in the Inland Empire is the construction of the Alameda Corridor Project. The Alameda Corridor Project consolidates 90 miles of branch-line tracks into a single, 20-mile long, high speed, high-capacity corridor that will funnel BNSF and UP trains and provide direct rail access to the Port of Los Angeles, the Port of Long Beach in San Pedro Bay, and the Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (ICTF) near the harbor, from the transcontinental rail centers in downtown Los Angeles.

The Alameda Corridor Project eliminates 200 at-grade rail crossings and widens Alameda Street, the road that runs parallel to the route. The underground structure is complete and installation of rails is progressing rapidly. By running the trains underground, the trains are able to travel faster and smoother out of the port area and traffic congestion due to railroad crossings at ground level intersections is eliminated. While the project will greatly improve the efficiency of rail operations that link the ports to destinations throughout North America by connecting with the transcontinental rail network east of Los Angeles, it will also provide a safer environment residents and visitors.

The Los Angeles and Long Beach ports complex is the third largest in the world. Estimates show the ports will double their current cargo load - currently valued at more than \$157 billion annually - by 2002. The Alameda Corridor will help the ports accommodate this increase in trade and help the regional and national economies capitalize on Southern California's standing as a hub of the Pacific Rim.

About one-quarter of all U.S. waterborne international trade, primarily with Pacific Rim countries, depends on the ports to reach market. Their \$116 billion in annual trade with the United States is projected to increase to more than \$250 billion by the year 2010, generating an estimated 700,000 new jobs in the southern California region. The Alameda Corridor project itself has created about 10,000 local, construction-related jobs, and upon completion, is expected to create \$88 billion annually in regional economic activity which will further cement Southern California's position as a leader in international trade.

The project is being financed with a \$400 million federal loan, \$400 million from the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, \$700 million from project revenue bonds, and \$350 million from local and state sources. The project is expected to be completed in the year 2002.

Experts say trade across the Pacific Ocean will skyrocket with trade barriers among Pacific Rim nations falling. The amount of goods traded between the US and Pacific Rim has doubled during the last decade and freight traffic is expected to double again by 2020. Companies are positioning themselves to take advantage of the expected trade growth.

The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach move goods that are vital to manufacturers, distributors, and consumers in Los Angeles and neighboring areas, the State of California, and the Nation. About 40% of the ports' container traffic moves by rail to points across the nation. This figure is projected to grow to 50% within the next decade. In addition, long-range expansion plans for the ports provide the overall development strategy to enable all Southern California counties to reap the full economic benefits of the explosive Pacific Rim trade.

The project will result in fewer delays and a faster turnaround time for both importers and exporters. The ports are expected to handle enough freight for 100 daily train departures and more than 45,000 truck trips. The combined ports are the largest in the United States and handle the bulk of goods being shipped to and from Japan and other Pacific Rim countries.

With San Bernardino County becoming a hub of cargo activity, local business leaders have taken immense interest in the project and the impact that it will have on international trade as it becomes more and more important to small- and medium-size businesses. Trade through the ports is increasing dramatically and San Bernardino County will be a major player in the activities. The county's location puts it in an enviable position for the distribution of goods to the Pacific Rim. Warehouse and distribution centers from neighboring Los Angeles and

Orange counties have already expanded or moved facilities to San Bernardino County. The County's vacancy rate for industrial buildings has fallen to below 5% and major developers and investors are being attracted to the area. It is estimated that 7 out of every 10 new jobs in Southern California are a result of international trade, and San Bernardino County has a significant employment base in products for trade.

It is anticipated that as cargo traffic increases, a large intermodal facility will be needed to keep up with expanded trade through the ports and San Bernardino County is perfectly positioned for a rail and truck hub where goods could be distributed to the rest of the country. Figure 9 depicts the 20-mile Alameda Corridor project.

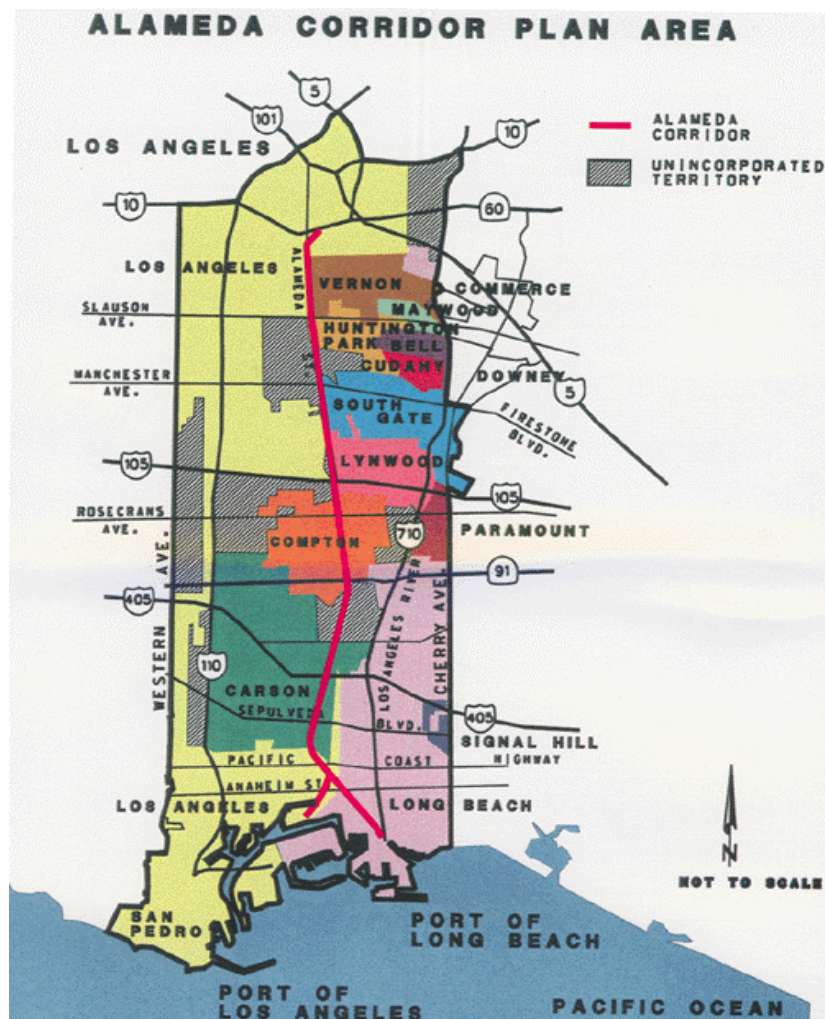


Figure 9 – Alameda Corridor Map

Source: <http://www.acta.org/images/Map01.gif>

As the project rail continues eastbound and enters San Bernardino County, plans are being made to improve rail crossings throughout the west and central urban areas. The Alameda Corridor Project will provide funds to construct below- and above-grade rail crossings. Federal and State dollars are assisting with these projects and cities that participate must contribute a local match. Currently, the City of Montclair intends to reconstruct crossings at Monte Vista and Ramona streets while the City of Ontario is planning improvements at Vineyard Avenue.

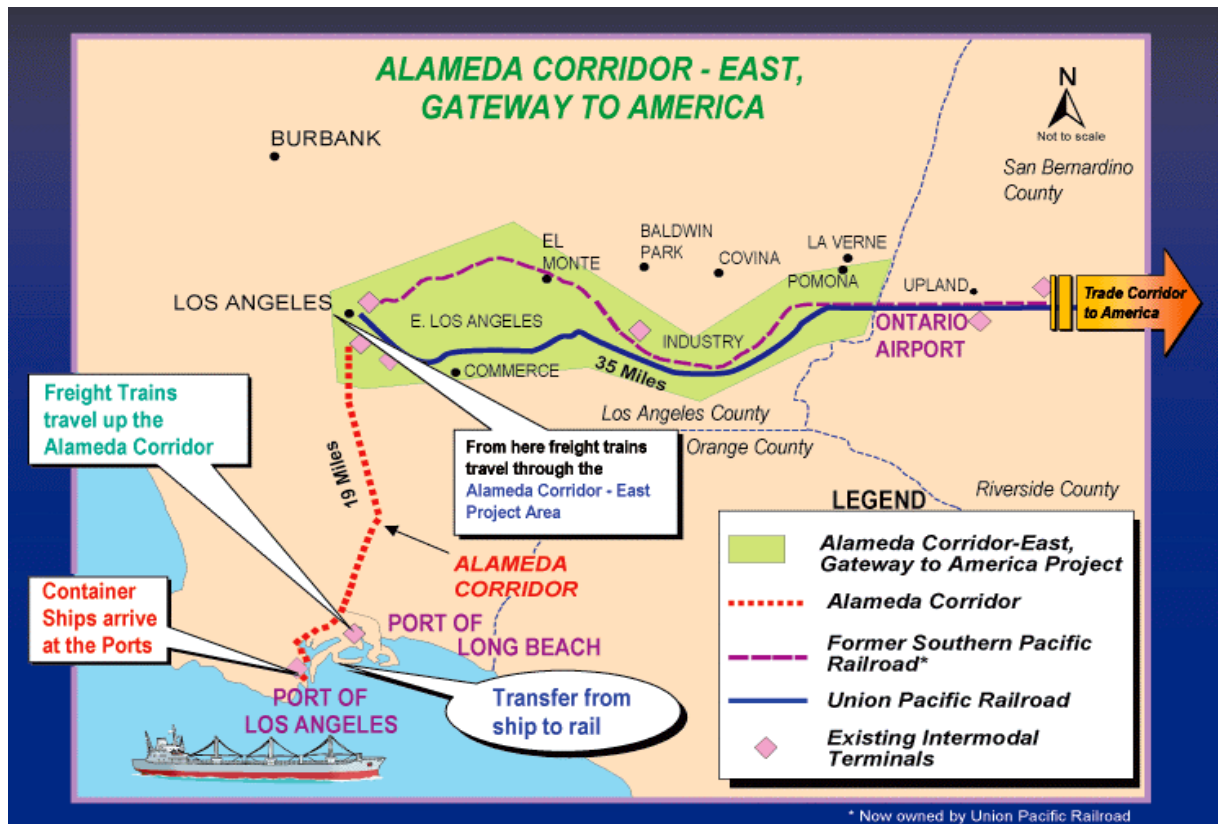


Figure 10 – Proposed Alameda Corridor – East

Source: <http://www.theaceproject.org/project.htm>

d. Commuter Rail



Source: County of San Bernardino Department of Economic and Community Development

During the late 1980's several agencies conducted studies and developed plans for commuter rail transportation in the Southern California region. These efforts gained momentum with the passage of local sales tax measures for transportation in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, and in 1990, in Los Angeles and Orange counties. The result of this cooperative planning is Metrolink.

Metrolink is a premier regional rail system, including commuter and other passenger services, linking communities to employment and activity centers. Metrolink provides reliable transportation and mobility for the region's residents and leads toward more livable communities.

Metrolink is not just for commuters. In September 1995, the first regularly scheduled Saturday service, the San Bernardino Line's Saturday Explorer Trains, began operations. The Explorers not only carry people heading to and from work, but also families on recreational trips, shoppers, and a surprising number of people just riding for fun.

There are also special Metrolink services and charters trains for special trips and events such as special Inland Empire to San Clemente Beach Trains that carry thousands to the beaches of San

Clemente and shopping destinations at San Juan Capistrano during the summer months.

- Metrolink San Bernardino – Los Angeles Line currently serves approximately 9,848 daily riders. The Line, which is 56.2 miles long and extends from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, operates 30 trains a day at an average speed of 39 mph (July 2001).
- Metrolink Inland Empire – Orange County Line currently serves approximately 2,838 daily riders. The Line, which is 70.9 miles long and extends from San Bernardino to San Juan Capistrano operates 15 trains a day at an average speed of 43 mph (July 2001).

e. Trucking



Source: County of San Bernardino Department of Economic and Community Development

Because of its strategic Southern California location, a large percentage of cargo carriers entering or leaving California pass through San Bernardino County making it a major transportation center. There are nine major truck terminals for freight consolidation and transfer located in San Bernardino County. Additionally, there are over 80 independent trucking firms, many of which handle containers.

San Bernardino County has a vast highway and transportation system, but the system does not entirely meet the needs of the transportation industry. Major interstates and highways provide considerable access, but the large volume of trucks passing through the area has

necessitated a considerable amount of roadway improvements and emergency repairs.

f. Air



Source: County of San Bernardino Department of Economic and Community Development

Ontario International Airport (ONT) is a medium-hub, full-service airport with commercial jet service to major U.S. cities and through service to many international destinations. It is located in the City of Ontario, approximately 35 miles east of downtown Los Angeles in the center one of the fastest-growing transportation regions in the United States. Passenger traffic at ONT has been increasing steadily for the past 10 years. In 2000, 6.7 million passengers used the airport and 510,721 tons of airfreight were shipped.

The ONT expansion was completed in September 1998. The \$270 million project includes two new terminals at 265,000 square-feet each for a total of 530,000 square-feet, a new ground transportation center, an additional parking lot and new roadway system, airfield improvements, landscaping, and a site storm-drain system. The new terminals are eight times larger than the former terminal and can accommodate up to 10 million passengers a year. When passenger traffic reaches 10 million in two consecutive years, a third terminal will be constructed.

ONT is also the center of a rapidly developing freight movement system that includes the airport, two railroads, four major freeways, and an expanding network of freight forwarders. It is served by nine major U.S. airfreight carriers and ONT plans to develop a multi-tenant international airfreight facility as well. Additionally, more than 6,000 jobs are directly attributable to ONT with an additional 55,000 jobs, spread throughout the region that are indirectly attributable to the airport.

As a result of national base realignment and closures, George Air Force Base in the High Desert region of the County was closed in 1992. It has been turned over to local jurisdictions to convert to civilian use. The Victor Valley Economic Development Authority (VVEDA) was formed as a joint partnership between the County of San Bernardino and the cities of the area in order to plan for the reuse of the property.

The former Air Force facility has been officially renamed Southern California Logistics Airport. It is also one of the first closed military installation in California to receive a LAMBRA (Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area) designation. A LAMBRA designation allows businesses to receive State tax credits on certain wages paid and on equipment purchased for use in the zone. Other State of California business incentives include: a 15-year net operating loss carryover; tax credits for sales and use taxes paid on the first \$20 million of qualified machinery and equipment; and other business expense deductions.

The new San Bernardino International Airport (formerly Norton Air Force Base) is being developed with hopes of becoming a key component to the Inland Empire's economic growth. Unlike the non-aviation portion of the base, the airport is not supported by tax revenues. Federal grants have assisted the airport in renovating the terminal which is necessary in order to lure passenger airlines. Cargo transporters and aviation related industries are also being pursued.

There are several major military installations, 15 public use airports, 27 private airports, and various heliports in the County. Military supersonic and low altitude flight corridors cover large portions of the County under a variety of jurisdictional controls.

In order to maintain public safety, the environment, and multi-jurisdictional coordination no local public works project may be approved, no land use application may be approved, and no land use designation may be amended within an area covered by an Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan unless it is consistent with the Plan. Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plans that have been established by other jurisdictions but have impact on unincorporated areas of the County have been recognized by the County Board of Supervisors.

Additionally, the Airport Safety Overlay District was created to provide greater safety to aviators and the general public by establishing requirements for land use compatibility reviews within designated areas that are in close proximity to a public use airport or heliport. Airport Safety Overlay District boundaries are designated on the San Bernardino County Official Land Use Plan.

San Bernardino County provides for the management, maintenance, and operation of six County-owned airports. It also assists the private and municipal airport operators in the County in the planning, interpretation, and implementation of FAA general aviation requirements.

Six County-operated airports are located at strategic points throughout the County, including

- Apple Valley
- Baker
- Barstow-Daggett
- Chino
- Needles
- Twentynine Palms

Other Airports serving the County include:

- Ontario International Airport
- San Bernardino International Airport
- Southern California Logistics Airport
- Big Bear City Airport
- Cable Airport
- Hi-Desert Airport
- Rialto Airport
- Redlands Airport
- Sun Hill Airport
- Yucca Valley Airport

Table 25 identifies those airports managed by the County along with a brief description of services available.

Table 25 – County of San Bernardino Airports

Source: County of San Bernardino Department of Airports

	APPLE VALLEY AIRPORT: built in 1970; year-round VFR; flying services: fuel, food, maintenance, charters, rentals, and flight training	BAKER AIRPORT: unattended; no services; located 3 miles from the City of Baker	BARSTOW-DAGGETT AIRPORT: built in 1933 as a CAA Beacon Site	CHINO AIRPORT: classified as a Reliever Airport due to its proximity to Ontario Int'l Airport & John Wayne Airport; houses 900+ aircraft; fuel is available 24/7	NEEDLES AIRPORT: constructed originally to support cross-country TWA flights	TWENTYNINE PALMS AIRPORT: built in 1940; served as an auxiliary glider airport during WW II
Elevation:	3059' MSL	922' MSL	1927' MSL	650' MSL	983' MSL	1905' MSL
Runway:	18/36: 6500' x 150'	15/33: 3157' x 50'	08/26: 6400' x 150'	3/21: 6032' x 150'	11/29: 5005' x 150'	17/35: 3800' x 50'
	8/26: 4100' x 60'		04/22: 5119' x 100'	8L/26R: 4856' x 150'	02/20: 4802' x 150'	08/26: 5531' x 50'
				8R/26L: 7000' x 150'		
Tiedowns:	\$50 monthly; \$5 transient single; \$8 twin	4 temporary tiedowns	\$47 monthly	\$63 monthly/\$5 transient single - \$8 twin monthly	\$47 monthly	\$44 monthly
Hangers	\$230 - \$325 monthly		Shade hangars only, \$50 monthly	\$230 to \$1,200 monthly	Shade hangars available at \$78 monthly	
Fuel available	80 Octane, 100LL, Jet-A		100LL, Jet-A	100LL, Jet-A	100LL	100LL

6. Quality Of Life

a. Housing/Real Estate

San Bernardino County home market is showing strong signs of recovery with the prices of existing and new homes on the rise. Figure 11 shows the home market (existing and new sales) from 1988 to 1998.

Figure 11 – Home Sales

Source: DataQuick

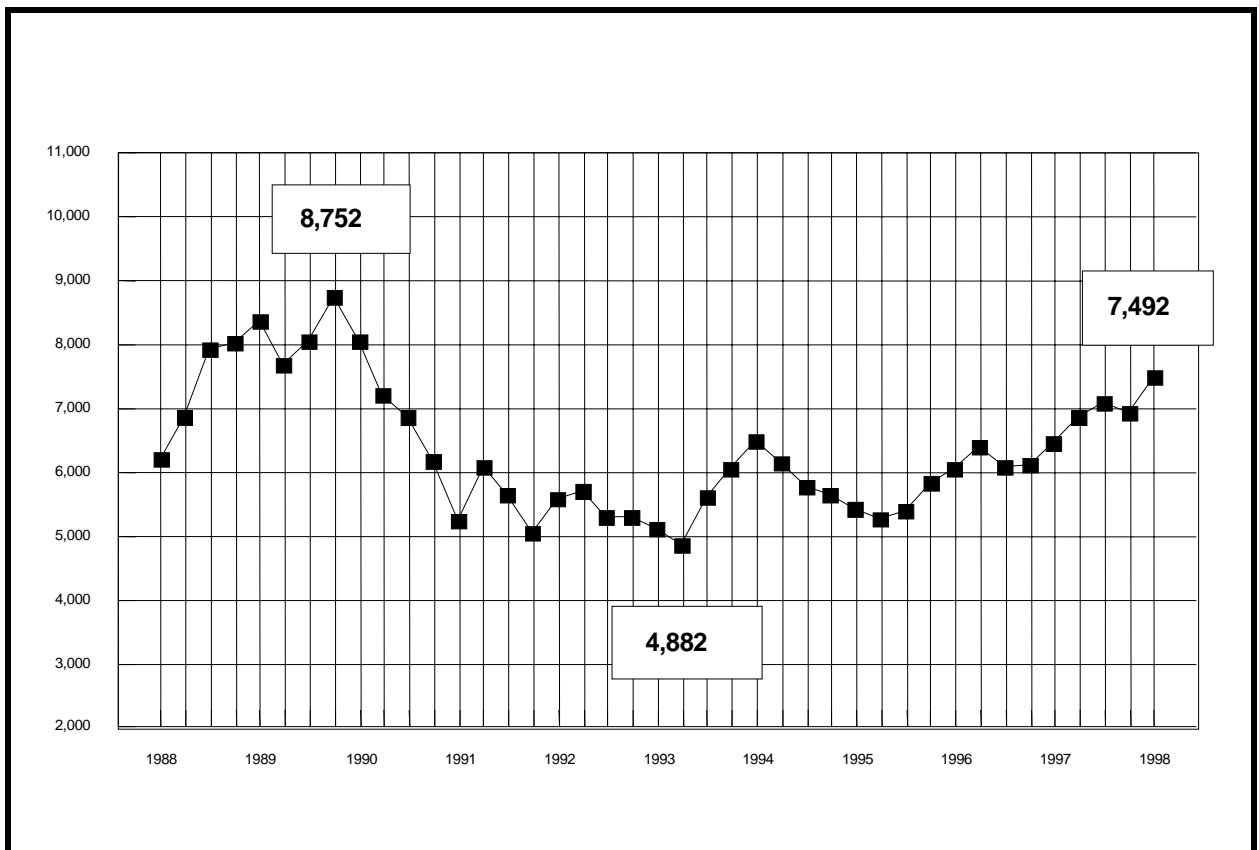


Table 26 shows the housing inventory for the incorporated portions and unincorporated portions of the County. Areas are defined by Regional Statistical Areas (RSA).

Table 26 – Housing Inventory by Type – 2000

Source: 1990 Census

RSA	SF Detach	SF Attach	Multiple 2-4	Multiple 5+	Mobile Homes	Other	Total
Valley							
West Valley RSA 28	140,118	11,797	14,347	33,892	11,022	1,275	212,451
	66.0%	5.6%	6.8%	16.0%	5.2%	0.6%	100%
East Valley RSA 29	127,042	6,407	16,841	32,710	16,450	1,406	200,856
	63.3%	3.2%	8.4%	16.3%	8.2%	0.7%	100%
Mountains							
RSA 30	48,056	904	1,595	478	2,126	372	53,159
	90.4%	1.7%	3.0%	0.9%	4.0%	0.7%	100%
Desert							
Baker RSA 31	2,916	1,160	807	83	1,410	32	6,408
	45.5%	18.1%	12.6%	1.3%	22.0%	0.5%	100%
Barstow RSA 32a & Victor Valley RSA 32b	65,640	2,913	8,156	8,448	11,652	388	97,101
	67.6%	3.0%	8.4%	8.7%	12.0%	0.4%	100%
Morongo Basin RSA 33	24,397	2,419	2,352	1,243	2,991	168	33,604
	72.6%	7.2%	7.0%	3.7%	8.9%	0.5%	99%
Outlying Deserts RSA 34	3,780	81	472	465	1,914	27	6,738
	56.1%	1.2%	7.0%	6.9%	28.4%	0.4%	100%
Unincorporated Area	148,550	7,982	7,593	7,788	21,611	--	194,692
	76.3%	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%	11.1%	--	100%
County Total	411,948	25,681	44,571	77,320	47,565	3,669	610,317
	67.5%	4.2%	7.3%	12.7%	7.8%	0.6%	100%

Note: Number of dwelling units for 2000 projected based on 1990 RSA proportions.

Since 1991, existing home prices (resale) have been falling with the lowest market prices recorded in 1996. In 1997, the median price started to climb and has continuously risen. Figure 12 shows the median existing home prices for the past 14 years.

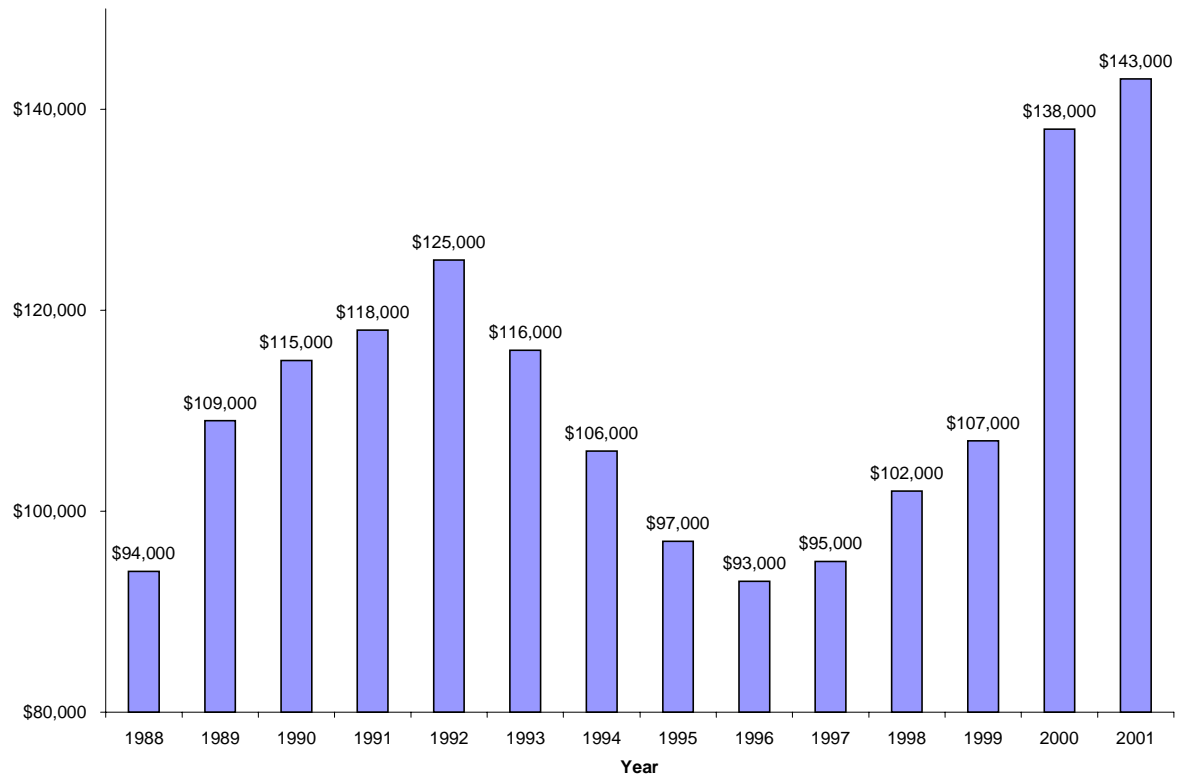


Figure 12 – Existing Home Prices

Source: DataQuick Information Systems

New homes prices have fluctuated, sometimes dramatically, over the past 12 years. A significant decline was seen in 1992 when the average new home price dropped approximately 27%. Since then, prices have steadily risen with only a small drop recorded in 1994 of 2%. Figure 13 shows the median prices of new home from 1988 to 1999.

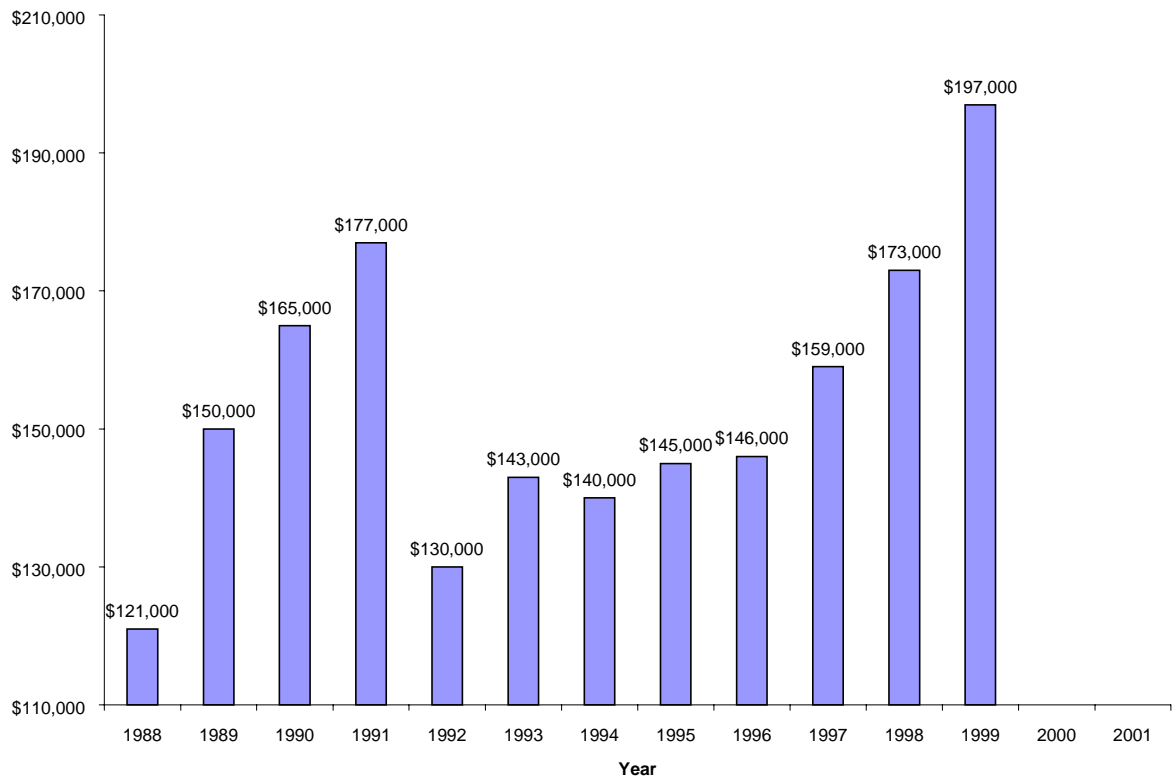


Figure 13 – New Home Prices

Source: DataQuick Information Systems

According to the County's Draft Housing Element 2001, rent trends fell in 1995 and started to climb again in 1999. Figure 14 shows the rent trends of the past 7 years.

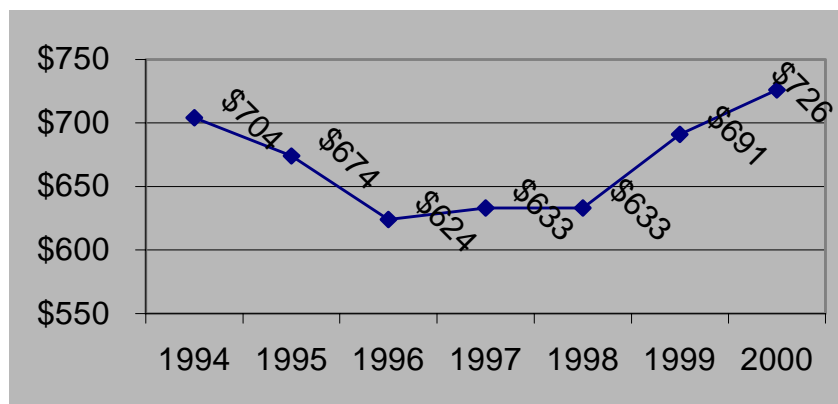


Figure 14 – Rent Trends

Source: San Bernardino County Draft Housing Element 2001

Housing construction is an important source of employment and corporate profit in the County. Additionally, the availability of reasonable-priced housing is one of the key determinants of the County's attractiveness and competitiveness. Table 27 shows the number of new housing units and their valuation for the year 2000.

Table 27 – Number & Valuation of New Housing Units Authorized by Building Permit - 2000

Source: Construction Industry Research Board

Number of Units			Valuation (\$1,000)			
Single	Multiple	Total	Single	Multiple	Additions & Alterations	Total
5,865	715	6,580	\$1,014,105	\$45,839	\$67,656	\$1,127,600

Total permits issues for single family residential units increased 17.7% in 1997. Permits issued for multi-family units increased almost 100% since 1996. Overall, total permits issued for residential units in San Bernardino County increased 22.9% in 1997. Table 28 shows the number of residential permits issued for year 1996 and 1997.

Table 28 – Residential Permits Issued

Source: DataQuick

	1996	1997	%Change
Single Family Residential	11,724	13,802	17.7%
Multi-Family Residential	789	1,575	99.6%
Total Residential	12,513	15,377	22.9%

The valuation of new construction in San Bernardino County for industrial and non-residential construction showed the strongest improvements. Non-residential construction, which includes hotels, amusement, parking, service stations, offices, stores, and other non-industrial buildings, increased substantially in 1997 to \$527.4 million. Table 29 shows the valuation of nonresidential construction from 1994 to 2000.

**Table 29 – Nonresidential Construction Valuation Authorized by
Building Permit
(\$1,000)**

Source: Construction Industry Research Board

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
\$368,012	\$411,131	\$397,628	\$527,366	\$642,909	\$758,619	\$766,417

The recovery of home sales has been accompanied by an increase in permits to build new homes, new industrial buildings, and new infrastructure projects. As a result, the value of building permits in the County has increased to an annual rate of \$1.5 billion. With the current growth of jobs and population, demand on the existing housing stock will generate increased construction activity. Figure 15 shows the building permit valuation for the ten-year period 1988 to 1998.

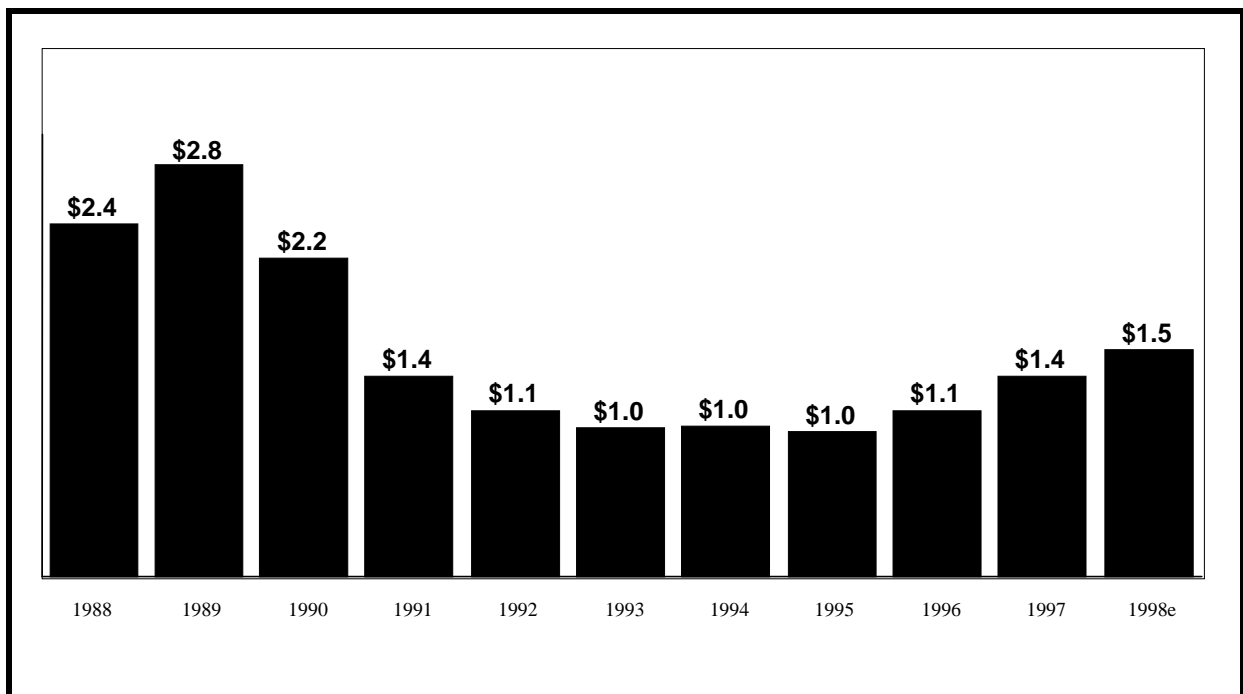


Figure 15 – Total Building Permit Valuation (\$ billions)

Source: Construction Industry Research Board

b. Education

Education is one of the most important indicators of the economic health and social vitality of a community. Good education helps citizens achieve their full potential. In addition, a skilled workforce is necessary to compete in a global economy.

The success of students in schools depends not only on teachers and budgets, but also on a host of other factors- including parental involvement, economic vitality, social equity, and public safety. The development of a well-educated citizenry is essential to improving the quality of life in the region.

A strong general education is essential to ensure a more prosperous future for every one in the community. The performance of students on standardized tests is an indicator of the students' ability to gain admittance to colleges and universities and acquire the skills to compete for quality jobs.

To attract and retain high-paying jobs, the region will need skilled and knowledgeable workforce. The improved performance of high school students on standardized tests throughout the region is important to enable all groups to compete for the post-secondary education they will need to gain access to quality jobs.

San Bernardino County has thirty-three school districts, thirty-six comprehensive high schools, and approximately thirty alternative high schools. The County has six Community Colleges, a campus of the California State University system, California State University San Bernardino, and two private Universities. All are accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

The Community Colleges provide transfer, vocational programs, and offer certificates in the same fields for which they offer degrees. In the certificate program, the student does not fulfill requirements for matriculation, but improves knowledge and competence in a specific field by taking 20 to 30 units of specialized classroom study.

The California State University offers four-year baccalaureate programs and master's degree programs. The San Bernardino campus has Schools of Business and Public Administration, Natural Sciences, and Liberal Arts. The University of Redlands offers both a four-year college and several Masters programs including Business Administration, Information Sciences, and Education. Redlands' School of Business and School of Education offers Bachelor and Master degrees in business and education for working adults. Loma

Linda University has a Medical School, School of Dentistry, School of Nursing, and a School of Allied Health Sciences. The graduate school offers Masters and Doctorate degrees. Several law schools from outside the area provide local instruction, so that residents may obtain law degrees without having to commute to distant campuses.

In addition to the college and university systems, there are many private schools throughout the County that provide training in a variety of vocational fields such as cosmetology, court reporting, health care assistance, modeling, animal care, truck driving, and auto mechanics.

Table 30 identifies the financial transactions of the County's Community College District, while Table 31 shows the total financial transaction of the County's k-12 school districts.

**Table 30 – Community College District Financial Transactions FY 2000
(\$1,000)**

Source: California Community Colleges, Fiscal Services

District	Governmental Funds Group				Proprietary Funds Group			Fiduciary Funds Group	
	Total Rev	Total Exp	Net other In/Outgo	Total Rev	Total Exp	Net other In/Outgo	Total Rev	Total Exp	Net other In/Outgo
Chaffey	\$50,564	\$49,981	(\$931)	\$498	\$171	\$50	\$2,667	\$67	(\$2,601)
CMC	\$7,492	\$5,760	(\$1,094)	-	-	-	\$43	\$32	-
S Bdno	\$63,653	\$62,253	(\$657)	\$5,704	\$5,360	-	\$8,696	\$329	(\$8,126)
Victor Valley	\$36,021	\$35,799	(\$137)	\$2,392	\$2,321	-	\$6,779	\$160	(\$6,597)

**Table 31 – Financial Transaction for School Districts k-12 FY 2000
(\$1,000)**

Source: California Department of Education, Financial Accountability, and Information Services

Receipts	Payment	Bonded indebtedness
\$2,635,046	\$2,496,699	\$592,258

Educational performance of San Bernardino County's students is an indicator of how well the future labor force is being prepared for jobs. Only 42.1% of graduating seniors enrolled in a college or junior college the next September; the rate was 51.5% for California. Only 22.8% of high school students were enrolled in college preparatory classes; California averaged 34.8%. In the 1998-99 school year, San Bernardino County had a 22.1 pupil/teacher ratio. The average class size was 28.4 students and 8.4 student shared one computer.

The County's schools did outperform the state on high school completion rates: 84.7% to 83.1%. However, County seniors had total SAT scores averaging 963 versus the state's 1001. This performance is of concern given the fact that so much of the new employment being created in America is high education content work.

c. Safety

The level of crime is an essential indicator of quality of life. In national surveys, safety ranks with good schools among the main considerations in an individual's assessments of the quality of life in their communities.

Crime rates reflect how safe residents are in their homes, in their workplaces, and on the streets. High crime rates indicate that government resources will be spent fighting crime or remedying its effects. As the level or the perception of crime increases in a community, those – who can, move out of the area – and the tax base erodes. As needs go up, the resources leave.

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report, crimes reported in San Bernardino County's largest cities (over 100,000 population) during the first half of 1997 decreased by 3% when compared to the same period of 1996. The City of San Bernardino, the County Seat, is known to have a high incidence of crime and ranks fourth in the state for highest crime rates. It should also be noted that there are pockets of high-crime areas located in all sub-sector economies of the County.

Ontario is ranked thirteenth in the state for its crime rate of 6,812 per 100,000 residents. The following FBI figures, shown in Table 32, identify the top 15 cities in California with the highest crime rates. Two of these cities are located in San Bernardino County.

Table 32 – Major Crimes per 100,000 Residents - 1997

Source: Uniform Crime Report, U.S. Department of Justice

Highest Crime Rank	Cities Over 100,000	Population 1997	Number of Crimes, 1997	Crimes per 100,00
1	Oakland	396,310	38,408	9,691
2	Fresno	411,611	38,744	9,413
3	Berkeley	107,771	9,848	9,138
4	San Bernardino	182,554	16,381	8,973
5	Sacramento	392,834	34,378	8,751
6	Vallejo	111,436	8,812	7,908
7	Modesto	182,660	14,199	7,773
8	Stockton	241,058	18,462	7,659
9	Irvine	133,152	9,040	6,789
10	San Francisco	789,596	52,424	6,639
11	Hayward	126,452	8,237	6,514
12	Concord	113,432	7,181	6,331
13	Ontario	143,799	8,889	6,182
14	Moreno Valley	137,221	8,305	6,052
15	Escondido	123,148	7,278	5,910

d. Public Assistance

The following information concerns CalWORKs (cash benefits), Food Stamp, and Medi-Cal populations of the cities in San Bernardino County. The benefit populations refer to persons not cases. The County's plan to implement federally mandated welfare reform was the first in the State of California to be approved, and was implemented in January, 1998. In the two years following approval, the County of San Bernardino experienced a dramatic decrease in caseloads. As those most suited to join the workforce have left the welfare rolls, those remaining are often harder to employ. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of persons leaving the welfare caseload. Receipt of CalWORKs has continued to decline, but Medi-Cal and Food Stamp participation has increased. The increase in the latter two categories was expected, as they are supportive services that often continue after eligibility for CalWORKs ends.

Table 33 ranks the cities with total aid benefits as a percentage of the general population. The ranking ranges from a high of 31.9% for the City of San Bernardino to a low of 2.8% for Chino Hills. Figure 16 displays this information graphically.

Table 33 – City Ranking for Public Assistance

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Human Services Systems

City	% of People on Aid
San Bernardino	31.9%
Barstow	27.8%
Adelanto	27.8%
Needles	23.3%
Fontana	21.9%
Victorville	21.1%
Colton	19.7%
Yucca Valley	19.6%
Rialto	18.5%
Twentynine Palms	18.3%
Hesperia	18.1%
Apple Valley	16.7%
Montclair	15.3%
Ontario	15.3%
Big Bear	14.3%
Highland	13.9%
Redlands	10.0%
Loma Linda	9.9%
Yucaipa	9.4%
Upland	9.0%
Chino	7.9%
Unincorporated	6.4%
Grand Terrace	5.6%
Rancho Cucamonga	3.4%
Chino Hills	2.8%

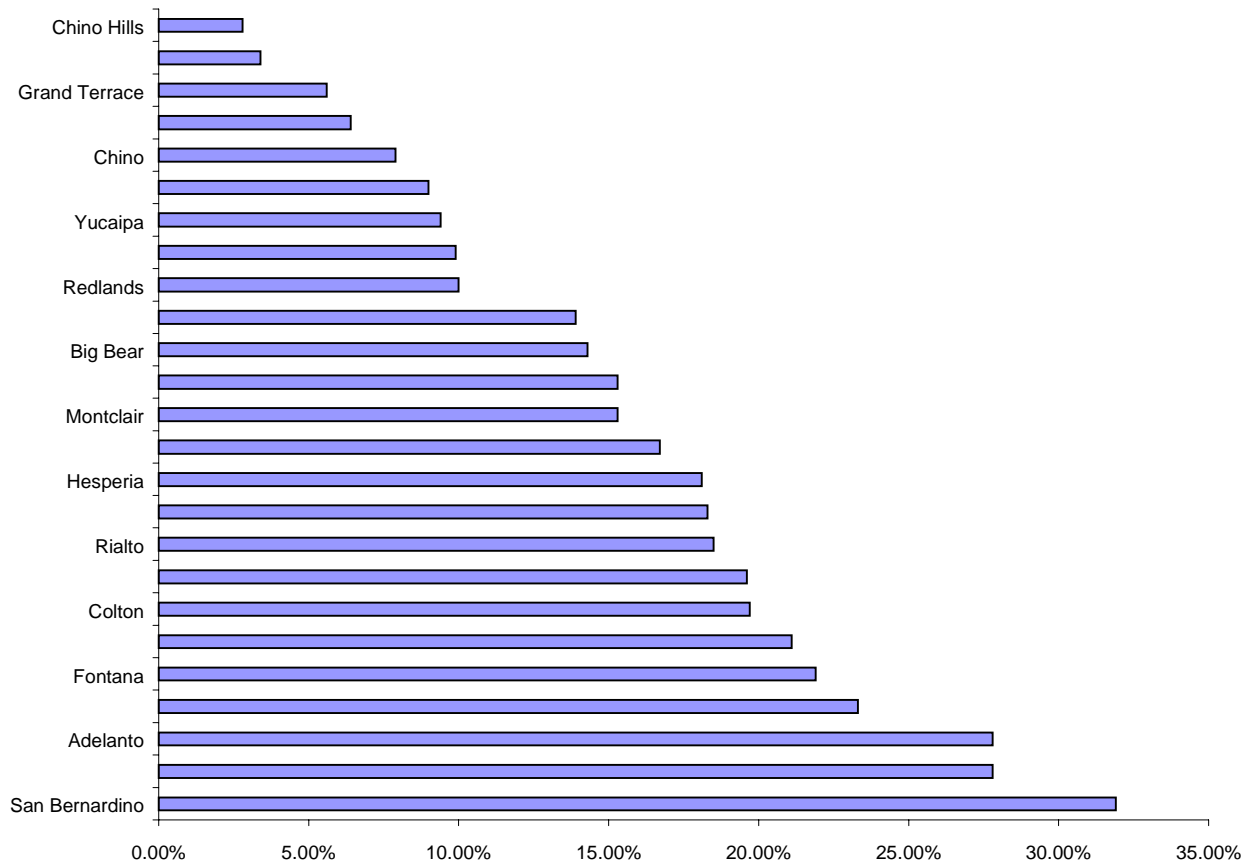


Figure 16 – Cities' Welfare Population Ranked by Percentage of Population on Aid - January, 2001

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Human Services Systems

Table 34 displays the financial value of welfare, which includes CalWORKs, Food Stamps, and Medi-Cal, by assistance category and by total for each city. The annual financial value of welfare in the City of San Bernardino is about \$262 million dollars. The total value for all cities approximates \$1 billion dollars. The value of welfare is based on statistics from CalWORKs and Food Stamp benefit disbursement and the California Department of Health Services.

Table 34 – Financial Value of Welfare

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Human Services Systems

City	Cash Benefit	Medi-Cal	Food Stamps	Monthly	Annual
Adelanto	\$ 351,418	\$ 1,202,196	\$ 224,216	\$ 1,777,830	\$ 21,333,960
Apple Valley	734,399	2,485,536	426,641	3,646,576	43,758,912
Barstow	389,086	1,420,979	223,492	2,033,557	24,402,684
Big Bear	52,510	206,874	26,840	286,224	3,434,688
Chino	228,280	1,339,835	126,445	1,694,560	20,334,720
Chino Hills	58,025	477,998	36,553	572,576	6,870,912
Colton	602,331	2,364,237	357,486	3,324,054	39,888,648
Fontana	1,571,364	7,032,060	905,824	9,509,248	114,110,976
Grand Terrace	38,962	166,717	19,157	224,836	2,698,032
Hesperia	722,574	2,716,504	444,583	3,883,661	46,603,932
Highland	476,404	1,577,450	259,250	2,313,104	27,757,248
Loma Linda	90,475	463,598	57,483	611,556	7,338,672
Montclair	210,509	1,276,416	132,634	1,619,559	19,434,708
Needles	70,976	265,032	41,384	377,392	4,528,704
Ontario	978,838	5,992,982	610,083	7,581,903	90,982,836
Rancho Cucamonga	203,887	1,061,511	118,127	1,383,525	16,602,300
Redlands	411,518	1,615,668	212,393	2,239,579	26,874,948
Rialto	1,142,475	4,239,951	653,384	6,035,810	72,429,720
San Bernardino	4,450,105	14,804,104	2,607,381	21,861,590	262,339,080
29 Palms	220,317	667,702	125,375	1,013,394	12,160,728
Upland	300,989	1,520,124	187,508	2,008,621	24,103,452
Victorville	881,398	3,271,215	537,249	4,689,862	56,278,344
Yucaipa	228,859	967,628	127,881	1,324,368	15,892,416
Yucca Valley	194,396	812,542	104,478	1,111,416	13,336,992
Unincorporated	1,200,499	4,465,657	694,901	6,361,057	76,332,684
TOTAL	\$15,810,594	\$62,414,516	\$9,260,748	\$87,485,858	\$1,049,830,296
Average Monthly Cost Per Recipient	\$ 147.53	\$ 276.94	\$ 67.35	N/A	N/A

Table 35 displays the welfare population statistics by program and in total by City. Cash benefit recipients also receive Food Stamp and Medi-Cal benefits.

Table 35 – Welfare Program Statistics

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Human Services Systems (2000 Census)

City	Cash Benefit	Medi-Cal Only	Food Stamps Only	Total Welfare	General Pop	% Of People On Aid
Adelanto	\$ 2,385	\$ 1,956	\$ 693	\$ 5,034	18,130	27.8%
Apple Valley	4,743	4,063	231	9,037	54,239	16.7%
Barstow	2,653	2,390	832	5,875	21,119	27.8%
Big Bear	296	446	85	827	5,779	14.3%
Chino	1,503	3,302	506	5,311	67,168	7.9%
Chino Hills	372	1,285	188	1,845	66,787	2.8%
Colton	4,149	4,110	1,138	9,397	47,662	19.7%
Fontana	10,875	14,307	3,002	28,184	128,929	21.9%
Grand Terrace	229	359	62	650	11,626	5.6%
Hesperia	4,655	5,041	1,660	11,356	62,582	18.1%
Highland	3,215	2,377	623	6,215	44,605	13.9%
Loma Linda	626	1,040	184	1,850	18,681	9.9%
Montclair	1,614	2,981	473	5,068	33,049	15.3%
Needles	471	478	176	1,125	4,830	23.3%
Ontario	7,156	14,403	2,552	24,111	158,007	15.3%
Rancho Cucamonga	1,315	2,445	526	4,286	127,743	3.4%
Redlands	2,675	3,060	625	6,360	63,591	10.0%
Rialto	7,737	7,244	1,992	16,973	91,873	18.5%
San Bernardino	31,295	21,504	6,284	59,083	185,401	31.9%
Twentynine Palms	1,392	989	320	2,701	14,764	18.3%
Upland	2,002	3,439	695	6,136	68,393	9.0%
Victorville	5,785	5,818	1,908	13,511	64,029	21.1%
Yucaipa	1,396	2,035	458	3,889	41,207	9.4%
Yucca Valley	1,209	1,701	401	3,311	16,865	19.6%
Unincorporated	7,421	9,020	2,300	18,741	292,375	6.4%
TOTAL	\$107,169	\$115,793	\$27,914	\$250,876	1,709,434	14.7%

Table 36 displays information on unincorporated areas by ZIP code. Some ZIP codes that are shared with other counties are not included. Information on zip codes with less than 5 persons is not included.

Table 36 – Unincorporated County Areas on Public Assistance

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Human Services Systems (2000 Census)

ZIP	Community	Cash Benefits		Medi-Cal		Food Stamps Only	
		Persons	Value	Persons	Value	Persons	Value
91701	Alta Loma	387	\$ 63,189	990	\$ 265,862	146	\$ 10,719
91737	Alta Loma	315	53,380	454	125,731	85	7,218
91743	Guasti	*	*	*	*	*	*
92242	Earp	46	9,257	70	19,386	7	611
92252	Joshua Tree	638	100,257	796	220,444	209	17,862
92256	Morongo Valley	156	23,364	177	49,018	39	3,880
92267	Parker Dam	*	*	*	*	*	*
92268	Pioneer Town	8	2,015	13	3,600	*	*
92280	Vidal	6	1,019	*	*	*	*
92285	Landers	175	27,770	183	50,680	66	6,217
92305	Angelus Oaks	8	1,877	15	4,154	*	*
92309	Baker	21	3,025	93	25,755	*	*
92310	Fort Irwin	6	1,092	16	4,431	104	4,043
92314	Big Bear Lake	309	51,516	578	160,071	77	5,631
92316	Bloomington	1,775	267,891	2,294	635,300	499	45,573
92317	Blue Jay	62	11,902	133	36,833	25	2,139
92318	Bryn Mawr	20	3,324	28	7,754	6	517
92321	Cedar Glen	77	10,969	129	35,725	11	1,058
92322	Cedar Pines Park	23	2,553	15	4,154	*	*
92325	Crestline	464	77,364	450	124,623	149	12,008
92326	Crest Park	*	*	*	*	*	*
92327	Daggett	41	5,576	74	20,494	21	1,927
92329	Phelan	328	55,713	432	119,638	112	8,826
92333	Fawnskin	*	*	25	6,923	*	*
92339	Forest Falls	29	5,195	34	9,416	*	*
92341	Green Valley Lake	18	3,653	18	4,985	*	*
92342	Helendale	135	22,811	215	59,542	78	7,301
92347	Hinkley	82	15,557	154	42,649	39	4,089
92352	Lake Arrowhead	35	6,561	62	17,170	*	*
92356	Lucerne Valley	513	84,636	425	117,699	188	15,160
92358	Lytle Creek	42	7,617	47	13,016	27	2,282
92359	Mentone	309	50,294	393	108,837	94	7,957
92365	Newberry Springs	122	18,057	134	37,110	50	4,937
92368	Oro Grande	171	23,625	111	30,740	34	3,471
92369	Patton	*	*	8	2,216	*	*
92371	Phelan	280	45,664	369	102,191	156	13,426
92372	Pinion Hills	132	23,085	156	43,203	43	5,298
92378	Rim Forest	12	2,811	17	4,707	*	*
92382	Running Springs	118	23,547	211	58,434	59	4,483
92385	Skyforest	*	*	9	2,492	*	*
92386	Sugarloaf	78	12,955	87	24,094	29	2,027
92391	Twin Peaks	62	10,754	44	12,185	13	790
92397	Wrightwood	37	7,325	121	33,510	30	1,929
92398	Yermo	148	23,239	116	32,125	58	4,154
93562	Trona	205	33,244	100	27,694	34	2,563

Table 37 displays the amount of childcare distributed to providers in order to assist those moving from welfare to work. The amounts are cumulative for the year 2000 and are listed by location of provider.

Table 37 – Child Care Assistance

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Human Services Systems (2000 Census)

Community	Amount of Aid
Adelanto	\$584,109
Alta Loma	\$668,299
Apple Valley	\$2,359,854
Baker	\$474
Barstow	\$719,520
Big Bear City	\$39,083
Big Bear Lake	\$77,672
Bloomington	\$1,375,461
Blue Jay	\$42,383
Bryn Mawr	\$2,627
Cedar Glen	\$12,888
Chino	\$1,325,752
Chino Hills	\$218,548
Colton	\$2,080,389
Crestline	\$183,734
Daggett	\$2,183
Earp	\$12,819
Fontana	\$6,749,971
Forest Falls	\$3,647
Fort Irwin	\$6,633
Grand Terrace	\$277,186
Guasti	\$2,880
Helendale	\$81,431
Hesperia	\$2,539,838
Highland	\$1,915,801
Hinkley	\$25,729
Joshua Tree	\$225,049
Lake Arrowhead	\$11,721
Landers	\$25,906
Loma Linda	\$214,362
Lucerne Valley	\$131,024
Lytle Creek	\$7,026

Community	Amount of Aid
Mentone	\$94,149
Montclair	\$841,240
Morongo Valley	\$60,515
Needles	\$170,423
Newberry Springs	\$10,868
Ontario	\$3,536,142
Oro Grande	\$15,204
Patton	\$74,126
Phelan	\$312,062
Pinon Hills	\$46,202
Pioneertown	\$1,288
Rancho Cucamonga	\$2,159,650
Redlands	\$1,962,026
Rialto	\$6,118,618
Rimforest	\$18,223
Running Springs	\$66,064
San Bernardino	\$13,895,226
Sugarloaf	\$22,684
Trona	\$5,090
Twentynine Palms	\$401,705
Twin Peaks	\$38,452
Upland	\$1,431,927
Victorville	\$3,369,245
Wrightwood	\$45,722
Yermo	\$27,197
Yucaipa	\$564,832
Yucca Valley	\$579,925
Total	\$57,792,804

Approximately 250,000 residents received public assistance as of January 2001. The annual financial value of welfare in the County was approximately \$1.0 billion, which was a increase of 23%, or \$198 million, from the previous year. The highest ratios are held by the cities of San Bernardino at 31.9%, Adelanto at 27.8%, and Barstow at 27.8%. Of the twenty-four cities in the County, seventeen listed public assistance rates greater than 10%, with six of those cities posting public assistance rates over 20%.

Looking at specific cities, San Bernardino had the highest number of its residents receiving assistance (31.9%). Several had between 20% and 30%: Adelanto (27.8%), Barstow (27.8%), Needles (23.3%), Fontana (21.9%), and Victorville (21.1%).

Other populations that affect the public assistance rolls are those of the elderly and disabled. The San Bernardino County Department of Aging and Adult Services has put together an area plan regarding the trends and challenges facing our aging and disabled populations. This report can be accessed on the Internet at:

<http://hss.sbcounty.gov/DAAS/NavigationMainPage/programs.htm>

Table 38 shows the property tax assistance given to senior citizens and the disabled.

Table 38 – Senior Citizens & Disabled Property Tax Assistance - 2000

Source: Franchise Tax Board, Economic, and Statistical Research Bureau

	Owners			Renters		
	Number of Claimants	Property Tax Paid	Amount of Assistance	Number of Claimants	Property Tax Paid	Amount of Assistance
CA Total	155,942	\$104,709,067	\$58,328,544	476,506	\$119,126,500	\$250,584,171
San Bernardino	9,524	\$5,731,711	\$3,598,399	18,404	\$4,601,000	\$9,462,602

7. Demographics

a. Population

Population growth is made up of three components. The primary factor is natural increase, which in simplest terms, is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, and which ranged between 60% and 70% of the total increase each year during the past two decades. A second component is internal migration within

the U.S., which is the number of persons moving to the region from other parts of the country less those moving out. Finally, there is immigration, or the number of new persons moving to the region from other countries. Domestic migration is the most volatile of these three factors, as it is generally responsive to the availability of jobs.

b. Population Trends

The County of San Bernardino, like other counties in Southern California, experienced rapid growth between 1980 and 2000. The 1980 Census reported a population of 895,016 people. Between the 1980 and 2000 Census, the population almost doubled (an increase of 91%), to 1.7 million people. The County has continued to grow rapidly since 1980. According to the 2000 Census, the County of San Bernardino has 1,709,434 residents.

Much of the County's population growth since the 1980's is linked with the economies of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, as evidenced by the concentration of population increases in areas adjacent to, or within commuting distance of, these jurisdictions. Rapidly escalating housing prices during the mid-1970's through the 1980's caused an influx of residents from these areas to the more affordable housing developments in the County of San Bernardino. Population growth over the past three decades is also attributed to a marked increase in immigration from Mexico, Latin America, and the Pacific Rim. Table 39 shows 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census population figures and the percent change over the previous reporting periods.

Table 39 – County of San Bernardino Population Increase: 1980-2000

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census

Year	Population	% Increase Over Period
1980	895,016	30.8%
1990	1,418,380	58.5%
2000	1,709,434	20.5%

c. Age Composition

According to the 2000 Census, the median age for County of San Bernardino residents is 30.3, slightly older than the median age of 27.8 years as reported in the 1990 Census. The largest segment of the population is those under 18 years, which comprise 32.3% of the total population. The next largest group is those between the ages of 25 to 44, constituting 30.2% of the population. Senior citizens, ages 65 and over, accounted for only 8.6% of the total population. Table 40 summarizes the 2000 Census data on age composition of the County.

Table 40 – County of San Bernardino Age Composition

Source: 2000 Census

Age Group	Population	%
Under 18 years	552,147	32.3%
18 to 24 years	176,072	10.3%
25 to 44 years	516,249	30.2%
45 to 64 years	317,955	18.6%
65 year and over	147,011	8.6%
Total	1,709,434	100%

d. Racial and Ethnic Composition

The racial and ethnic composition of the entire County also changed significantly between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census. The White (non-Hispanic) population decreased between 1990 and 2000 by almost 13%. The Hispanic population significantly increased by approximately 77% during this same period. The share of Blacks and Asian/Pacific Islander populations is small, however significant increases in their numbers were also realized. The number of Blacks (non-Hispanic) and Asian Pacific Islanders (non-Hispanic) in the County increased over the decade by 37% and 49%, respectively. The number of Native Americans decreased over this period by 2%. Except for the increases of the County's Black and Asian Pacific Islander population, shifts in the racial and ethnic composition of the County's population nearly doubled over those of California as a whole.

Table 41 provides a break down of 1990 and 2000 population figures by race and ethnicity for the entire County. Figure 17 graphically relates race percentages of the County's total population.

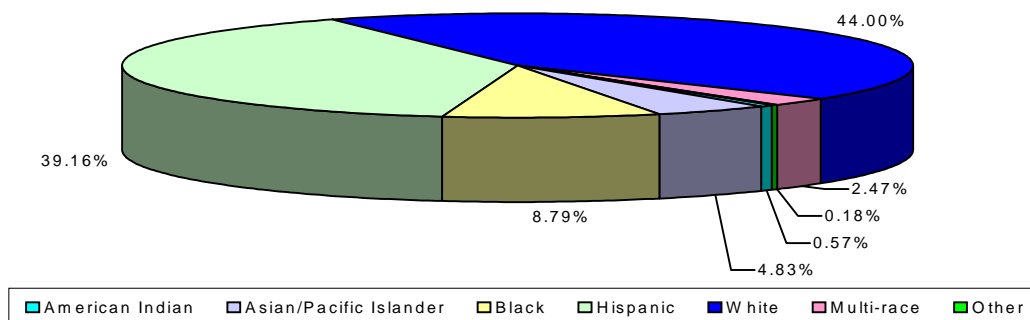
Table 41 – County of San Bernardino Population Race and Ethnicity

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census

	1990 Census	2000 Census	% Change
White (non-Hispanic)	865,231	752,222	(13.1%)
Black (non-Hispanic)	109,162	150,201	37.6
Native American (non-Hispanic)	10,018	9,804	(2.1%)
Asian & Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	55,387	82,541	49%
Other non-Hispanic	N.A.	3,039	-
Other multi-race	N.A.	42,240	-
Hispanic	378,582	669,387	76.8%
Total Population	1,418,380	1,709,434	20.5%

Figure 17 – County of San Bernardino Population Race

Source: 2000 Census



e. Household Characteristics

The 2000 Census identified 528,594 households in the County, an increase of 63,857 households from the 1990 Census count of 464,737 households. The 2000 average household size was 3.15 persons. This figure represented a slight increase over the 1990 average household size of 2.97.

In 1990, almost 75% of the population in the County were located in households comprised of families. The 2000 Census identifies 85% of the population in the County located in households comprised of families. Non-family households constituted 23.5% of the household population, and the remaining 2.6% of households lived in group-housing or other group facilities. Table 42 shows the change in household population.

Table 42 – County of San Bernardino Population Household Population

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census

	1990 Census	2000 Census	% Change
Household Population	1,381,603	1,664,402	20.5%
Non-Household Population	36,777	45,032	22.4%

f. Households by Income Category

Table 43 displays the 2000 Census data relating to income, rent, and house purchase price.

Table 43 – 2000 Maximum Rent & Purchase Price by Income Category

Source: The Planning Center, 2000 (County draft Housing Element 2001)

Income Category	Annual Income ¹	Maximum Affordable Rent Payment ²	Maximum Affordable Purchase Price ³
Four Person Household			
Very Low (>50%)	\$23,700	\$593	\$75,000
Low (51-81%)	\$23,701-37,900	\$948	\$120,000
Moderate (81-120%)	\$37,901-56,880	\$1,422	\$170,000
Above Moderate (> 120%)	>\$56,881	>\$1,422	>\$170,000
Median	\$47,400		
Single Person Household			
Very Low (>50%)	\$16,600	\$415	\$52,000
Low (51-81%)	\$16,601-26,550	\$664	\$83,000
Moderate (81-120%)	\$26,551-\$39,840	\$996	\$125,000
Above Moderate (120%)	>\$39,841	>\$996	>\$125,000
Median	\$33,200		

¹Based on HUD income limits January 2000

²Calculated as 30% of income

³Assumes 10% down payment, an 8.5% interest rate and 1.25% and homeowners insurance

Table 44 identifies the multi-family housing market for the last 7 years.

Table 44 – Multi-family Housing Market Rent History 1994-2000

Source: RealFacts 1999 (County draft Housing Element 2001)

Unit Size	Average Rent						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Studio/Jr. 1-bd	\$485	\$490-537	\$476-529	\$486-529	\$539-569	\$504	\$524
1 bd/1 ba	\$626	\$589	\$548	\$556	\$571	\$604	\$632
2 TH	\$636	\$718	\$713	\$740	\$761	\$815	\$872
2 bd/1 ba	\$655	\$660	\$616	\$615	\$639	\$684	\$721
2 bd/2 ba	\$782	\$753	\$663	\$673	\$695	\$739	\$776
3 TH	\$692	\$794	\$858	\$894	\$933	\$1,031	\$1,116
3 bd/2ba	\$824	\$830	\$787	\$774	\$796	\$850	\$896
Totals	\$704	\$674	\$624	\$663	\$633	\$691	\$726

According to figures published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the median household income (based on a family of four) for the Riverside-San Bernardino County Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in the year 2001 is estimated at \$49,900. This is slightly lower than the national average, 8% lower than Los Angeles County, and 32.3% lower than Orange County.

Four categories are reported: Extremely Low-income (30% of the median income); Low-income (50% of the median income), Moderate-income (80% of the median), and Middle-income (81-95% of the median). Table 45 estimates the distribution of Extremely Low-, Low-, Moderate- and Middle-income households in the County.

The 1990 Census median income figure of \$37,273 was used in these calculations. While HUD provides median household income figures for the County on an annual basis, the most comprehensive estimates of County households by income at this time are 1990 Census data. For this reason, 1990 household income data is used in calculating the number of Extremely Low-, Low-, Moderate-, and Middle- income households.

Table 45 – Households by Income Group

Source: 1990 Census/HUD

Income Category	% of all Households	# of Households
Extremely Low-income/Less than \$11,182	11.5%	53,794
Low-income/Less than \$18,636	10.9%	51,184
Moderate-income/Less than \$29,818	16.5%	76,772
Middle-income/\$29,818-35,409	8.3%	38,466

Based on 1990 median income of \$37,273

As indicated in the Table 46, nearly one-fourth of all households in the County were lower income households in 1990. While the median income increased between 1990 and 2000 (by \$10,127 or 27%), lower income groups may not have experienced comparable income growth. It is likely that the percentage of lower income households is currently higher than shown.

A greater percentage of minority households earned 50% or less of the median family income (MFI) compared to White households. The percentage of Black households earning 50% or less than the MFI was the highest at 31%, followed by Hispanic and Native Americans each with 28% of households in the Low-income category. On the upper end of the income scale, 59% of Asian & Pacific Islander households earned above 95% of the County median. Hispanic households were the group with the smallest share of households (42%) earning more than 95% of the median income. Approximately 44% of the Black and Native-American populations had incomes above 95% of the median. Table 46 shows household income as distributed by race and ethnicity.

Table 46 – Household Income Distribution by Race and Ethnicity

Source: 1990 Census/HUD

	Total Households	% of Households	% Low- Income 0-50% MFI	% Mod- Income 51-80% MFI	% Middle- Income 81-95% MFI	Above 95% MFI
White (non-Hispanic)	322,675	69%	20%	15%	8%	56%
Black (non-Hispanic)	33,873	7%	31%	17%	8%	44%
Hispanic (all races)	90,472	19%	28%	20%	9%	42%
Native American (non-Hispanic)	4,103	1%	28%	20%	7%	44%
Asian & Pacific Islander (non- Hispanic)	14,191	3%	22%	13%	7%	59%
Total Households	465,877	100%	23%	16%	8%	53%

MFI - Median Family Income MSA MFI = \$37,273 National MFI = \$35,939

g. Population, Housing, and Employment Projections

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) prepared growth projections for the County of San Bernardino for the years 1990 to 2010. The population, housing and employment projections for the County are listed in Table 47 alongside 1990 Census data for each of these three features.

Table 47 – Population, Employment and Housing Projections

Source: 1990 Census and SCAG's "Growth Management Plan."

	1990	Census 2010 SCAG Estimate	Difference	%Change
Population	1,418,380	2,239,579	821,199	58%
Housing	568,501	962,579	420,247	77%
Employment	570,700	785,400	214,700	73%

As shown in Table 47, SCAG projects a 58% population increase between 1990 and 2010. The number of housing units is projected to increase 77% during this same period, and employment is projected to increase by 73%. The high volume of out-commuting in the County (approximately 22.5% of the work force) was not addressed in the projections sufficiently and therefore the projections may overestimate employment increases resulting from residential development.

C. San Bernardino County's Economy (October, 2001)

1. Major Economic Indicators

Most major economic indicators, including:

- Employment/unemployment
- Job growth/loss
- Real personal income per capita
- Sales tax revenues
- Assessed valuation
- Construction

have shown improvement as compared to previous reporting periods. Economists say that the economic growth of the County is continuing and attributed to countywide job growth, low interest rates, and a strong state and national economy. However, now with a national recession looming, and the events of September 11, 2001, the County needs to brace itself for lesser or even negative economic growth.

The unemployment rate is a measure of the current loss of productive potential in the region. A reduction in the unemployment rate raises both production and employment in the region, stimulating income growth among its residents.

The unemployment rate in the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA was 5.3% in October 2001, up from a revised 5.2% in September 2001, and above the year-ago estimate of 5.1%. The unemployment rate for October 2001, was 5.8% for Riverside County and 4.7% in San Bernardino County.

Unemployment has fallen to its lowest level since 1991. Both the region and the state have experienced significantly higher unemployment than the rest of the nation since mid-1990. At various times during 1992 and 1993, the countywide unemployment rate was over 10%.

The Riverside-San Bernardino MSA unemployment rate soared to nearly 11% in 1993 resulting in a large gap compared to the national rate. During 1997, the unemployment rate in the Inland Empire slowed from 7.8% to 6.3% and has continued to decline. The County's rate now in 2001, hovers around 4.7%. Table 48 shows the historical unemployment rate for California as well as five counties within Southern California.

Table 48 – Historical Unemployment Rate

Source: Employment Development Department, labor Market Information Division

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
California	7.2%	6.3%	5.9%	5.2%	4.9%
Los Angeles	8.2%	6.5%	6.5%	5.9%	5.4%
Orange	4.1%	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%
Riverside	8.2%	7.5%	6.7%	5.5%	5.5%
San Bernardino	7.2%	6.3%	5.6%	4.8%	4.8%
Ventura	7.1%	6.5%	5.6%	4.8%	4.5%

Although the County's overall unemployment rate is comparable to many other parts of the state, there are still significant pockets of high unemployment in San Bernardino County. In November 2001, 7 communities had rates above 6% - this included the County seat, the City of San Bernardino. Three of the 5 cities in the High Desert had rates between 12% and 6.2% while the East Valley had two cities and one CDP that ranged from 7.6% to 6.2%. Table 49 shows the highest unemployment rates in the County as of November 2001.

Table 49 – City Unemployment Rate Over 6% (November 2001)

Source: Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

City	Rate
Adelanto	12.0%
Barstow	6.2%
Bloomington	7.6%
Colton	6.2%
San Bernardino	7.0%
Twentynine Palms	7.5%
Victorville	6.6%

Southern California is the state's largest regional economy, with 6.6 million total jobs in 1999, just under half of all jobs statewide. The fastest job rate of job growth over the past 5 years was recorded by the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA, up 23.6%, and average increase of 4.7% per year.

Farm employment increased by 500 jobs between September 2001, and October 2001 – a normal seasonal change. Year-over farm employment decreased by 400 jobs. Total non-farm employment in the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA increased by 7,900 jobs between September and October 2001 to reach 1,030,200 jobs. Government employment grew by 3,300 jobs with gains concentrated in the state and local education categories. Employment in the services industry division increased by 2,400 jobs, with a major share of job gains coming in private educational services. Other industry divisions with month-over job gains include retail

trade (up 1,300 jobs), construction (up 600 jobs), wholesale trade (up 300 jobs), and transportation and public utilities (up 100 jobs). Employment in the mining and finance, insurance and real estate industries remained unchanged over the month, while the manufacturing industry declined by 100 jobs. Year-over, total non-farm employment in the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA rose by 21,600 jobs from 1,008,600 in October 2000 to 1,030,200 in October 2001, a growth rate of 2.1%. The services industry division added 9,200 jobs, led by gains in business services, health services, and the other services categories. Government employment grew by 3,500 jobs, with the majority of job gains in the local government sector. The construction and wholesale trade industry groups added 3,400 and 2,500 jobs respectively. Other industry divisions with year-over job gains include manufacturing (up 1,300 jobs), retail trade (up 1,000 jobs), transportation and public utilities (up 400 jobs), and finance, insurance and real estate (up 400 jobs). Employment in the mining industry division declined by 100 jobs year-over.

During the first 11 months of 2001, the County's labor force averaged 805,799. For this same time period, the County's labor force increased by a mere 1.3%. The average number of unemployed was 37,863 and the average unemployment rate was 4.7%. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 5.4% for California and 5.0% for the nation during the same period.

Table 50 – 2001 Labor Force

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

2001	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate %
January	802,800	765,700	37,100	4.6%
February	797,600	761,800	35,900	4.5%
March	803,600	767,400	36,200	4.5%
April	798,600	763,200	35,400	4.4%
May	802,900	767,600	35,300	4.4%
June	812,900	771,100	41,800	5.1%
July	813,500	773,000	40,600	5.0%
August	805,200	766,300	38,900	4.8%
September	802,200	764,400	37,800	4.7%
October	811,500	773,000	38,500	4.7%
November	812,900	773,800	39,100	4.8%
December				
Average to Date	805,799	767,936	37,863	4.7%

Every adult 16 years and older is classified as either employed, unemployed or not the labor force. The participation rate is an important social and economic statistic because it reflects how individuals evaluate the tradeoff between work, leisure, and other activities. Changing economics, such as wages, the strength of labor demand, and availability of desirable work, affect the tradeoff between work and leisure.

While job growth is expected to continue, the County faces the challenge of helping welfare recipients, many with low levels of skill and experience move into the work force. The goal is to create enough jobs for which welfare recipients can be trained and then move them into the labor force without reducing employment opportunities for other workers. The need to move people from welfare to work implies job creation much faster than any experience of local job growth.

The County's strongest job growth has been in the service, retail trade, government, manufacturing, and construction business sectors. The California Employment Development Department indicated that the area experienced an average job gain of 40,000 in 1998. Table 51 shows the current 2000 percentages of specific job categories.

Table 51 – Job Category Percent

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Jobs and Employment Services

Category	%
Services	22.6%
Retail Trade	20.2%
Government	19.6%
Manufacturing	12.6%
Construction	9.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.7%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	3.8%
Agriculture	3.1%

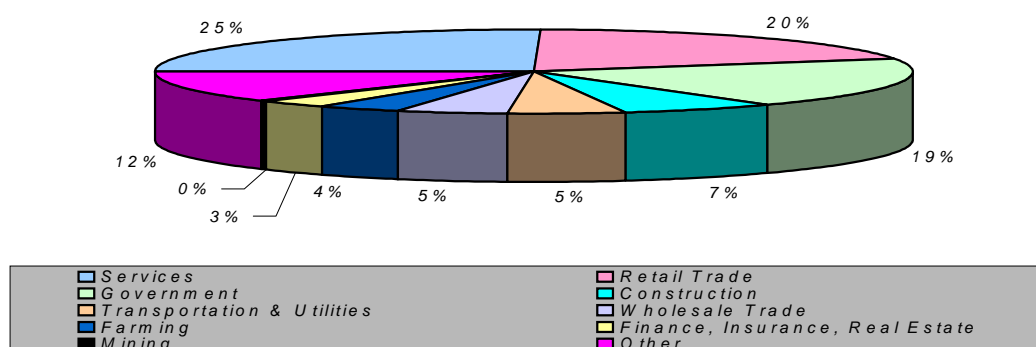
Table 52 – Major Employers

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information

Employer Name	Location	Industry
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center	Colton	Offices/Clinics of Medical Doctors
Baker's Burgers Inc	San Bernardino	Eating & Drinking Places
California State University	San Bernardino	Colleges & Universities
ESRI	Redlands	Computer & Data Processing Svcs
Jerry L Pettis Memorial Veteran's Hosp	Loma Linda	Hospitals
Loma Linda University Children's Hosp	Loma Linda	Hospitals
Loma Linda University Health Center	Loma Linda	Offices/Clinics of Medical Doctors
Ontario International Airport	Ontario	Airports, Flying Fields, & Services
Redlands Community Hospital	Redlands	Hospitals
San Bernardino Community Hosp	San Bernardino	Hospitals
San Bernardino County	San Bernardino	Government
San Manuel Bingo & Casino	Highland	Misc. Shopping Goods Stores
Snow Summit Mountain Resort	Big Bear Lake	Hotels & Motels
St Bernadine Medical Center	San Bernardino	Hospitals
Stater Brothers Holdings	Colton	Grocery Stores
Target	Fontana	Department Stores
US Post Office	San Bernardino	U.S. Postal Service

Figure 18 – Job Estimates by Industry for the County of San Bernardino

Source: County of San Bernardino - Facts



During the 1990s, Southern California's recession and recovery have changed the County's economy. The number of commuters from the Inland Empire soared and unemployment rose significantly above national rates. There were 169,275 fewer local jobs than workers living in the area in 1983. Between 1983 and 1998, this trend has continued, with a net difference in workers versus locally available jobs reaching 400,417 jobs.

Additionally, commuters from San Bernardino County continue to spend more time commuting to their places of employment than workers in neighboring counties. Approximately 20% of the County's labor force are commuters who travel an average of 21 miles one-way to work. Over 126,000 are persons who average more than fifty miles round-trip to and from work on a daily basis. Southern California Association of Governments predicts that if corrective measures are not taken, by the year 2010, more than one million residents will be commuting to Los Angeles and Orange counties for employment from the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA.

Real personal income per capita is the broadest single statistical measure of well being or standard of living. Growth in real per capita income is more important as a countywide target than growth of jobs alone.

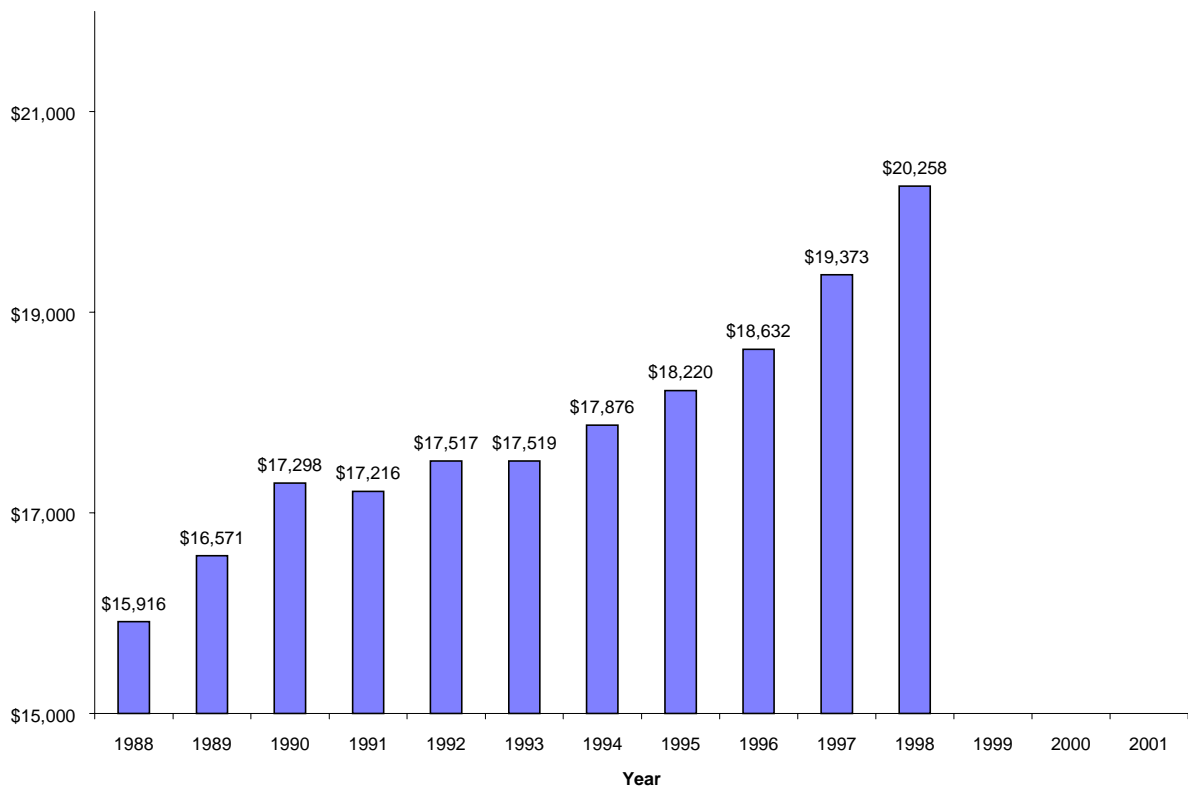


Figure 19 – Per Capita Personal Income – San Bernardino County

Source: DOF, Economic Research Unit

Per capita personal income rates for the state and the County were consistently above national rates through the 1970's and 1980's. Since 1993, however, Countywide per capita income has been less than eighty percent below that of the nation, with Ventura and Orange the only counties whose incomes have remained above the national average.

A 1996 study of the distribution of income in the state showed a large increase in income inequality in California over the last three decades for both household income and earnings for male workers. The study found that income inequality in the state grew fastest during the recession of the early 1970's, early 1980's, and the early 1990's. According to SCAG, the sharp rise in income inequality during this decade is linked to the same forces that caused the recession, including cuts in defense spending, a decline in residential building, a cut in commercial aircraft orders, and a reduction in spending relative to income.

Financial deposits per capita in San Bernardino County fell from \$6,473 in 1992 to \$5,773 in 1996 (a decrease of 10.8%). Per Capita deposits recovered to \$6,010 in 1997, but were still off 7.1% from the 1992 level. When these data are adjusted for inflation, the decline is worse. The

value of deposits in constant 1982-1984 dollars fell 14% from \$4,419 to \$3,666 in 1992 to 1996. At the end of 1997, the value of deposits adjusted for inflation was still 15% below the 1992 level. The deterioration and/or inability of these measures to keep up with San Bernardino County's population growth, has had a direct impact on the ability of local governments in the area to maintain infrastructure and supply services.

During this time when the per capita purchasing power of funds available to local government has been declining, so also has been the general economic well being of the population. This is measured using estimates of per capita income and wealth adjusted for inflation.

The constant dollar per capita income in San Bernardino County grew to \$12,972 in 1987, and it then began to decline. By 1993, at the trough of the recession, purchasing power per person was down to \$11,241, a 13.3% decline in the standard of living. From 1993-1996, San Bernardino County residents saw their per capita purchasing power begin to recover, reaching \$11,638 in 1996. However, these gains are still 10.2% below the 1987 level.

A major indicator of economic health and activity in the County is taxable sales revenue. Retail sales tax is the primary funding source for government services demanded by businesses and residents. Figure 20, Retail Sales (constant dollar), shows the decline that occurred in retail trade between 1990 and 1993, from its highest peak in 1989 and 1990. The value of trade did not become fully restored until 1996. However, though the real value of trade is now up \$0.4 billion since 1990 (4.8%), it must be noted that San Bernardino County's population grew by 12.2% during the same time period, adding 175,886 new residents.

The California Board of Equalization reports that sales in San Bernardino County grew 12.8% to \$17.9 billion for fiscal year 2000. The State of California grew 12.7% in the same time period. For fiscal year 2000, the State Board of Equalization reported that County sales tax grew to \$17.9 billion.

Major malls, population, and taxable sales by manufacturers and distributors played a significant role in the County sales' growth. Those areas with major malls, manufacturers, and/or high population showed an impressive gain. Ontario had \$3.08 billion in sales due to Ontario Mills and its large industrial complex. San Bernardino reached the \$2.3 billion mark by way of its population and two malls. Smaller cities with large malls also competed very well, such as Montclair with \$0.9 billion. However, some cities near large malls had unusually low sales: Chino Hills (\$212 million) Apple Valley (\$190 million), and Highland (\$100 million). In fact, Barstow (\$390 million) and Loma Linda (\$216 million)

outperformed them. The City of Chino had and impressive \$1.1 billion in sales due to direct sales by manufacturers. These data bring to the forefront the disparities created by California’s heavy reliance on sales tax to financially support it local governments.

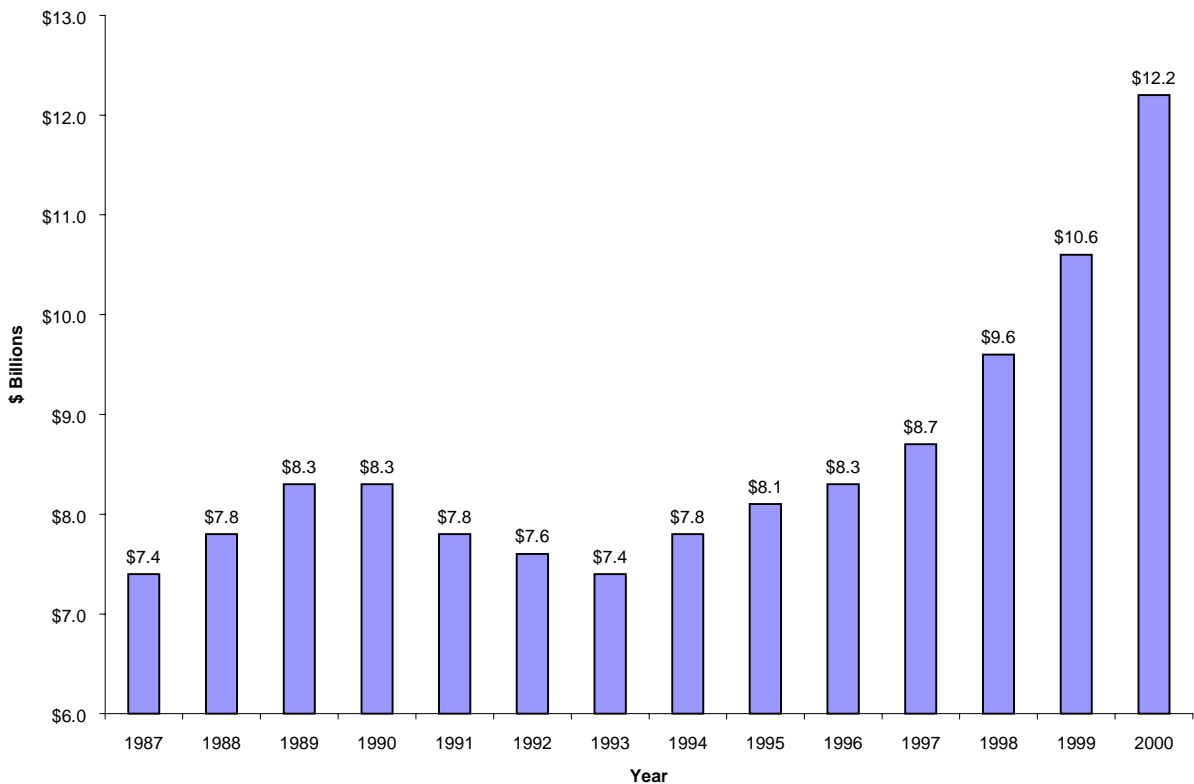


Figure 20 – Taxable Retail Sales
Source: California State Board of Equalization

In addition to retail sales tax, the assessed dollar valuation of real property is also of importance. Assessed valuation (AV) is the basis that property taxes are levied upon real property. The dollar value is calculated according to 1978’s Proposition 13 property values. In Fiscal Year 1994 "Proposition 8" assessments caused a 4.0% reduction in the County’s AV for Fiscal Year 94/95. It was not until Fiscal Year 96/97 that the County regained its AV of fiscal Year 93/94.

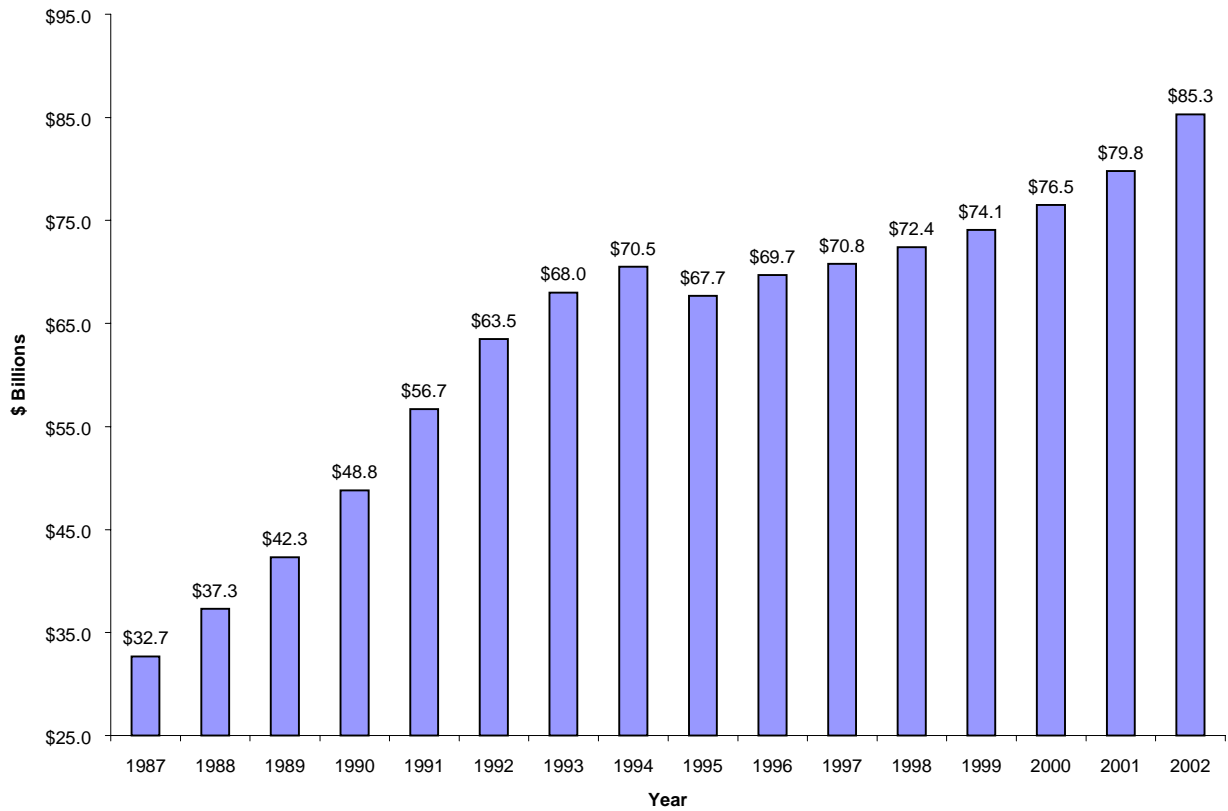


Figure 21 – Assessed Valuation

Source: San Bernardino County Assessor's Office; California State Board of Equalization

Figure 22 compares the AV of the County's property with that of the retail sales.



Figure 22 – Retail Sales and Assessed Valuation Comparison

Source: California State Board of Equalization; San Bernardino County Assessor

2. Economic Outlook

Today, the economic basis of the County is diverse without the reliance on a single industry sector. According to the Business Press 2001 Book of Lists, the top 10 private employers in the County are:

1. United Parcel Service
2. Stater Bros. Markets – Colton
3. Loma Linda University Medical Center – Loma Linda
4. Kaiser Permanente Medical Center – Fontana
5. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
6. Loma Linda University – Loma Linda
7. Verizon

8. Sears, Roebuck and Co.
9. San Antonio Community Hospital – Upland
10. North American Medical management – Ontario

Every person 16 years and older is classified as either employed, unemployed or not in the labor force. Tables 53 and 54 provide a picture of the County's unemployment and numbers of workers in the labor force by industry.

Table 53 – Unemployment Rates – November 2001

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information

Area	Unemployment Rate
Adelanto – city	12.0%
Apple Valley – town	5.1%
Barstow – city	6.2%
Big Bear Lake – city	3.7%
Bloomington – CDP	7.6%
Chino – city	3.5%
Chino Hills – city	1.7%
Colton – city	6.2%
Crestline – CDP	5.0%
Fontana – city	4.7%
Grand Terrace – city	2.7%
Hesperia – city	5.9%
Highland – city	5.7%
Lake Arrowhead – CDP	3.3%
Loma Linda – city	3.0%
Mentone – CDP	3.7%
Montclair – city	4.8%
Needles – city	3.4%
Ontario – city	4.6%
Rancho Cucamonga - city	3.0%
Redlands – city	3.1%
Rialto – city	5.2%
Running Springs – CDP	4.0%
San Bernardino – city	7.0%
Twentynine Palms – city	7.5%
Upland – city	3.2%
Victorville – city	6.6%
Yucaipa – city	3.3%
Yucca Valley – town	4.9%
County Average	4.8%

Table 54 – Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry

Source: [http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/indhist/rive\\$haw.xls](http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/indhist/rive$haw.xls) – March 2000

Metropolitan Area	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Riverside-San Bernardino (1,000s)							
Total Non-farm	751.3	779.9	803.5	841.4	882.2	938.9	991.5
Goods Producing	130	138.6	146.6	158.1	173.2	189.6	203.6
Mining	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1	1	1
Construction	40.3	43.1	46.2	52.1	60.8	70.8	78.3
Gen'l Building Contractors	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.8	10.6	12.3	13.9
Heavy Construction	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.1	8.2	9.1	9.3
Special Trade	27.5	29.3	31.7	36.2	42	49.5	55
Manufacturing	88.4	94.4	99.2	104.8	111.4	117.8	124.4
Durable Goods	58.1	62	65.9	70.5	76.1	80.4	84.6
Lumber & Wood Products	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.3	5.1	6	7	8	9	10
Stone, Clay, & Glass	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.9
Primary Metals	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1
Fabricated Metal Products	10	10.9	11.5	12.1	13.1	14	14.8
Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.4	7.2	8	8.4	8.2	8.2
Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.5	7.1	8	8.3	7.9	8.2
Transportation Equipment	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.3	11.6	12.5	12.3
Aircraft, Missiles & Space	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.6
Other Transportation Equip.	4.9	5.7	6.4	6.7	7.4	8.3	8.7
Instruments/Related Prods.	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	4	4.4	5
Misc. Manufacturing	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.6
Non-durable Goods	30.4	32.4	33.3	34.3	35.3	37.4	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.8
Apparel/Other Textile Prods	2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Printing & Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	8
Chemicals/Allied Products	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	7	8.4	8.7	9.6	10.6	11.8	13.2
Other Non-durable Goods	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4	4.2	4
Service Producing	621.3	641.3	656.9	683.4	709	749.3	787.9
Transportation & Public Util.	39.1	40.8	41.1	42.5	45.7	49.1	51
Transportation	25.8	28.5	29.8	31.3	33.5	36.9	38.6
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	16.8	14.5	15.7	17.3	19.4	20.8
Other Transportation	9.9	11.7	15.3	15.6	16.3	17.4	17.8
Communications/Public Util.	13.3	12.4	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.2	12.4
Communications	7	6.2	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.2
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Svcs.	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.2
Trade	198.2	205.9	210.1	217.9	223.2	233.7	246.8
Wholesale Trade	33.7	35.9	37.5	40.2	42.2	45.2	48.5
Wholesale—Durable	21.1	22.4	23.2	24.8	26.7	29.2	31.6
Wholesale—Non-durable	12.7	13.4	14.3	15.4	15.5	16	16.8
Retail Trade	164.5	170	172.6	177.8	181	188.5	198.4
Bldg Mat'ls/Garden Supp.	5.9	5.8	6	6.6	7	7.8	8.1
General Merchandise	27.3	28.3	27.4	26.8	27.2	27	27.5
Food Stores	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.7	25	26.2	27.3
Automotive Dealers & Svcs	20	20.3	21.4	22.4	22.3	23.6	24.8
Eating & Drinking Places	55.9	58.7	60.4	62.6	63.6	65.7	69.8
Other Retail Trade	32.2	33.4	33.2	34.7	35.8	38.2	41

Finance, Ins., Real Estate	31.1	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.6	31.9	31.7
Finance	15.4	13.9	14	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.6
Other Fin., Ins., Real Estate	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.9	17.1	17.1
Services	195.2	202.6	208.7	221.5	234.9	251.5	266.8
Hotels & Lodging	14.1	14	13.6	14.7	14.8	15.4	16.7
Personal Services	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.9
Business Services	35.2	36.4	36.8	41.8	48.3	55.2	62
Amusement/Movies	12.8	14	14.7	16	17	18.2	19
Health Services	58.6	61.9	64.1	67.4	69	70.9	73.4
Private Educational Svcs	9.1	9.5	10	10.1	10.5	10.7	11
Engineering & Mgmt	11.4	11.8	11.2	10.7	10.8	12.9	14.9
Other Services	47.1	47.9	50.8	53.2	57.1	60.4	61.9
Government	157.8	162.6	167.3	171.6	174.7	183.1	191.6
Federal Government	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.5	17.5	17.5	18.2
Department of Defense	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7
Other Federal Government	11.9	12.3	12.6	12	11.3	11.5	12.5
State & Local Government	139.2	143.9	148.5	153.2	157.1	165.7	173.4
State Government	20.2	21.2	21.6	22.1	22.5	23.5	24.7
State Education	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.9
Other State Government	13.4	14	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.8
Local Government	119	122.7	126.9	131.1	134.6	142.1	148.6
Local Education	70.2	72	75.4	79.6	82.3	88	90.7
County Government	25.8	26.1	26.4	27.3	28.5	29.9	30.4
City Government	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.1	13	13.3	13.6
Other Local Government	0	11	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.9	13.9

According to the State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, San Bernardino County's non-farm employment is expected to grow by 99,100 jobs, or 21.1%, over the 1997-2004 forecast period. Employment gains are expected across all major industry sectors except mining, the County's smallest industry. The service producing industries are projected to grow by 75,500 jobs or 19.5%. Goods producing industries (construction, manufacturing, and mining) will provide an additional 23,700 jobs, which translates to 28.2%.

It is anticipated that the largest gain will be in the business services group, primarily due to increased demand at personnel agencies. In addition, government payrolls are predicted to increase by 16,200 jobs with most of the job growth in local education.

Manufacturing employment is expected to increase by 15,700 jobs. Over three-quarters of the new jobs will be in the durable goods group, led by job gains in the transportation equipment, fabricated metal products and industrial machinery industries. Employment in the non-durable group will benefit from job growth in the plastic and rubber product industries.

Jobs in the trade sector are projected to grow by 18,800. The majority of the increase, 11,500 jobs, will be in the service trades, primarily in the restaurant and fast food industry, which is expected to expand by 6,200 jobs, or 19.1%. Establishments in the wholesale trade sector will add 7,300 new jobs over the forecast period.

Employment in the transportation and public utilities sector is expected to increase by 9,300 jobs over the seven-year forecast period. More than one-half of the job growth will be in the trucking and warehousing industry.

Construction, responding to demand for residential, office, and heavy construction projects, is expected to add 8,000 new jobs to payrolls by the year 2004. The majority of new jobs in construction will be in the special trade contractor category, which includes plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, and an array of other construction specialties.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate will grow by an estimated 1,100 jobs over the forecast period. The employment growth in the finance group will be due to increased residential construction and an expanding real estate market.

The job count in mining is expected to remain stable at its 1997 level of 800 jobs over the forecast period.

a. Capital Improvements

In 1998, San Bernardino County, gained the momentum in its return to economically improved times. A key indicator of the County's economic recovery was the construction of large-scale capital projects including: the San Bernardino County Arrowhead Regional Medical Center, flood control and reservoir projects throughout the Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, transportation projects and private sector projects, such as the California Speedway, and construction of large industrial facilities. Table 55 indicates the largest of these projects.

Table 55 – Major San Bernardino County Infrastructure Projects

Source: SANBAG 2001

Construction of The 28-Extension of the I-210 from San Dimas to San Bernardino
Construction of the Seven Oaks Dam to prevent flooding along the Santa Ana River
Construction of the San Bernardino County Medical Center
Construction of a 43 mile long, 14 foot high tunnel to route excess rainfall to the Eastside Reservoir
Construction of High Occupancy Lanes along the I-10 freeway linking the County to Los Angeles
Completion of a new multi-story state office building in San Bernardino
Construction of Infrastructure to permit the former George & Norton Air Force Bases to attract civilian firms
Addition of 20,000 seats to the recently complete 86,000 seat California Speedway
Beginning of work on the development of warehouse and manufacturing facilities in San Bernardino County's new San Sevaire Redevelopment Area.
Construction of terminal expansions at Ontario International Airport.

b. SWOT

A SWOT is an acronym that stands for an organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. It is an approach for gaining an understanding of what an organization is facing at a particular time. The four categories that make up a SWOT analyze the internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and threats) environments of the organization.

A sustainable economy must rely on business growth and job creation. Therefore, the County has been analyzed for its internal and external environments based upon its current economic status and its ability to offer a business friendly climate to its residents, workers and guests. The SWOT prepared for this CEDS analyzes first, the County as a whole, and then each sub-sector economy within.

Strengths and weakness can be intrinsic or man-made. The following lists depict both.

- Strengths

- ✓ Business friendly
- ✓ County encourages competition for better contracting prices
- ✓ County services (economic development services, job training, job placement, permitting process, etc.)
- ✓ Diverse political geography
- ✓ Employment rate
- ✓ Enterprise zone – East Valley
- ✓ Entrepreneurial spirit of the citizens of the County
- ✓ Equal Opportunity Office
- ✓ Ethnic diversity
- ✓ Foreign trade zones – West Valley, East Valley, High Desert
- ✓ Multiple County offices located countywide
- ✓ Office of Small Business Development
- ✓ Partnerships with other economic development groups
- ✓ Political lobby abilities
- ✓ Pro-active towards opportunities for State/Federal aid
- ✓ Quality of life
- ✓ Recreation/tourism
- ✓ Redevelopment Agency
- ✓ Sensitivity to the needs of the public
- ✓ Taxable sales
- ✓ Transportation infrastructure
- ✓ Universities and colleges
- ✓ Vast amounts of land available for growth
- ✓ Vision, mission, goals, and objectives are achievable

- Weaknesses

- ✓ County ranks 6th among all U.S. counties in the percentage of very low-skilled jobs that must be created to meet the employment needs of its least-educated population
- ✓ Per capita income rank fell from 36th to 45th among California's 58 counties in 1999
- ✓ Difficulty in keeping graduates with high technological skills within the region
- ✓ Employment growth in the County lacks a significant technological component
- ✓ Labor market is too dependent on labor that requires relatively low skills
- ✓ Lack of fast-track permitting services
- ✓ Local government red-tape

- ✓ Retail sales are growing rapidly with the County's increasing population, but this results in per capita sales being below the State and Southern California averages
- ✓ San Bernardino County has not kept pace with California in developing high-paying jobs
- ✓ The County's economic health is dependent upon that of Los Angeles and Orange County
- ✓ The educational profile of the County's citizens puts it at a disadvantage in attracting high-technology companies
- ✓ The growth of the County's economic base is coming from "blue collar" sectors in response to the County's low-cost environment
- ✓ Transportation infrastructure improvements constantly needed

Opportunities and threats are, at best, difficult to predict. External forces can often steal the chance to seize an opportunity and an opportunity can often unmask a potential threat. However, no matter how these forces emerge, they can be dealt with through proper strategic planning.

- Opportunities

- ✓ Board policies enhance opportunities for growth by affording small businesses greater incentives to do business with the County
- ✓ Board sponsored legislation for economic development
- ✓ County has population and educational resources to create an ample supply of skilled technological workers
- ✓ Partnerships with community/faith based organizations
- ✓ Enterprise Zone (1)
- ✓ Expansion of economic development's role to foster competitive conditions that will retain existing businesses and entice new ones to relocate or expand within the County
- ✓ Foreign Trade Zones (2)
- ✓ Increase the number of high paying jobs
- ✓ Involve the full diversity of business leaders in the decision making process (e.g. bi-lingual materials)
- ✓ LAMBRA Zones (2)
- ✓ Military base reuse
- ✓ Partnerships with quality community colleges and four-year colleges and universities
- ✓ Private sector firms entering into economic development partnerships with local governments
- ✓ Redevelopment Agency
- ✓ Regional shifts in population attract development growth
- ✓ State/Federal assistance availability
- ✓ The growth rate for the County is expected to continue at five percent per year (National Association of Counties, 2000)

- ✓ Thriving economy results in increase of property, gasoline, and sales tax
 - ✓ Ontario International Airport, San Bernardino International Airport, and Southern California Logistics Airport, are part of a regional solution to transportation woes that threaten future economic development
 - ✓ The Southern California region needs to find space for an additional 55 million passengers a year
 - ✧ Regional passenger demand 2020 (est.) 157 million
 - ✧ Current capacity 2000 – 102.3 million; 2020 – 165.5 million (Source: LA world Airports)
- Threats
- ✓ California's local governments' financial dependence on retail sales
 - ✓ Continuance of "two-tier" economic system (e.g. a "basic tier" that brings fresh money to an area and causes its local economy to expand (e.g., distribution); a "secondary tier" of retailers and consumer service firms that feeds off the local re-spending of that same money (e.g. retail stores)
 - ✓ County's jobs are being lost to overseas companies.
 - ✓ Currently, about 350,000 Inland Empire workers commute to Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.
 - ✓ Employment growth in San Bernardino County region lacks a significant technological component
 - ✓ Environmental issues
 - ✓ High technology businesses elsewhere drain County of its intellectual population
 - ✓ High unemployment pockets
 - ✓ Increased unemployment
 - ✓ Lack of interest in other businesses relocating within the County
 - ✓ LAX expansion
 - ✓ Lower tax revenues
 - ✓ National recession
 - ✓ Poor economic performance outside the County that affects the County's economy and/or citizenry (e.g. San Bernardino county's dependence on Los Angeles County's economic health September 11, 2001 impacts)
 - ✓ The distribution industry puts great pressure on streets and freeways
 - ✓ The distribution industry uses up massive amounts of space
 - ✓ Unemployment

c. Growth Sectors

San Bernardino County's growth continues to be primarily attributed to the rising population, competitively priced real estate, and access to regional and international markets. Because of the growth in these areas, the County is also experiencing a substantial upswing in service-oriented businesses.

County population has continued to increase over the last five years, reaching 1,709,434 by July 2000. Newcomers to the County continue to be a driving force in some employment sectors. However, this increase in population also results in demands for more public services such as police and fire protection, health care, and other services.

d. Industry Clusters

While no industry clusters have been identified within the unincorporated areas of the County, mining, cement plants, and logistics appear to be located in close proximity to each other. This is the result of area geology and transportation opportunities that support these industries.

e. Driving the Economy

Logistics, manufacturing, tourism, recreation, construction, service, and retail are some of the industries driving the economy of the County. While each specific sub-sector economy has its own specific economic drivers, countywide forces that will drive the overall economy of the region will be the area's expanding population, continued economic expansion, and relatively low interest rates.

f. National Positioning

As San Bernardino County looks at its position in the national economy, it must remember that, while it is not fully engulfed in the pending recession that the nation appears to be heading towards, it will be affected. Possible effects can be seen at the state level now, where California incurred the largest number of worker separations during the third quarter of 2001 (93,825). Additionally, over the past year, the largest increase in laid-off workers occurred in California (+22,880) and during the third and fourth quarters, California's unemployment rate was 5.4%, as the national unemployment rate rose to 5.7%.

California has also been affected by the events of September 11, 2001. Nationwide, in the 10 weeks following the September 11 attacks (the weeks ending September 15 through November 17), employers reported 350 events involving 103,781 workers separated as a direct or indirect effect of the attacks. Thirty-one states reported extended mass layoff

activity related to the September 11 incidents. However, 69 percent of these events and 64 percent of the associated separations occurred in just six states – California, Nevada, New York, Illinois, Texas, and Florida.

While specific San Bernardino County and California data is not available, among the nation's workers laid off because of the terrorist attacks, 42 percent, or 43,795, had been employed in the scheduled air transportation industry. An additional 29 percent, or 30,399 workers, had been employed in hotels and motels. Thirty-one percent of the employers reporting extended mass layoffs related to the attacks indicated they anticipated some type of recall. With 69% of these events and 65% of the associated separations occurring within only 6 states, this County has been affected, especially with the tourism, recreational attributes, and air travel that the County's economy is dependent upon.

On Friday, December 7, 2001, before the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress, Lois Orr, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, made the following statement regarding the national economy:

“Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the labor market data we released this morning.

The job market continued to deteriorate in November. The unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.7 percent, following a jump of half a percentage point in October. Payroll employment fell by 331,000 in November in the wake of deep job cuts totaling 468,000 (as revised) in October. Job losses were widespread again in November, although the largest declines continued to be concentrated in manufacturing and supply services.

Since its recent peak in March, total non-farm employment has fallen by 1.2 million. I would note that the March peak in payroll employment coincides with the onset of the recession, as recently announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In terms of the sheer number of jobs lost, manufacturing continued to endure the downturn in the economy. In November, the industry shed 163,000 jobs, and employment in the nation's factories has fallen by almost 1 million since March and 1.4 million since July 2000. Although nearly all manufacturing industries lost jobs over the month, declines continued to be pronounced among durable-goods producers. Particularly large declines occurred in electrical equipment (down 29,000 in November), industrial machinery (-26,000), and fabricated

metals (-19,000). The factory workweek and factory overtime also continued to trend down over the month, to 40.3 and 3.7 hours, respectively. Manufacturing hours have been drifting down since the spring of 2000.

Reflecting the declining demand for factory workers as well as the softening demand for labor throughout much of the rest of the economy, employment in the help supply industry fell by 87,000 in November, on the heels of an even steeper decline in October. Employment in this industry has declined by 629,000 since its most recent peak in September 2000, a drop of nearly 18 percent. Elsewhere in the services industry, employment in amusement and recreation services declined by 25,000. In addition, hotels lost 7,000 jobs, following a much larger decrease in October. One services industry that is growing in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks is guard services, which added 15,000 jobs in November after adding 14,000 jobs in October. Health services continued to record steady job growth, adding 32,000 jobs in November and nearly 300,000 over the past year.

The wholesale trade industry continued to be adversely affected by the slump in manufacturing. In November, wholesale trade employment fell by 25,000, with almost all of the job cuts in durable goods distribution. In retail trade, overall employment was down slightly in November after seasonal adjustment, following large losses in the prior 2 months. Employment in department stores and apparel stores fell for the second month in a row, as hiring has fallen short of the normal seasonal buildup. Elsewhere in retail trade, there were small job gains in November among car dealers and in eating and drinking establishments.

In the transportation industry, employment in air transportation and transportation services fell sharply for the second month in a row, with November declines of 45,000 and 12,000, respectively. As in October, these declines were likely related to reductions in travel since September 11.

Employment in finance expanded by 14,000 in November, aided by low-interest rates that continue to spur activity in banking and mortgage brokerages. Construction employment was unchanged in November at 6.9 million, and the job total in the industry has held at this level since February. Construction employment is normally quite cyclical, falling sharply during recessions. This year, however, the industry has been buoyed by high levels of residential building activity, due in part to the favorable lending rates, and by growth in heavy construction, like roadwork.

Finally from the payroll data, average hourly earnings rose 5 cents in November; over the year, hourly earnings have risen 3.9 percent.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks, the jobless rate was 5.7 percent in November, up three-tenths of a percentage point over the month. The rate increased from 3.9 to 4.3 percent between October 2000 and the start of the recession in March; since March, the rate has risen by an additional 1.4 percentage points. The number of jobless persons, at 8.2 million in November, is up by 2.6 million since October of last year.

Unemployment rates were up in November for adult men and whites; those two groups and the other major worker groups--adult women, teenagers, blacks and Hispanics—have experienced increases since October of last year. The November increase in unemployment occurred principally among those persons who had lost their jobs and did not expect to be recalled.

The deteriorating job market is making it increasingly difficult for job seekers to find work. Indeed, the number of unemployed who have been searching for work for 6 months or more has nearly doubled since July, to 1.2 million in November.

Finally from the household data, total civilian employment fell by nearly 500,000 in November and the proportion of the population with a job declined three-tenths of a percentage point to 63.0 percent.

In summary, non-farm payroll employment fell by 331,000 in November, the second extremely large drop in a row. Losses were widespread, with the largest employment declines occurring in manufacturing and help supply services. The unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.7 percent.

Manufacturing is growing in almost all sub-sector economies, but it is declining nationally. This trend is occurring as workers are replaced by technology and jobs move abroad. To maintain our position in the manufacturing field, the Country needs to build up its employee knowledge base and skills."

Ms. Orr's comments do not paint a bright future of the national economy, and the County needs to stay aware of the economic trends that are leading our state and nation.

g. Global Economic Outlook

National and worldwide demand for the products of technology will make sales of technology-based goods and services a leading growth market well into this century. With the acceleration in technological advances and innovation in computers and the heightened demand for knowledge-based services, the role of high-technology industry development is becoming increasingly important in the overall growth rate of many regions. Due to a high multiplier effect caused by above average wages, one recent study published by the Wharton Econometric Forecasting association (WEFA) indicates that the future economic success of regions will be heavily dependent upon its ability to attract, nurture, and expand high-technology based industry clusters.

In 1997, WEFA produced a list of the top 100 Metros by High-Tech Concentration. San Bernardino County rated 62nd (Table 56).

Table 56 – WEFA Top 100 Metros by High-Tech Concentration

Source: SCAG – 2000

Rank	Metro	High-Tech Jobs (000's)
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	297.2
2	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	241.9
3	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	240.8
4	San Jose, CA PMSA	236.7
5	Chicago, IL PMSA	214.4
6	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	148.1
7	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA PMSA	147.4
8	Dallas, TX PMSA	130.2
9	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	128.4
10	Orange County, CA PMSA	112.5
11	New York, NY PMSA	101.7
12	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	101.2
13	Atlanta, GA MSA	97.9
14	Detroit, MI PMSA	86.2
15	Houston, TX PMSA	82.9
16	San Diego, CA MSA	79.2
62	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	19.3

According to the California Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency, most economists predict stronger export growth in the short-run outlook for the nation generally and in California particularly. Additionally, a more sound economic footing for Mexico will boost exports for the entire State.

International trade will remain an essential component of the County's changing economic base because both exports and imports generate jobs. Exports also generate income and are important indicators of global competitiveness. In Fiscal Year 1999/2000, according to the International Trade Administration, the Riverside-San Bernardino PMSA had \$2.1 billion in exports – an increase of 89.1% from 1993. San Bernardino County had a total of five international trade investment cases (3 export; 2 import) that resulted in 120 jobs created and an aggregate value of \$42.1 million.

There are three major business enterprises tied to growing, sustaining, and maintaining the County's global economic presence: Inland Valley Development Authority (IVDA), Ontario International Airport (ONT), and Southern California Logistic Airport (SCLA). Each of these industries is located within a separate sub-sector economy of the County. IVDA is situated in the East Valley, ONT is centered in the West Valley, and SCLA is positioned in the North Desert.

(1) IVDA



Figure 23 – Inland Valley Development Agency

Source: <http://www.eee.org/bus/ivda/index.html>

With the closure of Norton Air Force Base in 1994, the County was left with considerable assets which can be redeveloped to make San Bernardino and the surrounding region into a global force for transportation, logistics and high-tech development. Just recently, the U.S. Air Force completed the transfer of title of the former Norton Air Force Base property to the IVDA.

The Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA) and San Bernardino International Airport Authority (SBIAA) are regional Joint Powers Authorities formed in 1990 and 1992 respectively. They were formed after closure of Norton Air Force Base. Their goal is to redevelop the properties and replace the 10,000 jobs that were lost. The Authority serves as master developer of the 2100 acres of the former military property now known as the San Bernardino International Airport and Trade Center which includes a full-service airport, commercial, and industrial properties. In addition to the 2100 acres of property, the IVDA redevelopment project area includes approximately 14,000 acres in a three-mile radius of surrounding property outside the base.

Through the end of 1997, the Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA) and San Bernardino International Airport have leased approximately 2.5 million square feet of space at the facility, to 80 businesses that support over 2,000 jobs for the region.

In response to the need to further the development of the former Air Base, Hillwood, the Inland Valley Development Agency, and the San Bernardino International Airport Authority have negotiated a development agreement for the former Norton Air Force Base. Under the terms of the agreement, Hillwood will serve as the master developer of the more than 2,000-acre San Bernardino International Airport and Trade Center.

(2) ONT



Figure 24 – Ontario International Airport

Source: <http://www.lawa.org/ont/ontframe.html>

Ontario International Airport (ONT) is a medium-hub, full-service airport with commercial jet service to major U.S. cities and through service to many international destinations. It is located in the City of Ontario, approximately 35 miles east of downtown Los Angeles in the center of Southern California. The airport is the centerpiece of one of the fastest-growing transportation regions in the United States.

ONT's service area includes a population of six million people living in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and portions of north Orange County and east Los Angeles County. Passenger traffic at ONT has been increasing steadily for the past 10 years. In 2000, 6.7 million passengers used the airport and 510,721 tons of airfreight were shipped.

The "new" Ontario International Airport opened September 27, 1998. The \$270 million project includes two new terminals at 265,000 square foot each for a total of 530,000 square feet, a new ground transportation center, an additional parking lot and new roadway system, airfield improvements, landscaping, and a site storm-drain system. The new terminals are eight times larger than the former terminal and can accommodate up to 10 million passengers a year. When passenger traffic at ONT reaches 10 million in two consecutive years, a third terminal will be constructed.

ONT is also the center of a rapidly developing freight movement system that includes the airport, two railroads, four major freeways, and an expanding network of freight forwarders. It is served by 9 major U.S. air freight carriers including United Parcel Service, Federal Express, Emery Worldwide, Airborne Express, DHL, U.S. Postal Service, Ameriflight, Kalitta Air, Empire Airways, Pacific Valley AirFreight, Tradewinds, and Union Flights.

A new belly-cargo/U.S. mail facility is on the drawing board and ONT plans to develop a multi-tenant international airfreight facility as well. ONT is a member of the Los Angeles World Airports system and is ideally situated as an airfreight center for Pacific Rim and European cargo. The airport is less than 50 miles from Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors.

ONT is a dynamic airport that creates, attracts, and supports economic activity in the Inland Empire and throughout Southern California. According to a 1992 study, ONT has an annual economic impact of \$5.4 billion. Of this, \$413 million is generated by aviation activity on or near the airport, \$1.5 billion is generated off-airport by expenditures related to the use of aviation services,

and \$3.5 billion is generated by money that is re-spent and circulated through the local economy. Additionally, more than 6,000 jobs are directly attributable to ONT with an additional 55,000 jobs, spread throughout the region that are indirectly attributable to the airport.

(3) SCLA



Figure 25 - Southern California Logistics Airport

Source: <http://www.logisticsairport.com/>

The former George Air Force Base, now Southern California Logistics Airport, is making strides to become a global air cargo carrier capable of handling 2 million tons of freight annually. Located near Interstate 15 in California's Victor Valley, the 5,000 acre complete intermodal business complex is approximately 50 miles northeast of Los Angeles County and 40 minutes north of Ontario International Airport (ONT). There are major trucking and rail routes through the Victor Valley, providing access to major Western States and Mexico markets within 12 hours.

The airport has received a designation as a LAMBRA (Local Area Military Base Recovery Authority) clearing the way for a variety of business tax incentives. State tax credits and other incentives will assist in creating new jobs for the region. The state's Local Military Base Recovery program will authorize the development authority to extend sales tax credits and wage credits to companies interested in locating at the facility. State of California business incentives include: a 15-year net operating loss carryover; tax credits for sales

and use taxes paid on the first \$20 million of qualified machinery and equipment; hiring credits during the first five years of employment; and other business expense deductions.

A master plan has been adopted for SCLA and directs the redevelopment efforts of SCLA to transition the former military facility into a fully dedicated international/domestic logistics, aircraft maintenance and business park by integrating aviation transportation with ground and rail transportation and available land. The Master Plan focuses also upon relieving the logistical constraints facing the metropolitan Southern California. Poised to accomplish this, SCLA benefits from the following:

- Two crosswinds runways, one extending 13,050 feet (Runway 17/35) and the second extending 10,050 feet. Efforts are currently in place to extend Runway 17/35 to 15,050 making it the longest commercial runway in the United States and capable of accommodating all aircraft carrying air cargo.
- The largest Redevelopment Project Area in the State of California (60,000 acres)
- U.S. Customs and Foreign Trade Zone status
- State of California LAMBRA Enterprise Zone
- Victorville Municipal Utility

The Southern California Logistics Airport Authority (SCLAA), which operates the former base, has constructed additional hangars to accommodate cargo, receiving, and distribution facilities. The new master plan calls for creating aviation, industrial, technology and office parks. Approximately 200 former Air Force structures at the 2,300-acre airport contain 1.1 million square feet of leasable commercial and office uses. As of 2001, approximately 75% of the available space has been leased.

Recent successes of the SCLAA/Stirling Partnership include the ground breaking for the 750-megawatt High Desert Power Project, the addition of the second largest worldwide aircraft maintenance company in BAE Systems and air cargo rotations by Panalpina/SwissGlobalCargo.

Inland Energy, Inc. has formed a partnership with Constellation Power Development Inc. of Baltimore, Maryland to build a \$300 million, 700-megawatt electric natural gas plant called the High Desert Project on the former base. The project has been permitted and is currently under construction. It is expected to be fully operational within 18 months and be 30 more efficient than existing

fossil fuel plants in California, producing power while producing significantly less harmful emissions.

Two other substantial markets lie in the Mountain area with the Big Bear International Film Festival and in the Morongo Basin area with the Twentynine Palms Global Mural Conference. The 3rd biennial gathering of mural art enthusiasts was held in October 2000 in the Morongo Basin in the City of Twentynine Palms. This was the first to be held in the United States, following successful previous events in New Zealand and British Columbia. About 150 participants from throughout North America and the world attended the conference to learn and to share ideas about the use of Arts and Tourism to invigorate local economies.

The 3rd Big Bear Lake International Film Festival will be held in September 2002 in the City of Big Bear Lake. The festival draws tourists from all over the world. It is a unique opportunity for the Mountain area to showcase its vast filming opportunities, while enhancing the economy of the area.

D. Sub-sector Economies

Although San Bernardino County is one of 58 counties in California, it comprises 12.0% of the state's land area and holds over 5.0% of the state's population, ranking fifth after Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties. The County consists of 5 geographical sub-sectors: Desert, Morongo Basin, Mountains, East Valley, and West Valley, as shown in Figure 26.

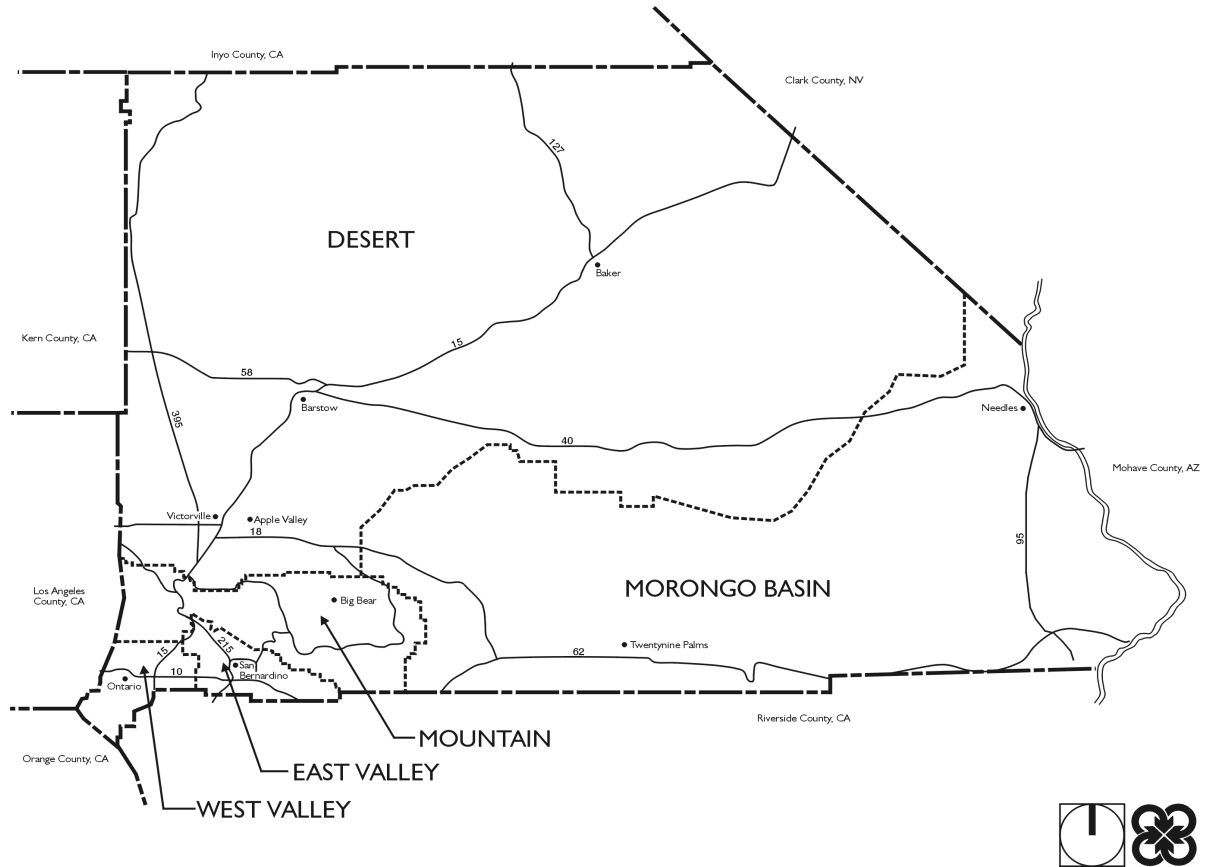


Figure 26 – San Bernardino County Sub-Areas

Source: County of San Bernardino 1998 OEDP

The County's economic structure is divided into 5 economic development sub-sectors relative to the 5 geographical sub-sectors shown in Figure 26 above.

1. The High Desert

The desert embodies nearly 95.0% of San Bernardino County's land area (19,236 square miles). The desert is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long, broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of these mountains rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys. A major physical resource of the desert is the Mojave River.

The Mojave River is a critical water source for many of its residents. Among the few rivers that flow both north and south and do not empty into an ocean, the Mojave River travels north and east away from its watershed in the San Bernardino Mountains. The major part of its over 100-mile length is marked by a dry riverbed that only on occasion reveals the water within it.

The desert region is defined as including all of the area of San Bernardino County lying north and east of the mountain area. Within this vast area, the desert region has two distinctive economic bases and therefore the region has been divided into two sub-sector economies: the High Desert and the Morongo Basin.

The High Desert sector is located north of Cajon Pass and the San Bernardino Mountain range. Its area extends northerly from the San Bernardino National Forest boundary to the Nevada State line, west to Trona and east through the community of Essex. It is comprised of five incorporated cities: Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Hesperia, and Victorville.

Because of the enormous size of the High Desert, the region is divided into three sub-regional planning areas. These are Baker, Barstow, and Victorville. The boundaries of these sub-regional planning areas are found in the County's General Plan located on the Internet at:

http://www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/General_Plan/Default.asp

a. Area Growth

The Baker Sub-region is part of the sparsely settled northerly area of the High Desert. Large tracts of land are in military installations (Fort Irwin and portions of the China Lake and Edwards Air Force Base facilities) or used for mining. Very little growth is expected to occur in the Baker area; the little growth that occurs is expected to be around existing communities of Newberry Springs, Searles Valley, and Baker.

The lack of infrastructure facilities and delivery systems are major constraints to future development in this sub-region. Groundwater is available along the Mojave River but not in other areas; outlying housing developments rely on water haulers. All existing development is on septic systems and no sewers are expected to be added in the near future. Improved roads, even in the established communities, are limited to major highways only; most roads in outlying areas are unpaved.

Development in the Baker Sub-region is further limited by the rugged terrain, the fragile nature of the desert ecosystem, and the potential for flash floods especially in the low lying areas.

Most of the future growth in the Barstow Sub-region is expected to occur in the incorporated City of Barstow itself and in Lenwood and other adjacent unincorporated communities. The main constraint to development in this area is the threat of shortage of potable water. Water in the region comes from the Mojave River which is also the source for the rapidly growing cities of Victorville, Hesperia, Apple Valley, and Adelanto. Many studies have concluded that the Mojave will not be adequate to serve the build-out population for all these communities if they are developed at currently planned densities. New water sources are currently being sought. The fragile desert ecosystem is also an environmental constraint that may limit future development.

The Victor Valley area has been one of the fastest growing areas in San Bernardino County. The focus of most of the growth has been within the incorporated City of Hesperia, the Town of Apple Valley, and the City of Victorville. Lucerne Valley remains relatively rural and sparsely developed with mining and agriculture as its major industry. These areas and Phelan have few large blocks of privately owned undeveloped land. As other remaining areas are committed, these areas may be looked at as areas with development potential in the long term.

Currently, there are little infrastructure facilities to support the potential build-out capacity of the area. Future growth in this area will be contingent upon the acquisition of needed infrastructure facilities/public services. In addition, even without approving more subdivisions, there are thousands of vacant lots which have the potential to be developed.

The High Desert has been experiencing a rapid rate of development. The deterioration of air quality in the basin, congestion and skyrocketing land costs in the coastal portion of Southern California is making the High Desert a more attractive place to live and work. In

recent years, a great percentage of retirement age people have moved to the High Desert, attracted by its relatively clean air, natural beauty and lower cost of living.

About one-fourth of the growth experienced was in the incorporated cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Barstow, Hesperia, Victorville, and the cities of the Morongo Basin. The remaining three-fourths of the growth occurred in the unincorporated desert areas primarily along major highway transportation routes, the Colorado River in the Morongo Basin, and in special "retirement communities."

Table 57 compares the 1990 population and ethnic data of each city located in the High Desert to that of the 2000 Census data.

Table 57 – Population by Race/Ethnicity of the High Desert Cities

Source: 2000 Census

City	Population	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other
Adelanto - 2000	18,130	6,613	8,299	2,305	124	301	485
1990 Census	8,517	5,430	741	1,162	116	350	805
% Change	112.9%	21.8%	1020.0%	98.4%	6.9%	(14.0%)	(39.8%)
Apple Valley - 2000	54,239	36,710	10,067	4,141	357	1,268	1,696
1990 Census	46,079	37,104	3,179	1,679	385	1,030	2,702
% Change	17.7%	(1.1%)	216.7%	146.6%	(7.3%)	23.1%	(37.2%)
Barstow - 2000	21,119	9,163	7,708	2,349	369	810	720
1990 Census	21,454	11,691	2,984	2,103	377	739	3,560
% Change	(1.6%)	(21.6%)	158.3%	11.7%	(2.1%)	9.6%	(79.8%)
Hesperia - 2000	62,582	39,057	18,400	2,388	469	721	1,547
1990 Census	50,418	38,719	4,721	1,217	457	607	4,697
% Change	24.1%	0.9%	289.7%	96.2%	2.6%	18.8%	(67.1%)
Victorville - 2000	64,029	30,382	21,426	7,431	380	2,202	2,208
1990 Census	40,759	25,944	4,381	3,823	257	1,408	4,946
% Change	57.1%	17.1%	389.1%	94.4%	47.9%	56.4%	(55.4%)
Total Population	220,099	121,925	65,900	18,614	1,699	5,302	6,656

Because of the High Desert's openness and natural environment, the region has become an important recreation and economic resource for the County, Southern California and the State. Recreation and scenic areas include Death Valley, the restored ghost town of Calico, as well as much of the desert itself. Recreation opportunities (primarily off-road vehicle activities and camping) draw many visitors whose spending helps the economy, although often causing negative impacts to the environment. Interstate and regional railroads and highways are the major generators of new dollars. Industry is finding that the confluence of these transportation facilities in the High Desert make it a superior distribution center to serve the Southern California market, as well as much of the State.

Refined limestone, saline compounds, and certain rare earth minerals are also of economic importance, while beef, milk, feed, eggs, and poultry are significant agricultural products. Defense training and testing is another type of activity which aids the desert economy. Fort Irwin U.S. Army National Training Center, and the Marine Corps Supply and Logistics Center near Barstow are the principal military reservations in this region. Goldstone Deep Space Tracking Station and other NASA installations are also located near Barstow.

Population growth, desired lifestyle, water quality and supply, needed infrastructure facilities, services, and the overall carrying capacity of the desert are major issues that need to be addressed.

b. Labor Market

Table 58 – High Desert Employment/Unemployment – Annual Average

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division;
<http://www.economagic.com>

National Unemployment Rate 4.1% – 2000; 4.6% – 2001 (1/01 – 10/01)

City	Labor Force	Employment	2000 Unemployment		2001 Unemployment
			Number	Rate	t (1/01 – 10/01)
Adelanto	3,390	2,980	410	12.0%	12.0%
Apple Valley	25,080	23,790	1,290	5.1%	5.0%
Barstow	11,670	10,940	730	6.2%	6.2%
Hesperia	25,750	24,240	1,510	5.9%	5.7%
Victorville	20,770	19,390	1,380	6.6%	6.5%

n the next 20 years, the Victor Valley-Barstow area is expected to change more than any other County area. Long thought of as a remote desert region, it is now becoming the County's newest suburban center. For years, the money feeding the Victor Valley-Barstow area's economy came from military bases, mines, railroad yards, and freeway travelers to Las Vegas and the Colorado River. In the 1990s, commuter income was added to this mix. It is estimated that from 2000-2010, the area's plentiful, low cost land and excellent freeway connections will lure an increasing number of "build to suit" distribution firms needing large amounts of space. Additionally, it is likely become the new center of Southern California's distribution industry.

There are many Census Designated Places (CDP) within the High Desert area that demographic statistics (e.g. population, employment, unemployment) are very difficult to obtain. As the information comes available, it will be placed in the CEDS' annual update.

c. *SWOT*

Strengths and weaknesses in a SWOT analysis are meant to be internal sources that are controllable. However, this is not the case when analyzing a local government's economic stability. Internal forces of an area are driven by external factors such as politics, the state economy, and even the global market. The following analysis is meant as a tool for discussion, strategizing, planning, and eventually action.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats listed here have been provided through community meetings, discussions with governmental agencies, and current events. They are listed in alphabetical order for convenience.

- Strengths

- ✓ Abundant land
- ✓ Diverse business atmosphere
- ✓ Freeway system is centrally located for serving the Southwest, Nevada, and Southern and Northern California.
- ✓ Higher educational facilities
- ✓ Intra-city cooperation
- ✓ Quality of life
- ✓ Rapid population growth
- ✓ Roadway Express has a large Less Than Load (LTL) cross-docking facilities in the area.

- ✓ State Route 58 is being expanded to four lanes for the distance from Barstow through Kern County to State Highway 99 and the I-5.
 - ✓ The completion of the transition road from the I-15 to the I-40 means
 - ✓ The I-15 freeway ties the area to the rest of Southern California, and it will soon be expanded with truck lanes through Cajon Pass
 - ✓ The region possesses large amounts of low cost land
 - ✓ Tourism to Death Valley for the Trona area
 - ✓ Tourist travelers to Las Vegas and interstate truck traffic in Baker and Mountain Center
 - ✓ Victor Valley Transit Authority has put into place a commuter bus service to the San Bernardino Valley and on to Los Angeles via a connection the Metro-link.
 - ✓ Victor Valley-Barstow area is acquiring all of the essentials necessary to support the logistics industry
 - ✓ Work force that will accept less pay with local companies in order to avoid commuting
- Weaknesses
 - ✓ High Desert areas faces an immediate and a long term marketing problem
 - ✓ Industrial infrastructure needed in Barstow area
 - ✓ Lack of high-tech infrastructure (DSL/fiber optic cable)
 - ✓ Lack of infrastructure facilities and delivery systems in the Baker area
 - ✓ Lack of infrastructure (sewers, water, utilities) to many parts of the High Desert that could be developed
 - ✓ Many roads are in disrepair
 - ✓ Pay scales are considered too low
 - ✓ Poor freeway intersections in Barstow area
 - ✓ Remote infrastructure needs in Barstow area
 - ✓ Unemployment is higher in the High Desert than in other areas of the County
 - Opportunities
 - ✓ As land costs increase in the West Valley, High Desert advantages will become more readily apparent
 - ✓ College assistance training
 - ✓ Foreign Trade Zone status at Southern California Logistics Airport
 - ✓ High Desert areas are home to a growing commuter labor force

- ✓ Lucerne Valley is an unincorporated rural community with its economy based on farming, mining, and tourism
 - ✓ Retail outlets in Barstow
 - ✓ SH 178 to be completed to Death Valley
 - ✓ Southern California Logistics Airport has been set-up as a logistics airport
 - ✓ Southern California Logistics Airport is a state LAMBRA site and can offer Enterprise Zone incentives to firms.
 - ✓ Southern California Logistics Airport is being master planned
 - ✓ Technology of the logistics industry will ultimately lead to the demand for more and more buildings in the 500,000 to 1.5 million square foot range.
 - ✓ The East Valley will likely trend towards manufacturing and smaller distribution uses
 - ✓ The West Valley is beginning to run short of industrial space
- Threats
 - ✓ Conventional wisdom among industrial real estate brokers is presenting a difficult challenge to the High Desert
 - ✓ Environmental issues
 - ✓ Fear of isolation
 - ✓ Industrial realtors do not see the area as a viable industrial option
 - ✓ Lack of water in Daggett area
 - ✓ Military base closures
 - ✓ Mojave River will not be adequate to serve the buildout population for the communities
 - ✓ Needed utilities in Trona area
 - ✓ One of two regional marketing entities has closed down
 - ✓ Retail leakage in Trona area
 - ✓ Roadway Express (Adelanto) and Yellow Freight Lines (Barstow) have large Less Than Load (LTL) trucking facilities in the High Desert and are transferring the bulk of their activity to the I-10 corridor East in anticipation of the growing need for logistics carriers in that area
 - ✓ Shortage of potable water in the Barstow area
 - ✓ The closing the 306,000 square foot Heilig-Meyers distribution center in Hesperia
 - ✓ Unemployment
 - ✓ Utility protection needed in Daggett (fencing)

d. Growth Sectors

The High Desert is likely the next home for Southern California's distribution industry with growth sectors in logistics, transportation, manufacturing, retail, and distribution.

Current economic development plans include recruiting businesses to the new industrial park surrounding the Apple Valley Airport, and to the commercial locations in the Town having the highest potential for development.

The military was an important contributor to the economy of the City of Victorville. The current conversion of the George Air Force Base into the Southern California Logistics Airport has enticed a variety of industries such as manufacturing, aviation, and distribution/warehousing.

e. Industry Clusters

No industry clusters have been identified in the unincorporated portion of the High Desert.

f. Driving the Economy

As stated previously, the economy of the High Desert is very diverse. Major economic drivers include the Southern California Logistics Airport, numerous industrial parks, manufacturing plants, mining, and the major contributor to the County's sales tax base – IMC Global.

Additionally, filming also plays a major role in the High Desert economy. The High Desert is home to many available filming spots and as the BLM releases access to more of the desert, filming should increase.

2. The Morongo Basin

The desert embodies nearly 95.0% of San Bernardino County's land area (19,236 square miles). The desert is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long, broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of these mountains rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys. Due to the persistent winds that blow throughout the year, large portions of the Desert surface have been modified into a mosaic of pebbles and stones known as desert pavement.

The desert region is defined as including all of the area of San Bernardino County lying north and east of the mountain area. Within this vast area, the desert region has two distinctive economic bases and therefore the region has been divided into two sub-sector economies: the Morongo Basin and the High Desert.

Because of the desert's openness and natural environment, the region has become an important recreation and economic resource for the County, Southern California and the State. Recreation and scenic areas include Joshua Tree National Monument as well as much of the desert itself. Recreation opportunities (primarily off-road vehicle activities, camping, and mountain climbing) draw many visitors whose spending helps the economy, although often causing negative impacts to the environment.

Due to the enormous size of the Morongo Basin, the region is divided into two sub-regional planning areas. These are Morongo Basin and Lower Colorado River. The boundaries of these sub-sectors for planning purposes are found in the County's General Plan located on the Internet at:

http://www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/General_Plan/Default.asp

a. Area Growth

The Morongo Basin is generally referred to as the East/South Desert. It includes the unincorporated communities of Morongo Valley and Joshua Tree and the incorporated City of Twentynine Palms, Town of Yucca Valley and the City of Needles.

The major development constraint is the finite ground water supply. Theoretically, this Morongo Basin could accommodate up to 102,000 residential units, but the absence of infrastructure facilities and the carrying capacity of existing water sources may significantly limit future development in this sub-region. The State Department of Health has continuously expressed concerns over the quality of water in Morongo Valley and Yucca Valley. In addition, the fluoride and mineral salt contents of the water in the Twentynine Palms area are being monitored by health officials.

Another major constraint to future development in the Morongo Basin is limited accessibility; access to the area is limited to Highway 62 (Twentynine Palms Highway) and Highway 247 (Old Woman Springs Road). Most of the collector roads are unpaved. Major investment on transportation facilities may therefore be required to support future development in this area.

The Colorado region is currently sparsely developed; the area is predominantly a resort, recreational and retirement community. The population of the area increases significantly during the summer months and holidays. The lack of infrastructure facilities in the area is the major constraint to development. There are no sewers, and although water supply is predicted to be adequate for future demand, there have been concerns over the high mineral contents of the area's water. In addition, the existing circulation system often shows traces of congestion on holidays and summer weekends. The City of Needles is the only incorporated City in this sub-region and depends heavily upon travelers and tourists for revenue.

The desert has been experiencing a rapid rate of development. The deterioration of air quality in the basin, congestion and skyrocketing land costs in the coastal portion of Southern California is making the desert a more attractive place to live and work. In recent years, a great percentage of retirement age people has moved to the desert, attracted by its relatively clean air, natural beauty, and lower cost of living. A significant amount of growth experienced was in the incorporated cities of Needles and Twentynine Palms and the Town of Yucca Valley. Other regions of growth occurred in the unincorporated desert areas primarily along major highway transportation routes, the Colorado River, and in special "retirement communities."

Table 58 shows the population and ethnic breakdown of each City located in the Morongo Basin. Data from the 1990 Census is compared to the 2000 Census data to determine the demographic changes.

Table 59 – Population by Race/Ethnicity of the Morongo Basin Cities

Source: 2000 Census

City	Population	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other
Needles - 2000	4,830	3,358	887	71	270	71	173
1990 Census	5,191	3,913	448	87	242	85	416
% Change	(7.0%)	(14.2%)	98.0%	(18.4%)	11.6%	(16.5%)	(58.4%)
29 Palms - 2000	14,764	9,548	2,202	1,313	161	802	738
1990 Census	11,21	8,59	745	986	153	494	484
% Change	24.9%	6.6%	195.6%	33.2%	5.2%	62.4%	52.5%
Yucca Valley – 2000	16,865	13,829	1,922	350	158	254	352
1990 Census	13,701	12,075	738	221	126	170	371
% Change	23.1%	14.5%	160.4%	58.4%	25.4%	49.4%	(5.1%)
Total Population	36,459	26,735	5,011	1,734	589	1,127	1,263

Defense training and testing is another type of activity which aids the desert economy. The Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms is the principal military reservations in the Morongo Basin.

b. Labor Market

Table 60 – Morongo Basin Employment/Unemployment – Annual Average

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division;
<http://www.economagic.com>

National Unemployment Rate 4.1% – 2000; 4.6% – 2001 (1/01 – 10/01)

City	Labor Force	Employment	2000		2001
			Unemployment Number	Rate	Unemployment (1/01 – 10/01)
Needles	2,470	2,390	80	3.4%	N/A
Twentynine Palms	5,550	5,130	420	7.5%	5.0
Town of Yucca Valley	6,240	5,930	310	4.9%	N/A

N/A – Information Not Available

As more industrial and manufacturing type businesses locate into the Morongo Basin, the local labor force will be positively impacted. Additionally, as high technology infrastructure is secured for the region, the colleges will be able to supply well-trained employees. Currently, there are quite a few residents commuting to the Coachella Valley for employment needs.

There are many Census Designated Places (CDP) within the Morongo Basin area that demographic statistics (e.g. population, employment, unemployment) are very difficult to obtain, if at all. As the information comes available, it will be placed in the CEDS' annual update.

c. SWOT

Strengths and weaknesses in a SWOT analysis are meant to be internal sources that are controllable. However, this is not the case when analyzing a local government's economic stability. Internal forces of an area are driven by external factors such as politics, the state economy, and even the global market. The following analysis is meant as a tool for discussion, strategizing, planning, and eventually action.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats listed here have been provided through community meetings, discussions with governmental agencies, and current events. They are listed in alphabetical order for convenience.

- Strengths

- ✓ Agricultural production in Cadiz
- ✓ Area's quality of life
- ✓ Big River and Parker are popular spots for retirees and tourism due to the Colorado River.
- ✓ California Welcome Center in Twentynine Palms
- ✓ Community integrated support of the military base
- ✓ Copper Mountain Community College has just become an independent district
- ✓ Joshua Tree National Park is one of the premier rock climbing sites in the world, and offers a desert environment that Europeans in particular seem drawn towards
- ✓ Joshua Tree National Park is the newest U.S. national park
- ✓ Land and water for growth
- ✓ Largest share of economic activity is the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center
- ✓ Morongo Basin has the least expensive homes in Southern California has made it a bit of a lure to families seeking to maximize their housing budgets
- ✓ Morongo Basin's small town atmosphere, remote location, clean environment and lower costs.
- ✓ Needles' tourist visitors to the Colorado River and interstate truck traffic on the I-40
- ✓ Quality of life
- ✓ Regional marketing efforts put forth by the Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium
- ✓ The Morongo Basin is becoming more actively engaged in San Bernardino County's economic development efforts
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Transient Occupancy Tax
- ✓ U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center

- Weaknesses

- ✓ Area's remote location
- ✓ Assistance needed to impact the area to increase the flow of tourists, expand the number of film shoots, solve environmental issues or provide expanded highway service
- ✓ Diversion of tourists to Laughlin, Nevada from Needles
- ✓ High mineral content of lower Colorado River area water

- ✓ Information about the Morongo Basin is absent from regional councils (film and tourism councils)
 - ✓ Isolated economy of the Morongo Basin
 - ✓ Lack of communications infrastructure (DSL/fiber optics cable)
 - ✓ Lack of infrastructure to developable lands (sewers)
 - ✓ Lower than County average per capita income
 - ✓ Morongo Basin area economy is relatively self-contained
 - ✓ Morongo Basin needs to have a fiber optic infrastructure deployed into the region
 - ✓ Most of the Morongo Basin's jobs are blue collar or entry level white collar positions
 - ✓ Need for a continuing effort to provide adult workers with general education and employer defined skills training
 - ✓ Recruitment for base workers
 - ✓ Small firms doubling in size can have a disproportionately large impact on local employment and income
 - ✓ The largest share of economic activity is the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center
 - ✓ Transportation corridor limitations
 - ✓ Vast desert areas contain a series of self contained communities whose narrow economic bases must be stimulated if their income levels are to grow
- Opportunities
 - ✓ Alternative to conventional electricity (wind, solar)
 - ✓ An eco-tourism approach is part of the JPA Recycling Market Development Zone strategy, to incorporate cottage craft and industry into "green" hospitality businesses
 - ✓ Big River's and Parker's retirees and tourism to the Colorado River.
 - ✓ College affiliation with base
 - ✓ Expand airport capacity
 - ✓ Few roadblocks to growth
 - ✓ From an economic development perspective, any action, which increases the flow of dollars from the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center to the community, will expand local prosperity.
 - ✓ Helicopter operations currently assigned to San Diego might be shifted to the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center
 - ✓ Location near to the Coachella Valley's resort communities offers the possibility of packaging the two together
 - ✓ Morongo Basin would clearly benefit from home based businesses and telecommuting

- ✓ Reduce reliance on fluctuating tourism industry
 - ✓ Retail and manufacturing
 - ✓ The Morongo Basin is becoming more actively engaged in San Bernardino County's economic development efforts
 - ✓ The stronger and more diverse the Coachella Valley economy, the more jobs there will be for Morongo Basin commuters.
 - ✓ To the extent that Joshua Tree National Park increases the flow of tourist through the Morongo Basin, their spending will buoy the local economy.
- Threats
 - ✓ \$110 million in annual retail leakage
 - ✓ A tendency to bring housing and business activities on to the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, lowering its local economic impact
 - ✓ Commuter jobs in the Coachella Valley
 - ✓ Due to the area's remote location, its entrepreneurs have limited access to programs aimed at stimulating economic success
 - ✓ Environmental issues
 - ✓ Information about the Morongo Basin is absent from regional councils,
 - ✓ Local entrepreneurs whose clientele is outside of the region.
 - ✓ Perception of the base
 - ✓ Retail leakage to the Coachella Valley
 - ✓ Traffic congestion in the lower Colorado River area during holidays and summer weekends
 - ✓ Unemployment
 - ✓ When the Marines at the site are deployed, there is a great decrease in local economic activity

d. Growth Sectors

Filming industry interest in the area is growing and the possibilities for alternative energy research and development are being explored. With a stable economy for the last decade, the Morongo Basin is looking towards retail and manufacturing as its growth sectors. Additional growth lies in the tourism and home based businesses, military defense, and industry sectors.

e. Industry Clusters

No industry clusters have been identified in the unincorporated portion of the Morongo Basin.

f. Driving the Economy

The Morongo Basin economy is currently driven by the military base, tourism, filming, and home-based businesses. Joshua Tree National Park is one of the major tourist attractions and movie filming there is ardent.

Havasu National Wildlife Refuge and Moabi Regional Park are the two large recreational areas that attract visitors year-round to the City of Needles.

3. The Mountains

The Mountain region consists of portions of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain ranges. Elevations range from 3,500 feet along the foothills to the 11,502-foot peak of Mt. San Gorgonio, the highest peak in Southern California. Of the 870 square miles within this region, approximately 715 square miles are public lands managed by State and federal agencies, principally the United State Forest Service. The San Gabriel Mountains, which extend into Los Angeles County, form the western end of the San Bernardino County Mountain region. The San Bernardino Mountains make up the remainder (including Mt. San Gorgonio).

Of significant importance to the downstream areas of San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties are the headwaters of the Santa Ana River, which lie within these mountains. The Mountain region also contains four significant lakes: Gregory, Arrowhead, Big Bear, and Silverwood. The mountains experience a four-season climate. The differences in elevation and topography are in part responsible for variations in temperature and precipitation.

The Mountain areas consist of communities widely spread throughout the San Gabriel Mountain and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges. Only one of these communities is incorporated: the City of Big Bear Lake. Some of the other communities are Arrow Bear, Bear Valley, Crest Forest, Crestline, Grass Valley Lake, Lake Arrowhead, Lytle Creek, Running Springs, and Twin Peaks.

a. *Area Growth*

The Mountains are a major Southern California tourist attraction. With several lakes, winter sport facilities, sprawling forests and majestic scenery, the Mountain sub-area continues to be a perfect setting for year-round recreational activities such as skiing, swimming, hiking, camping, and fishing.

Most of the developed uses in the Mountain region have been recreational/part-time single-family residences. Most recently, these single-family residences have become year-round homes. Permanent single family housing has been constructed over the last several years and this pattern is expected to continue.

The physical/natural constraints of the region and the lack of adequate water supply and infrastructure facilities needed to support higher density development preclude higher intensity uses. Most of the future growth in the region is expected to occur in the Crest Forest and Hilltop Communities mainly because of their proximity and accessibility to the employment centers in the Valley. These areas also have the potential to develop adequate water and sewer systems.

Table 61 shows the population and ethnic breakdown of Big Bear Lake City. Data from the 1990 Census is compared to the 2000 Census data to determine the demographic changes.

Table 61 – Population by Race/Ethnicity of the Mountain Cities

Source: 2000 Census

City	Population	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other
Big Bear Lake - 2000	5,438	4,433	745	37	37	43	143
1990 Census	5,351	4,820	338	17	73	21	82
% Change	1.6%	(8.0%)	120.4%	117.6%	(49.3%)	104.8%	74.4%
Total Population	5,438	4,433	745	37	37	43	143

b. Labor Market

Table 62 – Mountain Employment/Unemployment – Annual Average

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division
<http://www.economagic.com>

National Unemployment Rate 4.1% – 2000; 4.6% – 2001 (1/01 – 10/01)

City	Labor Force	Employment	2000		2001
			Unemployment Number	Rate	Unemployment (1/01 – 10/01)
Big Bear Lake	3,280	3,160	120	3.7%	3.7%
Crestline	5,230	4,970	260	5.0%	N/A
Lake Arrowhead	4,270	4,130	140	3.3%	N/A
Running Springs	2,710	2,600	110	4.0%	N/A

N/A: Information Not Available

The Mountain areas are a prime attraction for recreation, tourism, and the filming industry. Many home based businesses thrive in the area due to its quality of life and proximity to the Valley.

There are many Census Designated Places (CDP) within the Mountain area. It is very difficult to obtain labor statistics regarding the unemployment of these areas. As the information comes available, it will be placed in the CEDS' annual update.

c. SWOT

Strengths and weaknesses in a SWOT analysis are meant to be internal sources that are controllable. However, this is not the case when analyzing a local government's economic stability. Internal forces of an area are driven by external factors such as politics, the state economy, and even the global market. The following analysis is meant as a tool for discussion, strategizing, planning, and eventually action.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats listed here have been provided through community meetings, discussions with governmental agencies, and current events. They are listed in alphabetical order for convenience.

- Strengths
 - ✓ Big Bear Lake
 - ✓ Climate
 - ✓ Economic development interest by the residents
 - ✓ Filming
 - ✓ Home office entrepreneurs
 - ✓ Homes for executives, successful entrepreneurs and high tech workers, the Mountains offer an array of neighborhoods that fill this need
 - ✓ Influx of money is from commuters who drive “down the hill” to work and bring their pay checks or profits home
 - ✓ Lake Arrowhead Village
 - ✓ Tourists
- Weaknesses
 - ✓ Absentee business owners
 - ✓ Crestline blighted area designation
 - ✓ Crowds
 - ✓ Needs deployment of fiber optic infrastructure
 - ✓ No more reliable telecommunications system, and better
 - ✓ Roads are narrow, winding, and existing development patterns in the region make it almost impossible to widen the roads
 - ✓ Seasonal economic base
 - ✓ Seasonal housing for workers
 - ✓ Seasonal tourism base
 - ✓ Sewer systems are at or near capacity
 - ✓ There is only so much mountain land, and much of it is currently being used to capacity
- Opportunities
 - ✓ Crestline blighted area designation
 - ✓ Expand the number of home based businesses and telecommuting
 - ✓ To fill in the gaps of the seasonal economic base
 - ✓ Vacant homes
 - ✓ Vacation home industry
- Threats
 - ✓ Absentee business owners
 - ✓ Climate
 - ✓ No growth attitudes by citizens

- ✓ Physical features, the abundant vegetation, and rugged terrain make the region a major fire hazard
- ✓ Possible lack of community cooperation
- ✓ Potential for groundwater overdraft
- ✓ Retail leakage
- ✓ Unemployment

d. Growth Sectors

Film and television production has been an emerging boon to the local mountain economy. Additional growth sectors include tourism, filming, recreation, and home based businesses.

e. Industry Clusters

No industry clusters have been identified in the unincorporated portion of the Mountains.

f. Driving the Economy

Recreation and tourism are the major forces behind the Mountain economy. Home based businesses also play an important role, but are hard to identify with any accuracy.

Tourism drives the economy of Lake Arrowhead with skiing and eco-tourism generating its popularity. This vacation destination now contains nearly 6,000 homes used as second-homes. Peak holiday weekends can increase the population of this small community to 40,000.

In the coming years, gas prices will play an important role in this sub-sector economy. Some Big Bear Lake residents are faced with heating bills so high that one city official calls it a "heat-or-eat situation" for many low-income families. The local tourism economy that thrives on cold weather and snow, is actually suffering as the cost of natural gas, wood, and propane soar.

In the 2000-2001 winter, prices for gas customers soared as much as seven times higher than the rest of the nation. Although natural gas prices have fallen nationwide, Mountain gas customers still pay three times more than they did in 1999-2000.

Many businesses are laying off employees, reducing labor hours, and cutting back on heating. Restaurants and the lodging industry are taking the biggest hits.

4. The West Valley

Located about 60 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, the Valley region is considered part of the South Coast Air Quality Basin. It is approximately 50 miles long from west to east, contains about 480 square miles and is bordered on the west by the Chino, Puente and San Jose Hills, and on the north by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. The Valley region is defined as all the area within the County that is south and west of the Forest Service boundaries.

The San Bernardino range trending southeast forms the eastern limit of the Valley, along with the Yucaipa and Crafton Hills. The southern limits of the Valley are marked by alluvial highlands extending south from the San Bernardino and the Jurupa Mountains. Elevations within the valley range from about 500 feet on the Valley floor to 1,700 feet in Live Oak Canyon, and to about 5,400 feet in the Yucaipa Hills. The Valley is divided into two major sub-regions: the West Valley, which is largely urbanized, and the East Valley, which is fast becoming urbanized. While the Valley (West and East) contains only 2% of the County's land area, the region contains approximately 80% of the County's population. EPA's mandate that the Valley should meet established air quality standards and the inadequacy of existing infrastructure facilities to support the region's burgeoning population are two of the major constraints to future development in the region.

The West Valley is made up of six incorporated cities: Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland.

a. Area Growth

The most populated sub-area is the West Valley, which borders Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles counties. This sub-area has been the most attractive for both residential growth (easier commuting) and business expansion (shorter delivery time) due to its proximity to the adjacent employment and market areas. Most of the land in this region is incorporated and therefore, most of the future growth in the region is expected to occur in the cities and the areas within the cities' spheres of influence.

Ontario International Airport, which served 6.3 million passengers in 1997, has played a key role in the growth of the West Valley. Two additional terminals, completed in 1998, can increase passenger capacity to 10 million passengers per year. Agriculture, primarily dairy farming, continues to be a significant element in the economy of the West Valley.

With most of the West Valley incorporated, future growth regional is expected to occur in the cities and the areas within the cities' spheres of influence.

Table 63 shows the population and ethnic breakdown of each City located in the West Valley. Data from the 1990 Census is compared to the 2000 Census data to determine the demographic changes.

Table 63 – Population by Race/Ethnicity of the West Valley Cities

Source: 2000 Census

City	Population	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other
Chino - 2000	67,168	25,267	31,830	5,100	232	3,348	1,391
1990 Census	59,682	31,420	9,997	4,897	267	1,846	11,255
% Change	12.5%	(19.6%)	218.4%	4.1%	(13.1%)	81.4%	(87.6%)
Chino Hills - 2000	66,787	29,247	10,151	3,573	195	14,647	1,974
1990 Census	27,608	17,891	2,725	1,315	149	3,694	1,834
% Change	141.9%	63.5%	529.4%	171.7%	30.9%	3.0%	7.6%
Fontana - 2000	128,929	30,865	74,424	14,629	458	5,749	2,804
1990 Census	87,535	44,043	16,176	7,399	618	3,644	15,655
% Change	47.3%	(29.9%)	360.1%	97.7%	(25.9%)	57.8%	(82.1%)
Montclair - 2000	33,049	7,784	19,823	1,986	124	2,725	607
1990 Census	28,434	13,003	10,567	2,679	233	1,932	20
% Change	16.2%	(40.1%)	87.6%	(25.9%)	(46.8%)	41.1%	2,935%
Ontario - 2000	158,007	42,048	94,610	11,317	475	6,433	3,124
1990 Census	133,179	62,760	24,548	9,245	516	4,955	31,155
% Change	18.6%	(33.0%)	285.4%	22.4%	(7.9%)	29.8%	(90.0%)
Rancho Cucamonga - 2000	127,743	70,028	35,491	9,789	405	7,761	4,269
1990 Census	101,409	69,578	10,568	5,759	571	5,372	9,561
% Change	26.0%	0.6%	235.8%	70.0%	(29.1%)	44.5%	(55.3%)
Upland - 2000	68,393	37,456	18,830	4,990	238	4,949	1,930
1990 Census	63,374	44,452	5,802	3,256	274	4,346	5,244
% Change	7.9%	(15.7%)	224.5%	53.3%	(13.1%)	13.9%	(63.2%)
Total Population	647,977	234,911	265,336	49,398	2,003	42,887	15,492

b. Labor Market

Table 64 – West Valley Employment/Unemployment – Annual Average

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division;
<http://www.economagic.com>

National Unemployment Rate 4.1% – 2000; 4.6% – 2001 (1/01 – 10/01)

City	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	2000 Unemployment Rate	2001 Unemployment (1/01 – 11/01)
Chino	34,130	32,950	1,180	3.5%	3.4%
Chino Hills	19,840	19,500	340	1.7%	1.7%
Fontana	50,660	48,300	2,360	4.7%	4.6%
Montclair	18,010	17,150	860	4.8%	4.7%
Ontario	83,270	79,430	3,840	4.6%	4.1%
Rancho Cucamonga	68,770	66,680	2,090	3.0%	5.0%
Upland	43,850	42,430	1,420	3.2%	3.2%

There are many Census Designated Places (CDP) within the West Valley area that demographic statistics (e.g. population, employment, unemployment) are very difficult to obtain. As the information does come available, it will be placed in the CEDS' annual update.

c. SWOT

Strengths and weaknesses in a SWOT analysis are meant to be internal sources that are controllable. However, this is not the case when analyzing a local government's economic stability. Internal forces of an area are driven by external factors such as politics, the state economy, and even the global market. The following analysis is meant as a tool for discussion, strategizing, planning, and eventually action.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats listed here have been provided through community meetings, discussions with governmental agencies, and current events. They are listed in alphabetical order for convenience.

- Strengths
 - ✓ Adjacent to Los Angeles County
 - ✓ Available industrial land
 - ✓ Available residentially zone land
 - ✓ Bulk of current County's manufacturing and distribution employment
 - ✓ Commuter centers
 - ✓ Crisscrossed by major freeways linking Southern California to the rest of the United States
 - ✓ Educational institutions
 - ✓ Home of Ontario International Airport
 - ✓ Major regional malls
 - ✓ Metrolink
 - ✓ Most major LTL trucking firms have their Southern California regional cross docking facilities in or near the area
 - ✓ Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga have the bulk of the West Valley's remaining industrial land
 - ✓ Santa Ana Regional Interceptor provides out-fall non-toxic sewer capacity to the sea
 - ✓ Tracks of BNSF and UPSP cross the area and are connected to numerous spurs in its industrial areas
 - ✓ Uncongested access to national air travel.
 - ✓ Western headquarters of UPS

- Weaknesses
 - ✓ Almost no unfettered industrial land available in Montclair or Upland
 - ✓ Communities plan stressing facilities of under 250,000 square feet
 - ✓ Employee training needs
 - ✓ Environmental clean-ups needed
 - ✓ Environmental issues
 - ✓ Fifteen years of intensive development has exhausted the available industrial lands west of the I-15
 - ✓ High public assistance rolls
 - ✓ High traffic congestion
 - ✓ Lack of Hi-Tech firms in area
 - ✓ Shortages in its undeveloped industrial land
 - ✓ Six cities (Chino, Chino Hills, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland) with distinctive personalities
 - ✓ Unintended consequences of California's use of sales taxes to fund municipalities

- Opportunities
 - ✓ Chino and Chino Hills will have developable space available once the dairy preserves are annexed
 - ✓ Development of the San Sevaine Redevelopment Area as a distribution, transportation, and manufacturing hub
 - ✓ Foreign Trade Zone status in Ontario
- Threats
 - ✓ Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga are becoming increasingly concerned about the number of jobs per square foot of industrial space
 - ✓ The area's increasing diversity means that it must be sensitive to providing cross-cultural access to its business leadership councils and business information and assistance programs.
 - ✓ The development of its office market will require more "unaffordable" neighborhoods and better marketing of those that exist, as well as increases in the number and destinations of ONT's passenger flights.
 - ✓ The health of its manufacturing and distribution sectors depends upon the expansion of truck corridors and intermodal rail facilities, as well as ONT's airfreight capability.
 - ✓ The health of some of the area's cities mandates a solution to the problem of aging rental homes

d. Growth Sectors

Growth sectors of the West Valley include transportation, industry, manufacturing, international trade, retail, and distribution. All of these sectors are fueled by private investment and expenditures.

Chino's motto – Where Everything Grows – now illustrates its industrial and residential growth rather than its agricultural heritage. Today there are 375 manufacturers that operate in Chino.

While most of the development activity in the 1980's and 1990's focused on residential communities, today the City of Chino Hills is making a strong effort to incorporate a balance of residential, business park and commercial recreation development.

The City of Fontana's railroad and trucking operations, industrial facilities, and warehousing/distribution centers are prevalent due to the extensive transportation network and favorable geographical location.

More than 240,000 vehicles pass through the City of Montclair on I-10 every day – one reason why the City's economy relies heavily upon the retail industry. Additionally, a master planned transportation center, the Montclair Transcenter, serves a wide variety of transportation options. It holds a Metrolink station, a regional transit and bus hub, houses a park-and-ride facility, and provides on-site daycare.

The largest sectors in the City of Ontario are distribution/transportation and manufacturing. Hotel and commercial/retail development also supports growth in the rapidly expanding community.

City of Rancho Cucamonga's economy relies on manufacturing and retail, with recent growth in distribution. Plans are underway to create a new shopping district with "Main Street" appeal to offer regional shopping, entertainment, civic, and cultural amenities. Rancho Cucamonga also has one of the more developed trails and walkway plans in San Bernardino County – one more reason why residential growth in this community has expanded rapidly in recent years.

e. Industry Clusters

No industry clusters have been currently identified.

f. Driving the Economy

The West Valley is a vast area that encompasses many economic driving factors. One of these factors is the infrastructure and services that the West Valley continues to offers. Housing, industrial space, and developable land for less than Orange and Los Angeles Counties markets will continue to appeal to distribution, manufacturing and industrial firms.

4. The East Valley

The East Valley extends from the community of Bloomington on the West to Yucaipa on the East. It contains eight incorporated cities: Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Highland, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, and Yucaipa.

a. Area Growth

One of the major constraints to future development in this region is antiquated and inadequate infrastructure facilities. Most of the communities are old and the existing infrastructure facilities that were sized for lower density development may become overburdened if the current growth trend in this sub-region continues.

The City of San Bernardino, the County's largest City and government seat, is the regional hub. The East Valley benefits from an abundance of available land and a surplus of existing facilities. The East Valley still maintains some agricultural activity, however it is fast becoming a major center in the field of health care.

One of the world's leading medical research facilities is located in this sub-area. On the negative side, the San Bernardino International Airport and Trade Center has incurred over \$58 million of debt during acquisition of the former Norton Air Force Base. Working with federal officials to reduce this debt is a high priority.

Table 65 shows the population and ethnic breakdown of each city located in the High Desert. Data from the 1990 Census is compared to the 2000 Census data to determine the demographic changes.

Table 65 – Population by Race/Ethnicity of the East Valley Cities

Source: 2000 Census

City	Population	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other
Colton - 2000	47,662	9,911	28,934	5,031	224	2,543	1,019
1990 Census	40,213	14,966	8,817	3,551	233	1,398	11,148
% Change	18.5%	(33.8%)	228.2%	41.7%	(3.9%)	81.9%	(90.9%)
Grand Terrace – 2000	11,626	7,071	2,954	529	54	671	347
1990 Census	10,946	7,881	962	389	47	642	1,025
% Change	6.2%	(10.3%)	207.1%	36.0%	14.9%	4.5%	(66.1%)
Highland - 2000	44,605	18,619	16,342	5,226	322	810	1,326
1990 Census	34,439	21,070	4,333	3,752	350	1,500	3,434
% Change	29.5%	(11.6%)	277.2%	39.3%	(8.0%)	(46.0%)	(61.4%)
Loma Linda - 2000	18,681	8,799	3,050	1,300	62	4,569	901
1990 Census	17,400	10,316	870	1,108	128	3,668	1,310
% Change	7.4%	(14.7%)	250.6%	17.3%	(51.6%)	24.6%	(31.2%)
Redlands - 2000	63,591	40,265	15,304	2,625	336	3,304	1,757
1990 Census	60,394	44,057	4,634	2,123	287	2,470	6,823
% Change	5.3%	(8.6%)	230.3%	23.6%	17.1%	33.8%	(74.2%)
Rialto - 2000	91,873	19,713	47,050	19,954	370	2,503	2,283
1990 Census	72,388	33,359	9,399	14,,495	349	2,324	12,462
% Change	26.9%	(40.9%)	400.6%	37.7%	6.0%	7.7%	(81.7%)
San Bernardino – 2000	185,401	53,630	88,022	29,654	1,129	8,176	4,790
1990 Census	164,164	74,817	26,749	25,164	1,173	6,195	30,066
% Change	12.9%	(28.3%)	229.1%	17.8%	(3.8%)	32.0%	(84.1%)
Yucaipa - 2000	41,207	31,626	7,561	353	277	490	900
1990 Census	32,824	28,650	1,940	183	226	208	1,617
% Change	25.5%	10.4%	289.7%	92.9%	22.6%	135.6%	(44.3%)
Total Population	504,646	189,634	209,217	64,672	2,774	23,066	13,323

b. Labor Market

Table 66 – East Valley Employment/Unemployment – Annual Average

Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division;
<http://www.economagic.com>

National Unemployment Rate 4.1% – 2000; 4.6% – 2001 (1/01 – 10/01)

City	Labor Force	Employment	2000 Unemployment Number	2000 Unemployment Rate	2001 Unemployment (1/01 – 10/01)
Bloomington, CDP)	87,110	7,490	620	7.6%	7.6%
Colton	24,090	22,590	1,500	6.2%	6.0%
Grand Terrace	7,600	7,400	200	2.7%	2.7%
Highland	20,050	18,910	1,140	5.7%	5.5%
Loma Linda	10,740	10,420	320	3.0%	3.0%
Mentone	3,370	3,240	130	3.7%	3.7%
Redlands	37,840	36,680	1,160	3.1%	3.0%
Rialto	41,530	39,390	2,140	5.2%	5.0%
San Bernardino	86,300	80,260	6,040	7.0%	6.8%
Yucaipa	17,330	16,760	570	3.3%	3.2%

In the next decade, as vacant land disappears in Westend, Southern California's outward expansion will begin aggressively affecting the East Valley. Here, it will not encounter the wide-open spaces that made growth so easy along the County's western edge. Rather, developers will find a hodge-podge of land uses reflecting the East Valley's early transition from agriculture to more intensive land uses. If the area is to gain the full benefit of the Southland's outward expansion, its older industrial areas must be renewed and modernized.

The key industrial location along the I-10 corridor East is the site of the former Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino. When this facility closed in 1994, it was supporting 10,000 "basic sector" workers. The loss of these jobs contributed heavily to the severe decline in real estate and economic activity in the East San Bernardino Valley during the mid-1990s. It will take 7,500 jobs, averaging \$30,000 per year, to replace the economic impact that the base once had.

So far, the Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA) which is redeveloping the site has been able to lure about 2,500 jobs. In the process, the facility has seen some colossal failures, such as Lockheed Aviation's 747 repair operation; the bankruptcy of Santa

Barbara Aerospace's similar operation; a small air cargo and a casino airline.

There are many Census Designated Places (CDP) within the West Valley area that demographic statistics (e.g. population, employment, unemployment) are very difficult to obtain. As the information comes available, it will be placed in the CEDS' annual update.

c. *SWOT*

Strengths and weaknesses in a SWOT analysis are meant to be internal sources that are controllable. However, this is not the case when analyzing a local government's economic stability. Internal forces of an area are driven by external factors such as politics, the state economy, and even the global market. The following analysis is meant as a tool for discussion, strategizing, planning, and eventually action.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats listed here have been provided through community meetings, discussions with governmental agencies, and current events. They are listed in alphabetical order for convenience.

- Strengths
 - ✓ Educational center established at SBIA
 - ✓ Eight cities
 - ✓ Enterprise Zone that covers 3 local government jurisdictions within the County
 - ✓ ESRI (GIS technology),
 - ✓ Foreign Trade Zone status
 - ✓ Garner Holt Productions (animatronics),
 - ✓ Health Data Sciences Corp. (patient tracking systems)
 - ✓ High technology businesses that have grown up in the East Valley
 - ✓ I-210 extension through to Route 30
 - ✓ Increase in home construction in Yucaipa-Banning area
 - ✓ Loma Linda Medical Center
 - ✓ Ney Dental International (dental equipment)
 - ✓ Optivus Technology (proton cancer therapy)
 - ✓ The office market of East Valley lies near the junction of the I-215 and I-10.

- Weaknesses

- ✓ Aging rental homes
- ✓ Bulk of the jobs are either blue collar positions or entry level white collar work
- ✓ Chaotic development over the past century
- ✓ Cities are in different stages of economic development, ranging from expanding (Fontana) to renewing (San Bernardino) to emerging (Yucaipa)
- ✓ Current land uses are unlikely to be its best uses over the next 25 years
- ✓ Kaiser Steel – closed
- ✓ Norton Air Force Base – closed
- ✓ Private developers for the former base face severe time pressures and will not wait for the military to make decisions
- ✓ San Bernardino International Airport (SBIA) has had to accept marginal tenants and developments
- ✓ Santa Fe Railroad (San Bernardino) repair yard – closed
- ✓ SBIA lies 19 miles east of the current hot zone of the County's industrial activity
- ✓ Southern Pacific Railroad (Colton) repair yard – closed
- ✓ The IVDA has been forced to deal with outdated utilities, lack of easy freeway access, asbestos laden structures, and buildings that are not competitive with modern structures
- ✓ The junction of the highways through Cajon Pass (San Bernardino) - opening of the I-15 in 1982 moved the region's key freeway junction to Ontario
- ✓ The Pentagon retains authority over many aspects of site development
- ✓ The U.S. Air Force dictated a price for the former Norton Air force Base that reflected facilities as modern and competitive, inflating site development costs
- ✓ The unintended consequences of California's use of sales taxes to fund municipalities has been a particular difficulty for the cities of Highland and Grand Terrace

- Opportunities

- ✓ Area appears prime for multi-jurisdictional specific plans and redevelopment project areas
- ✓ As the West Valley's land approaches capacity, new infrastructure will represent an important competitive advantage for the East Valley
- ✓ BNSF Intermodal facility
- ✓ Multi-jurisdictional specific plan and redevelopment project areas

- ✓ Need to provide adult workers with general education and employer defined skills training at or near their job sites in the area
 - ✓ Privately financed decisions have presented the area with the transportation infrastructure necessary for it to become the County's next industrial center
 - ✓ SBIA is designated a Local Area Military Base Recovery Act (LAMBRA) area, allowing it to grant state Enterprise Zone incentives to companies
 - ✓ The area's increasing diversity means that it must be sensitive to providing cross-cultural access to its business leadership councils and business information and assistance programs
- Threats
 - ✓ Air cargo carriers will not move inland until they are sure there is a market
 - ✓ Current land uses are unlikely to be its best uses over the next 25 years
 - ✓ Developers will no longer be working on idle or agricultural land
 - ✓ From Fontana to San Bernardino, the area has been subjected to a variety of intensive land uses for over 50-100 years
 - ✓ Governmental entities are engaged in discussions of how to handle land use for the Delhi Sands Flower Loving Fly
 - ✓ High ground water in the Bunker Hill Basin
 - ✓ Kaiser Steel – closed
 - ✓ Norton Air Force Base – closed
 - ✓ Once industrial development will face the higher cost of rejuvenating sites that were once used for other purposes
 - ✓ Santa Fe Railroad (San Bernardino) repair yard – closed
 - ✓ SBIA faces competition from Ontario International Airport, March Air Force Base, and the Southern California Logistics Airport.
 - ✓ Serious environmental discussions because of the endangered Delhi Sands Flower Loving Fly
 - ✓ Southern Pacific Railroad (Colton) repair yard – closed

d. Growth Sectors

Growth sectors that exist in the East Valley include transportation (rail), office space industry, retail, medical technologies, education, and the service industry.

Colton's central location in the San Bernardino Valley continues to support its role in the transportation and distribution of freight.

City of Rialto's rail access has led it to a rising industrial presence, aided by the UPS regional headquarters. Location has also led to the development of seven major retail shopping centers in the City.

Residents of the City of Grand Terrace tend to be white-collar professionals and the City is proud of the entrepreneurial spirit of its citizens. The City's current marketing strategy includes targeting high-end retailers, high-tech industry, and healthcare services.

Loma Linda University Medical Center is a world-renowned medical school that has strengthened the local economy by attracting complementary businesses, as well as a regional Veterans Administration Hospital. The daytime population of 60,000 testifies to its regional attraction.

e. Industry Clusters

The Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone has developed four main clusters that have and will continue to have a significant impact on the economy: Transportation, Recycling-based business, High-Technology industry, and Food Processing companies.

(1) Transportation Industry

The western portion of Riverside and San Bernardino counties has experienced such growth in the logistics and transportation industries that it is now defined as the main distribution hub for the western United States. There are a variety of factors that have facilitated this occurring including the availability of low-cost land, significant rail access and airfreight systems, and a freeway system that connects the southern California basin to the rest of the country.

One advantage the Inland Empire region has always had is a surplus of low-cost land. As land availability decreases in the Los Angeles and Orange counties, distribution facilities have moved

eastward to the Inland Empire to expand. The nature of the logistics industry has also changed in the last decade. Ten years ago, a 100,000-sq. ft. warehouse was considered to be sufficient to handle most distribution needs. As business has evolved, it is not uncommon the see warehouses average upwards of 800,000 sq. ft. For facilities of that size, large parcels of land are needed to accommodate them and the only place in the southern California basin with the available land is in the Riverside and San Bernardino County regions.

In addition, a critical factor to the transportation and distribution industries is access to rail and air cargo services. The two county area is served by both Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) rail companies. BNSF has an inter-modal facility in the City of Colton to service incoming cargo from the Los Angeles and Long Beach Ports. Combined, both parts constitute the largest port in the world. The majority of that cargo is processed through the Inland Empire and then shipped to other parts of the country. The presence of Ontario International Airport also receives significant amount of cargo traffic particularly from companies such as Federal Express and UPS, both of which have cargo terminals at the airport.

One important project that will further stimulate the logistics industry in the Inland Empire is the construction of the Alameda Corridor system. The Alameda Corridor consists of a dedicated, underground rail line from the Los Angeles port to a terminal facility in downtown Los Angeles where cargo will be transferred to another rail line that transports the cargo eastward, through the Los Angeles basin, to the Inland Empire where it will be off-loaded at various intermodal facilities.

Once cargo reaches the Inland Empire and it is transferred to logistics operators, it is then transported throughout the region and the rest of the U.S. via the vast freeway system of the region. The Zone is located near Interstate 10 which connects the southern California region with the rest of the southwest and eastern U.S. Interstates 15 and 215 head north to Nevada and the central U.S. and also south to San Diego and the U.S./Mexican border which carries significant cargo due to the NAFTA agreement. State route 60 connects the western and eastern portions of southern California.

The Zone has benefited from the transportation industry by locating several distribution firms and logistics operators and the many companies that service this industry. This cluster has a multiplier

effect on the Zone's economy by not only attracting a variety of distribution firms, but the many companies that service the industry such as truck sales and service facilities, restaurants, hotels, and the many office related services.

(2) Recycling Based Businesses

Due to the dual designation for the Zone as a Recycling Market Development Zone, the Enterprise Zone has seen a congregation of these types of businesses. What also makes the Zone attractive to recycling based businesses is the availability of heavy industrial zoning in many areas that allow certain recycling uses that are not allowed in lighter zoning classifications.

The types of recycling firms present in the Zone consist of wood waste recyclers, rubber and tire recycling operations, and plastics companies that use recycled content. The two county area provides a significant amount of feedstock for all these industries, in particular, due to state mandated waste reduction requirements. These industries not only profit with the feedstock, but also help local governments meet their waste reduction requirements.

(3) High Technology Business

Within the high-tech and telecommunications clusters, the Zone is becoming a major intersection of data transmission with Southern California and the rest of the nation. A number of major trunk communication lines intersect in the zone. This makes the Zone an ideal location for Data Centers and high-tech businesses with a need for high-speed, high-capacity infrastructure. In addition, a new start up firm, SwiftComm, will soon offer "wireless" broadband, high volume data transmission. With the addition of this new wireless infrastructure, any building within a 50-mile radius will have access to broadband telecommunications. This type of service is typically found only with fiber optics, but now it will be available without waiting for the cabling or having to absorb the high cost of the infrastructure. Many software development and e-commerce firms have already started to develop due to the telecommunications infrastructure of the region. Included are firms such as ESRI, a company that produces GIS software, I/O Software (a Microsoft partner, which produces visual identification software, and Applied Digital Systems, a firm that assists business develop e-commerce strategies and software.

A tremendous asset to high-tech businesses in the region are the numerous colleges and universities that produce thousands of highly skilled graduates. Among the local schools are Cal Poly Pomona, Harvey Mudd College, the Claremont Colleges, Cal State San Bernardino, the University of California at Riverside, Loma Linda University, La Sierra University, and numerous other community colleges. This component is critical to maintaining a high-tech economy because the workforce must be available to supply labor to these companies which is a high-tech company's most important asset.

Of critical importance to high-tech businesses are quality of life issues. High-tech companies employ highly skilled, sophisticated individuals who enjoy a variety of social activities and an affluent lifestyle. Riverside and San Bernardino counties offer executive housing, many outdoor activities such as skiing, boating, and golfing in a year-round climate, abundant restaurants, and nighttime social activities. These amenities are requirements for a successful high-tech economy.

(4) Food Processing

For much of its existence, Riverside and San Bernardino counties have had agricultural economies with much of the nation's fresh food products coming from this region. Despite the urbanization that is occurring, agricultural production is still a major economic generator for the region. Many firms that have congregated here include flour and grain processing facilities, citrus processors, and animal feed processors. At one time, the two county region was the citrus capital of the U.S. Many of these firms maintain or sell these products to grocery companies who store the product at many local refrigerated warehouses.

For the Zone to be successful in maintaining these clusters, the government jurisdictions within the Zone must support the necessary infrastructure to maintain their long-term viability. Most critical to these industries will be their workforce needs. The local high schools, colleges, universities, and vocational institutions will need to ensure that appropriate curricula and programs are in place to produce adequate numbers of graduates with the necessary skill sets to service these industries. However, the necessary resources must be committed to ensure that our K-12 school system is providing the basic skills required for entry level and some advanced jobs. It must also be realized that education is an on-going process. Both counties have Workforce Development Centers that are committed to providing programs that meet the need of local industry.

Also of importance to industry will be the need for physical infrastructure to allow growth of these industries. Government must work cooperatively to ensure that existing infrastructure is maintained while building new systems to service future growth.

Lastly, an important factor is the need to maintain the Zone as an area where it is low-cost to do business. Taxes and regulations must be kept at reasonable levels to ensure that costs are not burdensome to industry.

f. A Driven Economy

The East Valley is a vast economic area that is driven by several sub-areas with their own economic agenda. The areas just west and east of the I-215 rely on construction, industry, manufacturing, and office space rentals. Further east of the I-215, into the Redlands-Yucaipa areas, construction, housing, education, and medical technologies drive the economy. Soon it is hoped that all portions of the East Valley will be considered for the kind of private investment that is now influencing the West Valley's economy.

SECTION III

Vision

Section III. Vision

A. *Visioning*

Visioning is not just an academic exercise. It provides an essential direction or definable target toward which policymaking and organizational improvement can be focused. Idealistic by design, a vision statement generates aspirations to achieve. Alone, the County cannot do much, in partnership with others, the County can accomplish goals of real and lasting value.

The visioning process included five focus group meetings held in October 2001. Each group was asked to address the topics of importance to each area. Some of the comments addressed:

- Education
- Governmental fragmentation
- Jobs
- Quality of life

The visioning group meetings were used as a guideline for what the region might be like – might like to achieve over the next five years. Many goals, objectives, and recommendations resulted in the visioning process.

B. *County of San Bernardino's Economic Development Vision Statement*

The vision statement for Economic Development of the County of San Bernardino addresses five major areas: workforce development; business retention, expansion, and attraction; infrastructure; tourism; and quality of life.

To develop a highly-trained, skilled and educated workforce that serves the needs of employers; provides excellent job opportunities and wages; enhances the competitiveness of the region within the State and Nation and assists the unemployed and underemployed job-seekers in the community to A - get a job, B-get a better job, and C get a career; and

Will support existing and new businesses in order to help them compete not only regionally, but in national and global market places, and to take advantage of programs, incentives and human resources to grow their businesses; and

Will continue to construct and maintain a coordinated multi-modal transportation system of safe, convenient, and efficient ground and air networks and take advantage of our close proximity to Pacific Rim ports and our Foreign Trade Zone designation; and provide the utilities and communications systems that a growing business and industrial complex needs to be globally competitive; and

Will be known as a year-round destination for national and international tourists visiting our friendly, diverse cultural and natural attractions supported by abundant, well managed hotel/convention/museum facilities; and

Will be known as a region where quality affordable housing, education and health care is available to all citizens; where recreation and cultural opportunities abound; and where visionary people live, work, and take pride in the attractiveness of the region.

The County of San Bernardino, together with our partners, will acknowledge its tremendous potential for a sustainable economy. We shall ensure that the design and implementation of innovative, cost effective and replicable programs are carried forth with substantial impact that fulfils the expectations we require for the economic health for the citizens of the County.

The County will be the economic catalytic institution of a mutual enrichment process that will mobilize its resources and knowledge in a strategic, complementary, and dynamic coalition of government services, financial and educational institutions, and the private sector. We shall

maintain a strong economic development presence throughout the County relying on the leadership roles and teamwork of a highly motivated, well-trained, and efficient staff dedicated to reinventing ideas that will make us successful in light of evolving economic conditions.

SECTION IV

Partners for Economic Development

Section IV. Partners for Economic Development

A. *How does the County grow its economy?*

Economists view economic growth as a long-run process. It is not the result of a single event, but the compounding of many. Key issues, positive and negative, affecting the County's economic growth are:

- Business climate
- Business leadership
- Competition
- Housing
- Industrial clusters and economic foundations are inherently multi-jurisdictional
- Infrastructure
- Local buy-in to a regional economic strategy
- Quality of life
- Regional business leadership
 - ✓ Economic Council of Pass Areas Communities
 - ✓ High Desert Opportunity
 - ✓ Inland Empire Economic Partnership
 - ✓ Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium
- State and local government fiscal reform
 - ✓ Ability to generate predictable reliable revenue streams and tax policy
 - ✓ Pro-investment by the private and public sectors
 - ✓ Responsiveness to regional needs
- Workforce challenges

Each sub-sector has its own economic profile and yet each sub-sector benefits from the economic action plan of the entire region. It is for this reason that the sustainability of the County's economy is of such importance.

San Bernardino County has 24 incorporated cities and many more unincorporated areas. The County supports its cities, whenever possible, in their efforts to grow their communities. In the unincorporated areas of the County, the County offers guidance, assistance, and partnership opportunities whenever able.

- *Utility Concerns*

In 2001 the need existed to reduce overall electrical demand due to the electricity shortage. Programs were established by the State to encourage conservation to reduce demand. Currently, the high cost of electricity and the resulting impact to the businesses and residents in the State make conservation efforts to reduce consumption more important than ever.

During fall 2001 nearly 500 business surveys were completed by the County, businesses claimed increases in their monthly bills during the summer months, from 30% to 300%. In response, the County has launched a small-business outreach program to assist businesses in cutting their energy consumption and costs. Additionally, for residents, assistance is available for needed home weatherization improvements and financial assistance to pay utility costs.

There are nearly 60,000 businesses located in the County that are eligible for the energy efficiency and rebate programs offered by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The County's promotion of these programs began with a comprehensive two-day training at the Workforce Investment Boardroom attended by Jobs and Employment Services Department's Job Developers, staff from participating cities and volunteers from Chambers of Commerce and Service Organizations. The training prepared these individuals to survey businesses and train them to make recommendations to conserve electricity, reduce their energy costs and assist with applications to qualify for the CPUC's rebate programs.

The County's goal was to complete approximately 3,200 electrical use surveys by the County's Job Developers and other community volunteers, and projecting a 40% follow-through rate by participating businesses on the energy efficiency recommendations. With data provided by Edison regarding a typical business' energy use, these businesses are expected to conserve 17,500,000 kWh of electricity saving those businesses nearly \$3,150,000 annually.

Table 67 depicts the possible savings through the County's outreach efforts in partnership with the Southern California Edison Company. Total possible annual savings reaches the \$33.1 million mark with just 15% conservation. The 90,000 kWh figure is the County *average* electrical usage by businesses with five or more employees. This number was multiplied by the number of businesses (with 5 or more employees) in a particular area to arrive at the estimated kWh usage.

Table 67 – Projected Electrical Savings					
City	# of Bus > 5 emp	Avg kWh Usage	Total Est. kWh Usage	Conservation @ 15%	Savings @ \$.18/kWh Cost
Twentynine Palms	89	90,000	8,010,000	1,201,500	\$216,270.00
Adelanto	83	90,000	7,470,000	1,120,500	\$201,690.00
Alta Loma	225	90,000	20,250,000	3,037,500	\$546,750.00
Apple Valley	272	90,000	24,480,000	3,672,000	\$660,960.00
Barstow/Ft. Irwin	327	90,000	29,430,000	4,414,500	\$794,610.00
Big Bear Lake	230	90,000	20,700,000	3,105,000	\$558,900.00
Bloomington	193	90,000	17,370,000	2,605,500	\$468,990.00
Blue Jay/Crestline	98	90,000	8,640,000	652,050	\$104,233,280.00
Chino Hills	197	90,000	17,730,000	2,659,500	\$478,710.00
Chino	1,011	90,000	90,990,000	13,648,500	\$2,456,730.00
Colton	464	90,000	41,760,000	6,264,000	\$1,127,520.00
Etiwanda/Fontana	1,152	90,000	103,680,000	15,552,000	\$2,799,360.00
Grand Terrace	93	90,000	8,370,000	1,255,500	\$225,990.00
Guasti/Upland	1,019	90,000	91,710,000	13,756,000	\$24,761,170.00
Hesperia	427	90,000	38,430,000	5,764,500	\$1,037,610.00
Highland	228	90,000	20,520,000	3,078,000	\$554,040.00
Joshua Tree	30	90,000	2,700,000	405,000	\$72,900.00
Lake Arrowhead	101	90,000	9,090,000	1,363,500	\$245,430.00
Loma Linda	119	90,000	10,710,000	1,606,500	\$289,170.00
Lucerne Valley	38	90,000	3,420,000	513,000	\$92,340.00
Mentone	34	90,000	3,060,000	459,000	\$82,620.00
Montclair	417	90,000	37,530,000	5,629,500	\$1,013,310.00
Morongo	3	90,000	270,000	40,500	\$7,290.00
Ontario	2,321	90,000	208,890,000	31,333,500	\$5,640,030.00
Oro Grande	10	90,000	900,000	135,000	\$24,300.00
Phelan/Pinon Hills	58	90,000	5,220,000	783,000	\$140,940.00
Rancho Cucamonga	1,075	90,000	96,750,000	14,512,500	\$2,612,250.00
Redlands	735	90,000	66,150,000	9,922,500	\$1,786,050.00
San Bernardino	1,537	90,000	138,330,000	20,749,500	\$3,734,910.00
Victorville	630	90,000	56,700,000	8,505,000	\$1,530,900.00
Wrightwood	37	90,000	3,330,000	499,500	\$89,910.00
Yucaipa	199	90,000	17,910,000	2,686,500	\$483,570.00
Yucca Valley	162	90,000	14,580,000	2,187,000	\$393,660.00

- *September 11, 2001 Effects*

The events of September 11, 2001 negatively affected many businesses in the County. In October, the Institute of Applied Research recorded comments made by Purchasing Managers as they described the effects that September 11th had on their business:

- ✓ Advertising is down, especially major and national.
- ✓ Business is down considerably
- ✓ Had to increase security due to postal problems.
- ✓ In my opinion through observation of our people, the weakening of spirit and sadness after the September 11th attack slowed down production and concentration.
- ✓ It has really been slowing down since then. Nobody wants to spend right now. I do not know what is going to happen.
- ✓ Our customers are even more hesitant to purchase and it is affecting our vendor base.
- ✓ Receiving more orders that are military.
- ✓ Sales have dropped dramatically
- ✓ Slower incoming parts shipment. Also, some customers had asked us to stop production.
- ✓ There was significant impact upon our profit sharing plan. It is hard to gauge what the event has done to our business overall
- ✓ We are not getting as many orders as we have in the past this time of year
- ✓ We have scaled back somewhat on our travel plans. We are also using video-conferencing for meetings instead of travel.

Other comments indicated that some businesses were not affected:

- ✓ Not much difference since September 11th.
- ✓ Nothing directly – it just hurts each of us personally.
- ✓ Patriotism is running high.
- ✓ So far, it has not affected our business.
- ✓ We tend to do better in a slower economy.

Then there was the uncertain:

- ✓ It is too early to tell.
- ✓ Cannot really tell at this time due to other previous problems prior to September 11th.
- ✓ It is difficult to assess the full impact at this point.

It is too early to tell if the negativity and uncertainty expressed in the interviews of the Purchasing Managers are due to major shifts in the social factors that affect the economy or due to a natural response to a national tragedy.

1. Overview of 2001 Development Activities

The San Bernardino County Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD) actively participated in programs and projects (that are consistent with existing strategies) in an effort to reach the Economic Development goals adopted by the WIB Economic Development Subcommittee and County Board of Supervisors. Numerous economic development programs and projects were ongoing throughout the County during 2001. These activities were administered by various city governments, private agencies, and/or County staff. This section will serve to describe programs and activities that were active during 2001, all of which are consistent with the County's Economic Development Mission, Goals and Strategies.

a. Countywide Planning Economic Development Geographic Information System

San Bernardino County has worked with seven other jurisdictions in a joint effort to implement an Economic Development Geographic Information System (EDGIS) for the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone and the San Bernardino International Airport and Trade Center (SBIATC), formerly Norton Air Force Base. Participating jurisdictions include the Agua Mansa Industrial Growth Association (AMIGA); the Inland Valley Development Authority (IVDA); the San Bernardino International Airport Authority (SBIAA); the County of San Bernardino; the cities of Colton, Rialto, and San Bernardino; and the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP). Through its Economic and Community Development Department (ECD), the County has implemented the Economic Development GIS prototype for these areas. The GIS application is designed to provide quick access for private and public sector users to detailed information on industrially zoned sites and facilities.

The essential goal of the EDGIS is to expand job supply in the region by facilitating business and industrial attraction, expansion and retention. The strategy for EDGIS has been to implement a prototype application for the SBIATC and the Agua Mansa Enterprise zone areas, selected because of their high visibility and strategic importance for economic development. The SBIATC represents a highly visible effort to convert a former Air Force base site to civilian use through industrial development and reuse. The Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone represents the use of economic incentives to attract development and create jobs in an extremely depressed and underutilized industrial corridor.

Our current goal is to expand the existing prototype GIS application for which software has already been developed to encompass the entire East and West Valley portions of San Bernardino County. It would make the EDGIS economic development commercial and industrial land parcel identification and marketing system available to all cities within the valley portions of the County. It would also include the City of Victorville, which has expressed interest in being the prototype application for the desert region of the County. In addition, the expansion project would enhance the capabilities of the project in the economically depressed areas of the former Norton Air Force Base and the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone. A pre-application for a grant to be used for this expansion is currently being reviewed by the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration.

2. Countywide Cooperation

a. Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium

The Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium (MBREDC) was established to allow for Basin-wide coordination of economic development activities. The MBREDC has been effective in bringing the Basin representatives together to enhance local economic development and the quality of life for residents within the eastern desert area of the County. Members include representatives of the County of San Bernardino, the Town of Yucca Valley, the City of Twentynine Palms, Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency, and communities throughout the region as well as a broad section of public and private organizations.

b. Economic Council of Pass Area Communities

The Economic Council of Pass Area Communities (ECOPAC) members include the counties of both San Bernardino and Riverside, the cities of Beaumont, Banning, Calimesa, and Yucaipa and five chambers of commerce in the San Gorgonio Pass Area. Representatives from each organization and agency are active members and have the resources to assist businesses in increasing employment opportunities for the community residents and improving the current business climate.

c. Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association

The Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association (LVEDA) is a task force of the Chamber of Commerce to bring economic vitality to Lucerne Valley. LVEDA aspires to assist existing businesses and industries manage, develop, and grow by bringing in more business, outside dollars, and residents to the area. This is to be accomplished by encouraging tourism and filming activity.

LVEDA members include:

Field Representative of County Supervisor
State Trade & Commerce Agency
Field Representative State Senator
Field Representative of State Assemblyman
County Department of Economic and Community Development

d. Victor Valley Economic Development Authority

The Victor Valley Economic Development Authority (VVEDA) is a joint powers authority composed of the Cities of Adelanto, Hesperia and Victorville, the Town of Apple Valley and the County of San Bernardino. The VVEDA is charged with planning and implementing the civilian reuse of the former George Air Force Base – now the Southern California Logistics Airport. Toward that end, the authority has undertaken a major marketing campaign administered by the City of Victorville.

e. High Desert Opportunity

The High Desert Opportunity is a yearly conference held to promote economic development in the High Desert region. The event offers opportunities to reach developers, brokers, investors, and financial institutions—all of which are willing to help businesses locate or

expand in the High Desert. Its members include local government representatives and community business leaders.

f. Inland Empire Economic Partnership

Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP), works to attract, create, incubate and retain business in order to increase the economic vitality and growth of the area. The IEEP came into existence in 1993 because of a merger. Riverside County's economic development program, known as the "Economic Development Partnership" joined efforts with the San Bernardino County based "Inland Empire Economic Council" to form today's IEEP.

The IEEP serves the entire 27,000 square mile region. The 165 public and private sector entities that constitute the membership of IEEP unite as a regional partnership, to advance goals and objectives that benefit the entire two-county region in areas such as business, government, and education. Regional, national and international marketing efforts create an awareness of Southern California's Inland Empire.

g. Inland Empire Film Commission

With increased filming activity, in recent years there has been a much greater need for the County to maintain control of film permits and certificates of insurance. The motion and still film ordinances adopted in late 1997 have institutionalized these requirements to protect the County of San Bernardino, while allowing local communities to receive the economic benefits of filming activities.

These ordinances have created a centralized film permit processing office for the issuance of permits and for the encouragement of filming activity in San Bernardino County. This office provides the film industry a convenient center for the issuance of permits and the coordination of all necessary County departments involved in the permitting process. Moreover, the office assists production companies looking for film locations within San Bernardino County, maintains a location photo library, coordinates local businesses and/or production company support, and serves as a marketing agent for the County. The office is staffed under contract by the San Bernardino/Riverside County Film Commission, a division of the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP).

The Inland Empire Film Commission is hosted by the IEEP and has been in business since 1993. This non-profit commission works to bring filming to locations throughout the Inland Empire. The film commission helps to ensure that the filming process flows smoothly,

thereby encouraging production companies to return to our region. In addition to feature films, the Inland Empire has starred in television commercials, music videos, independent shorts, training films and more. Film production companies that use locations here support local businesses, create local jobs, and promote the region's many natural assets.

During 2000, the Inland Empire region increased film production and contributed approximately \$64.5 million to the economy. Inland Empire locations used in movies for 2000 - 2001 were:

- Feature film activity for 2000
 - ✓ Say It Isn't So - Filmed in Pomona and Ontario
 - ✓ Charlie's Angels – Filmed in Fontana
 - ✓ Blow - Filmed in Ontario
 - ✓ Final Payback - Filmed in El Mirage
 - ✓ Dr T & The Women - Filmed on Silurian Dry Lake, Baker area
 - ✓ Backlash Blues - Filmed in Lucerne Valley
 - ✓ Double Take - Filmed at Moabi Regional Park
 - ✓ Castle Rock - Filmed in the Trona area
 - ✓ The Killing School - Filmed in Lucerne Valley
 - ✓ Desert Saints - Filmed in Barstow
 - ✓ Intimate Accommodations - Filmed in Lake Arrowhead; Big Bear
 - ✓ Even Steven - Filmed in Rancho Cucamonga, Chino, Adelanto, Temecula, San Bernardino
 - ✓ Thirteen Days - Filmed in Victorville
 - ✓ Extreme Days - Filmed on Dumont Dunes near Baker
 - ✓ The Fast And The Furious - Filmed in Riverside County, San Bernardino
 - ✓ Rat Race - Filmed in Death Valley area; El Mirage
 - ✓ Dr. Doolittle II - Filmed in Big Bear
 - ✓ The Animal - Filmed in Ontario
 - ✓ Jurassic Park III- Filmed in El Mirage
- Feature film activity for 2001
 - ✓ Planet Of The Apes - Filmed in Trona
 - ✓ ALI - Columbia Pictures - Filming in Wrightwood
 - ✓ Oceans 11 - Filming in Palm Springs, Victorville
 - ✓ A View From The Top - Filmed in Ontario
 - ✓ Deeds - Filmed in Big Bear
 - ✓ The Sum Of All Fears - Filmed in Baker area and Victorville
 - ✓ The Good Girl - Filmed in Victorville

- ✓ Drifting Palms - Filmed in Coachella Valley, 29 Palms
- ✓ Diablo - Filmed in Ridgecrest/Trona area
- ✓ Sabertooth - Filmed in Big Bear

h. Inland Empire Tourism Council

The Inland Empire Tourism Council's (IETC) is hosted by the IEEP. Its mission is to facilitate the development of the tourism economy of the Inland Empire. Tourism is California's second largest industry, and in the Inland Empire is an extremely important aspect of our overall economy. Recognizing the economic importance of attracting tourism and promoting the benefits of visiting the County of San Bernardino, the IETC promotions include familiarization tours, development of a calendar of events, the preparation and coordination of regional articles and news stories and the coordination and marketing of regional tourism activities.

i. State Fair Exhibit

In the past, the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside constructed a two-county Inland Empire exhibit booth that is displayed at the California State Fair in Sacramento. The booth highlights tourism and agriculture to an audience of more than one million people who attend the fair annually. The booth is then displayed at the National Orange Show and the Riverside County Date Festival.

j. Bed Tax Allocation Program

This program is a vehicle through which the County is able to support the activities of local chambers of commerce in the unincorporated areas of the County. The concept is to share with these chambers the revenues generated by the transient occupancy tax, for the purpose of promoting recreation and tourism. It is the goal of the program that the funds provided will result in the generation of even greater revenues. In Fiscal Year 2001/2002, the County distributed a total of \$260,000 to 18 chambers and other entities. Organizations whose pro rata share was below \$1,000 received the minimum of \$1,000.

k. Financial Resources

The County of San Bernardino's Department of Economic and Community Development, offers financial incentive/services to businesses and developers looking to expand or relocate in the County.

The financial programs are very competitive; providing low cost, long term financing for projects that create jobs, expand the local economy, and increase the tax base. The financial incentive/services programs, when examined in conjunction with other San Bernardino County location attributes such as access to a large, productive labor force; its close proximity to major consumer and supplier markets; its excellent transportation systems; an abundance of sites and facilities; and a pro-active business climate, illustrates our commitment to assisting businesses that stimulate healthy regional economic growth.

l. Business Expansion Revolving Loan Program

The Department of Economic and Community Development, through its Business Expansion Revolving Loan Program (BusEx), provides direct financing for credit worthy businesses interested in locating or expanding in San Bernardino County. These direct loans are secured by real property and/or a letter of credit from an acceptable bank. Loan proceeds may be used for land acquisition, building acquisition or construction, equipment purchases and, in some cases, working capital. The expansion project must lead to the creation of new employment opportunities utilizing the criteria of one new position will be created for every \$25,000 borrowed from the County. The minimum County loan amount is \$50,000 with a maximum of \$500,000. This financing program is designed to allow the County to "fill the financing gap" between private lending sources and the owner's equity injection into the project.

m. Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Bond

Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Bond or "IDB" financing provides qualifying businesses with below-market interest rate financing for expansion and/or relocation activities. In return, as with the BusEx program, an acceptable "public benefit" must be provided by the venture such as creating new employment opportunities for County residents and strengthening the local economic base. IDB financing also provides businesses one source financing (both construction and permanent) thereby eliminating the need for separate loans and providing an overall reduction in costs to the borrower.

n. Tax-Exempt Equipment Only Purchase Program (EOPP)

The EOPP program is the result of federal and State special exemptions for manufacturers and processors to use tax exempt bonds to finance capital expansions. As a result of this program, manufacturers and processors have access to tax-exempt interest rates, normally reserved for government owned projects. The interest

rates of the program are less than conventional rates because the investor does not pay income tax on the interest income. Lower rates result in significant savings over conventional taxable equipment lease purchase financing. Generally, 100% of the equipment cost and installation can be financed over its useful life of 5 to 7 years.

o. Taxable Development Bond Program

The Taxable Development Bond Program has been custom designed by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the California Manufacturers Association and the League of California Cities to provide companies and municipalities throughout California with access to capital market rates, normally reserved for only the largest U.S. companies. San Bernardino County maintains a standing agreement with CSAC to participate in this program. This program provides developers, companies, and municipalities a financial incentive to pursue expansion projects which benefit local communities through job creation and an expansion of the local economic and tax base.

p. SBA-504 Loan Program

The SBA-504 Loan Program is designed for growth-oriented, successful, established firms, or new firms with exceptional management teams and equity positions. The program provides long-term, fixed-rate second mortgage financing of fixed assets for business expansion. Businesses with less than \$6 million net worth and not less than \$2 million annual profit after taxes are eligible for these loans. The primary criterion for eligibility is a record of success, profitability, and financial strength. Total project cost should be at least \$250,000. There is no maximum on total project cost, however, the maximum SBA-504 loan amount will not exceed \$750,000. The project must create new jobs or save existing jobs. The SBA-504 loan cannot exceed \$35,000 for each job created or saved.

q. Small Business Enhancement Program

The Small Business Enhancement Program has been designed to provide commercial loans to meet the needs of small businesses in San Bernardino County. The program provides financing in amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for qualified small businesses needing loans for building improvements, capital purchases, inventory and/or related working capital. All applicants must have been in business two years or more. Applicants eligible for assistance through this program must have annual gross sales of less than \$1.0 million, and have five or fewer employees, one of whom owns the business. Speculative and start-up businesses are not eligible.

3. Promoting Infrastructure Development and Business Attraction

a. Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone

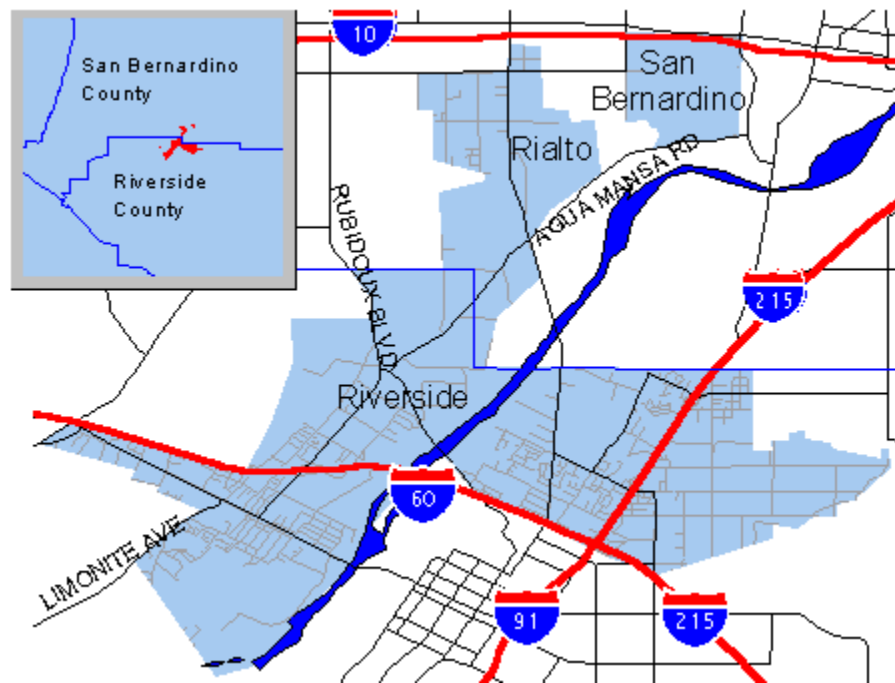


Figure 27 – Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone

Source: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/RMDZ/Zones/Profiles/AguaMansa.htm#Map>

The Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone was established to stimulate business and industrial growth in an economically distressed area of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The State provides business tax advantages to businesses locating or expanding operations in an Enterprise Zone.

The five-member jurisdictions of the Agua Mansa Industrial Growth Association (AMIGA) include the cities of Colton, Rialto, Riverside and the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside.

Advantages to business locating in the Enterprise Zone include:

- Reduction in State taxes by amount of wages paid to vouchered employees.
- Sales tax credits for new machinery and parts purchased.
- Tax credits for employees who work in the Zone.
- New equipment purchased in first year is deductible as a business expense.
- Interest earned on businesses located in the Zone is free from California State tax.
- Net Operating Loss Carryover allows companies to reduce taxable income up to five years.

Special benefits for recyclers or users of recycled material who locate in the Agua Mansa Recycling Market Development Zone.

Endangered species issues continue to cause problems for development in the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone. The 1992 listing of the Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly created an endangered species-land development conflict that has continued to this day. In November of 1996, AMIGA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to assist in the survival and recovery of the Fly by assuring the conservation of appropriate habitat, however, ongoing negotiations regarding an acceptable (to USFWS) number of acres that would constitute this reserve are continuing. Meanwhile, development has slowed to a halt.

More than 1350 jobs have been created in the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone. The following is a list of businesses that marketing efforts have brought to the Zone:

(1) Western Doors Inc.:

Western Doors is relocating from San Bernardino to a new 70,000 square foot facility in the Hunter Park Industrial area in the City of Riverside. The company will employ 120 people at the new facility. The Magnon Companies of Riverside is both the builder and the owner of the \$1.9 million facility.

(2) Ruiz Foods:

This project is an attraction of a new plant to the City of Riverside. Ruiz will acquire an existing 67,280 square foot industrial facility located at 1200 Marlborough in the Hunter Park area of Riverside. Ruiz Foods manufactures tortillas, mooshu shells, tortilla wraps, and flour chips. They are a major supplier to Specialty Brands, which manufactures frozen burritos and other Mexican foods here in Riverside. Ruiz currently operates a similar plant in Ontario and is listed among the Hispanic Business 500. Ruiz Foods will employ approximately 80 people.

(3) Cummings West:

A sign manufacturer that relocated from Corona to 1495 Columbia Avenue, Bldg. #3. Consisting of approx. 54,000 sq. ft. The company will employ approx. 50+ employees. Recently signed a 7-year lease. This national firm based in Nashville, Tennessee, manufactures, and installs electric signs. They will expand their workforce to approx. 90 employees over the next three years.

(4) West Coast Corrugated:

West Coast Corrugated is a manufacturer of custom cardboard boxes for packing and shipping. The company is relocating from San Bernardino to a 20,000-sq. ft. facility located at 1651 Iowa Avenue. The company will employ 40 people.

(5) Federal Express:

Conducted a regional search for a new site for their new \$28 million, 210,000 square-foot distribution center which would house 1,750 employees. Rialto was successful in gaining this business over three other locations, none of which were in the Enterprise Zone. The employee tax credits and the fast tracking the City could provide were the determining factor according to Jim Maxwell, Real Estate Manager.

(6) InfoNXX:

InfoNXX, based in Easton, Pennsylvania, recently opened a West Coast facility in the Riverside City portion of the AMEZ. The company provides directory assistance to businesses and cellular phone users located throughout the U.S.

After searching for a location in Southern California and Arizona, Robert Pines, Co-founder and CEO, became interested in the AMEZ after representatives explained the various incentives available from the zone and the city. The incentives included training reimbursements, tax credits, as well as employment and training services.

New employee recruitment was conducted for InfoNXX, which included interviewing and testing over 350 applicants, which ultimately resulted in 63 new jobs. In addition, 20 employees were selected for a customized training program which will save InfoNXX over \$57,000 in training costs in addition to the Enterprise Zone hiring tax credits for each employee.

Robert Pines stated that the “quality of labor, quality of life, and the support of all the agencies involved” were important factors in deciding to locate in the AMEZ.

(7) Fresh Start Bakery:

Commercial Bakery that has been manufacturing bakery products for the McDonald Restaurant Chain for the last 25 years. The company will relocate from Commerce to Riverside within the coming year. The project will be new construction of approximately 70,000-sq. ft. of industrial space and employ approximately 80 new jobs. Private investment amounts to approx. \$20,000,000.

(8) IEM Furniture/American Lighting:

This company manufactures and distributes furniture and lighting products. The company grossed \$66 million dollars last year while headquartered in the City of Commerce. They purchased 400,000-sq. ft. building last year while relocating approximately 58. They are slated to grow to approx. 200 employees over the next two years.

(9) Hacienda Leather Furniture:

A leather furniture manufacturer that relocated from Orange County to Riverside late last year. They occupy approximately 103,000-sq. ft. of existing industrial space and plan to employ upwards of over 100 employees during the next two years.

(10) Pacific Bell Customer Service Center:

A major telecommunications call center located in Riverside last year bring approximately 740 jobs and approximately \$4,000,000 dollars of new investment. Their existing space totals approximately 325,000 sq. ft.

(11) Signature Vending Machines:

A manufacturer of vending machines that relocated from Orange County to Riverside early 2001. Estimated private investment in plant and equipment is approximately \$300,000 dollars. They will employ approximately 40 people, and currently occupy approximately 103,000-sq. ft. of industrial space.

(12) Universal Forest Products:

Universal Forest Products manufactures wood truss products for the home building industry. Universal moved into an abandoned, blighted building that had been vacant for many years and renovated the facility to meet their needs. They employ over 200 employees and supply the local home building industry.

(13) Inland Cold Storage:

As part of the growing food processing cluster, Inland Cold Storage is third-party storage and distribution facility for grocery store chains and food product manufacturers. Inland provides services to the region's many grocery store chains. Inland employs approximately 100 employees.

(14) Sierra Aluminum:

Sierra Aluminum is a custom manufacturer of formed metal products used in a variety of industrial applications including heating and ventilation systems, structural framing, window frames, etc. Sierra employs over 75 – 100 employees and has expanded since its original relocation to the Zone. A main reason the expansion occurred in the Zone is the available tax incentives.

(15) CanFibre:

CanFibre is one of the Zone's most unique projects due to its unusually high investment amount and the fact that wood waste is used in the manufacturing process. CanFibre produces medium-density fiberboard from scrap wood waste, which helps achieve

landfill reduction goals. The total investment in the facility exceeded \$120 million dollars due to the complex machinery necessary. Approximately 75 people are employed at the facility.

b. San Sevine Redevelopment Project

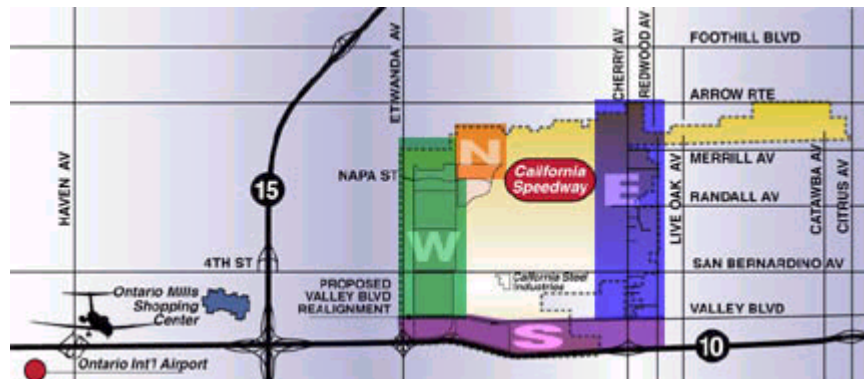


Figure 28 – San Sevine Redevelopment Project Area

Source: <http://www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/rda/speedway.htm>

The San Sevine Redevelopment Project area is located in the West Valley region of the County. It is a large unincorporated area containing approximately 2,806 acres and is surrounded by the cities of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana. Kaiser Steel Plant property occupies 40% of the project area. The area suffers from many adverse conditions including an antiquated infrastructure system, environmental contamination, residential and industrial incompatibility, irregular lot patterns, poor access and declining property values. Many plans for reuse of the site have been developed over the years since Kaiser Steel's closing, however, none have been possible due to the deteriorated and contaminated condition of the property. The area is generally zoned industrial although 59 non-conforming residential units housing approximately 150 people occupy 53 acres. The residential units are scattered, and all are adjacent to industrial uses. A few of Kaiser's existing structures are intact but most of the site is contaminated with rusting power plants, coke oven rubble, abandoned rail lines, old smokestacks, and large slag piles that contain decades of accumulated steel production waste. In addition, the site has little roadway access.

The County determined that redevelopment could help correct the problems of the area and provide the public/private partnership important to improving conditions of the area for the benefit of the project area businesses and residents, the surrounding communities, and the County. In May 1995, the Board of Supervisors adopted the San Sevine Survey Area for study purposes. In June 1995, the

Planning Commission established the boundaries of the project area and developed a preliminary plan for the San Sevaire Redevelopment Project. In August 1995, the proposed Redevelopment Plan was presented at a community meeting attended by businesses, residents, and property owners. In December 1995, the Redevelopment Project Area received final approval by the Board of Supervisors.

Two initial projects within the redevelopment area are the California Speedway, a car racing facility that will hold events sanctioned by major oval track racing organizations, and an adjacent business park. The first racing event, the NASCAR Winston Cup race, was held in June 1997. In support of the Speedway, extensive improvements have been made to Cherry Avenue, and plans have been approved to place electrical utilities underground along Cherry Avenue between Arrow Route and Valley Boulevard.

Kaiser Ventures currently owns approximately 700 acres of property adjacent to the Speedway along Etiwanda between Whittram and the I-10 freeway. A specific plan has been submitted to the County by Kaiser Ventures which delineates the development of the subject property with industrial, commercial, and retail uses. The specific plan provides for extensive infrastructure improvements to facilitate the proposed new developments. Part of the infrastructure improvements involves the reconfiguration of the I-10 freeway interchange at Etiwanda along with the realignment of Valley Boulevard.

B. *Partners for Economic Development*

San Bernardino County partners with a diverse group of organizations that provide services to the citizens of the County. These partnerships are imperative since the County, due to limited available funding, cannot financially support many of the programs it needs to have a complete economic development program.

The following is a list of some of the partnerships the County has developed through its many Departments dedicated towards Economic Development:

- San Bernardino County:
 - ✓ Economic Development/Public Services Group Administration
 - ✓ Department of Economic & Community Development (Economic Development, OSBD, Small Business Enhancement-Microloan Program)
 - ✓ Human Services System
 - ✓ Jobs & Employment Services Development (Welfare to Work, Job Developers)
 - ✓ Department of Land Use Services
 - ✓ Redevelopment
- County Cities and Towns Economic Development:
 - ✓ City of Adelanto <http://www.ci.adelanto.ca.us/id1113.html>
 - ✓ Town of Apple Valley
<http://www.applevalley.org/develop/economic/index.html>
 - ✓ City of Barstow <http://www.barstowchamber.com/>
 - ✓ City of Big Bear Lake <http://www.citybigbearlake.com/>
 - ✓ City of Chino <http://www.cityofchino.org/>
 - ✓ City of Chino Hills <http://www.chinohills.org/>
 - ✓ City of Colton <http://www.ci.colton.ca.us>
 - ✓ City of Fontana <http://www.fontana.org/>
 - ✓ City of Grand Terrace <http://www.ci.grand-terrace.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Hesperia <http://www.ci.hesperia.ca.us/city.html>
 - ✓ City of Highland <http://www.ci.highland.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Loma Linda <http://www.ci.loma-linda.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Montclair <http://www.ci.montclair.ca.us>
 - ✓ City of Needles <http://www.needleschamber.com/>
 - ✓ City of Ontario <http://www.ci.ontario.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Rancho Cucamonga <http://www.ci.rancho-cucamonga.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Redlands <http://www.ci.redlands.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Rialto <http://www.ci.rialto.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of San Bernardino <http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/>

- ✓ City of Twentynine Palms <http://www.29palms.com/>
 - ✓ City of Upland <http://www.ci.upland.ca.us/>
 - ✓ City of Victorville <http://ci.victorville.ca.us>
 - ✓ City of Yucaipa <http://www.yucaipa.org/>
 - ✓ City of Yucca Valley <http://www.yucca-valley.org/>
- Community College Districts:
 - ✓ Barstow
 - ✓ Chaffey
 - ✓ Copper Mountain
 - ✓ San Bernardino Community
 - ✓ Victor Valley
 - Regional Occupational Programs:
 - ✓ Baldy View
 - ✓ Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa.
 - ✓ San Bernardino County
 - Regional Economic Development Partnerships:
 - ✓ Economic Council of Pass Area Communities
 - ✓ High Desert Opportunity
 - ✓ Inland Empire Economic Partnership
 - ✓ Inland Valley Development Authority
 - ✓ Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium
 - ✓ Victor Valley Economic Development Authority
 - University Graduate Schools of Business:
 - ✓ California State University at San Bernardino
 - ✓ University of California Riverside
 - ✓ University of Redlands.
 - Private Schools
 - ✓ DeVry Institute
 - ✓ Inland Empire National Tooling & Machining Training Center
 - ✓ ITT Technical Institute
 - ✓ Skadron College
 - ✓ University of Phoenix

1. *Workforce Investment Act*

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/jesd/wia.htm>

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) reforms federal job training programs and creates a new, comprehensive workforce investment system that:

- Helps people access the tools they need to manage their careers through information and high quality services
- Is customer-focused

The purpose of WIA is to improve the quality of the workforce by:

- Increasing the employment opportunities, employee retention, and earnings of participants
- Providing workforce investment activities through statewide and local workforce investment systems

WIA embodies seven essential principles to support its purpose. By following the seven essential principles, San Bernardino County has designed a program that is comprehensive and accessible for all customers. The seven principles are:

- Empowering individuals
- Improved youth programs
- Increased accountability
- State and local flexibility
- Streamlining services
- Strong role for local private sector
- Universal access

Workforce Investment Boards (WIB) at state and local levels develop and lead WIA programs. San Bernardino County's Local Workforce Investment Board has many subcommittees including an Economic Development Sub-committee.

The WIB approves the providers intending to offer services within the local area. They are then submitted to the State Workforce Investment Board (SWIB) for approval and inclusion on the State Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL). These Eligible Training Providers are educational, community-based, private non-profit or for-profit organizations, and public agencies that will provide training services to adults and dislocated workers through an Individual Training Account (ITA). The ITA is established at the One-Stops for WIA eligible customers.

Successful WIA implementation requires collaboration and partnership. One-stop partners provide comprehensive employment-related and

supportive services that are responsive to the needs of employers, job seekers, and the community. Each one-stop partner offers special areas of expertise.

Partners for adult services use the one-stop center as their base. Required partners have at least one staff person at the one-stop center and offer core services there. Other services are offered either at the one-stop center or at the partner's separate location.

Who are the San Bernardino one-stop partners?

- County Community Services Department
- County Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)
- County Department of Behavioral Health (DBH)
- County Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD)
- County Department of Preschool Services
- County Department of Public Health (DPH)
- County Jobs and Employment Services Department (JESD)
- County Superintendent of Schools
- Housing Authority of San Bernardino County
- Inland Empire Job Corps
- San Bernardino Community College District
- State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
- State Employment Development Department (EDD)
- U.S. Forest Service

The locations of the four comprehensive one-stop centers in San Bernardino County are:

High Desert One-Stop Center
Victor Valley College
18422 Bear Valley Rd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 951-3440
Fax (760) 955-6921

Redlands One-Stop Center
814 W. Colton Ave.
Redlands, CA 92374
(909) 335-7264
Fax (909) 798-6857

Ontario One-Stop Center
2314 S. Mountain Ave.,
Suite A
Ontario, CA 91762
(909) 458-1200
Fax (909) 458-1233

San Bernardino One-Stop
Center
646 N. Sierra Way
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 386-0884
Fax (909) 386-0888

The three satellite one-stop centers in San Bernardino County are:

Copper Mountain College
6162 Rotary Way
P.O. Box 1398
Joshua Tree, CA 92252
Contact: Sue Tsuda
(760) 366-3791 x280
Fax (760) 366-3821

Hesperia USD Alternative
Contact: Sue Rees
(760) 244-1771 x106
Fax (760) 948-3508

Center 16527 Lemon St.
Hesperia, CA 92345
San Bernardino Valley
College
701 S. Mt. Vernon Ave.
San Bernardino, CA 92410
Contact: Zelma Russ
(909) 888-6511 x1799
Fax (909) 885-4758

The location of the Colton Employment Center is:

Colton Employment Center
851 S. Mt. Vernon, Suite 7
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 433-3400
Fax (909) 433-3433

2. Office of Small Business Development

<http://www.sbcounty/osbd/main/default.asp>

The County has historically played a leadership role in pursuing aggressive outreach efforts to recruit, promote, and develop local small businesses. These efforts are reflected in the County's contracting programs and the partnership between the County's Office of Small Business Development (OSBD) and the Department of Economic and Community Development. The OSBD promotes several programs to assist businesses with a variety of needs. In addition, it holds seminars, workshops, and conferences to disseminate information regarding County procurement policy updates and new economic development programs as they become available. OSBD programs include:

a. SBA Pre-Qualification Loan Program:

The OSBD is authorized as a Small Business Administration (SBA) intermediary to provide free Pre-Qualification loan application services to businesses throughout the County.

- Eligible Business Assisted Services:
 - ✓ Assistance in completing loan application package
 - ✓ Assistance in completing various projections and pro forma statements
 - ✓ Assistance in identifying appropriate bank
 - ✓ Business Plan preparation for loan application package
 - ✓ Additional technical assistance

b. The Emerging Small Business Enterprise Program:

This program gives Emerging Small Business Enterprises (ESBEs) maximum access to contract opportunities that include purchasing of goods and services.

- Assure fair treatment for all parties involved in County contracting
- Improve the efficiency of the County's contracting process
- Increase economic opportunities of ESBEs participants
- Foster the formation and development of local businesses and jobs

c. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program:

Defined as businesses that are at least 51% owned by one or more socially or economically disadvantaged individuals, the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program applies to specific federal funded projects. As with the Emerging Small Business Enterprise (ESBE) Program, the OSBD maintains the qualified business directory for the DBE program and the list of applicable projects and procurement opportunities throughout the County.

d. The Business Connection:

The Business Connection gives online access to the Office of Small Business Development's database of procurement opportunities including contracts, subcontracts, Requests for Bid, Requests for Proposal, and more. The online directory includes the names and telephone numbers of over 100 public and private agencies throughout the County with over \$2 billion in needs for goods and services. For

those companies without computer Internet access, they are encouraged to use computer terminals located at various County facilities to access the information. The OSBD Business Connection web-site requires registration to access basic account information, perform account maintenance, and enable access to procurement opportunities.

Office of Small Business Development
825 E. Third Street, Suite 201
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0838
(909) 387-8288
Fax (909) 387-8287

3. *Inland Empire Economic Partnership*

<http://www.ieep.com/>

The Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP) is a widely recognized public/private organization with a successful record of accomplishments serving the Inland Empire, including a portion of eastern Los Angeles County. It has proven its ability to function as a unifying force representing the region's business, community and government leaders -- as such, relating to corporate decision-makers in a manner not attainable by the public sector acting alone. The IEEP, has advanced a pro-active economic development agenda for the Inland Empire with programs that build on those provided by local jurisdictions in the areas of business attraction, expansion, retention and technical assistance.

4. *California Manufacturing Technology Center*

<http://www.cmtc.com/>

The California Manufacturing Technology Center, located in Ontario, is designed to help small and medium sized manufacturers become more profitable. This is of particular concern to San Bernardino County as it is home to a great number of small and medium sized goods producers and has the fastest growing manufacturing sector in the United States.

At the Center, skilled professionals help manufacturers boost their profits by helping them increase sales, reduce costs, find the best available technology, reduce inventories, and comply with environmental regulations.

California Manufacturing
Technology Center
2151 E. Convention
Center Way, Suite 121C
Ontario, CA 91764-5429
Telephone (909) 937-8240
Fax (909) 937-6852
Contact: Rick McIntosh,
Managing Director

California Manufacturing
Technology Center
Contact: Larry Tousley,
Managing Director
438 Camino Del Rio South,
Suite 110
San Diego, CA 92108
Telephone (619) 725-3880
Fax (619) 725-3943

California Manufacturing
Technology Center
100 S. Anaheim Boulevard
Suite 338
Anaheim, CA 92805-3859
Telephone (714) 687-6400
Fax (714) 778-1182
Contact: Michael Chumo,
Managing Director

California Manufacturing
Technology Center
19701 Hamilton Avenue
Suite 170
Torrance, CA 90502-1311
Contact: Chuck Chenes,
Managing Director
Telephone (310) 225-3345
Telephone (310) 965-4800
Fax: (310) 225-3796

5. *Inland Empire Small Business Development Center*

<http://www.iesbdc.org/>

The Inland Empire Small Business Development Center (SBDC) is hosted by the IEEP. Entrepreneurs can rely upon the SBDC for assistance in developing business plans, applying for financing, competing for governmental contracts, searching for patents and complying with environmental regulation. It has offices in every major area of San Bernardino County. San Bernardino financially supports the SBDC in its efforts to provide the business communities a resource for growth, retention, and expansion.

The SBDC offers:

- Free Business Consulting
- Seminars and Workshops
- Special Programs
- Information Resources

SBDC offices are located at:

Inland Empire SBDC
1157 Spruce Street
Riverside, CA 92507
(909) 781-2345
Fax: (909) 781-2353

Inland Empire International
Trade
1157 Spruce Street
Riverside, CA 92507
(909) 781-2350
Fax: (909) 781-2353

Inland Empire North SBDC
15490 Civic Drive,
Suite 102
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 951-1592
Fax: (760) 951-8929

DC Empowerment Zone SBDC
53-990 Enterprise Way, Ste. 6
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 398-7405
Fax: (760) 398-7574

Coachella Valley SBDC
500 S. Palm Canyon Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
(760) 864-1311
Fax: (760) 864-1319

Inland Empire West SBDC
4141 Inland Empire Blvd.,
Ste. 231
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 466-6244
Fax: (909) 466-6274

Part-time SBDC offices are located at:

Barstow SBDC
Barstow City Hall
220 E. Mountain View Street, Suite A,
Barstow, CA
Every Thursday - 9:00 am - 1:00 pm
Call for appointment
(760) 951-1592.

Corona SBDC (Corona residents only)
Economic Development Building
Redevelopment Agency
152 E. Sixth Street
Corona, CA
Every Wednesday - 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Call for appointment
(909) 781-2345.

Indio SBDC
Indio Chamber of Commerce
82503 Hwy 111
Indio, CA
Every Tuesday - 9:00 am - 5:00 pm
Call for appointment
(760) 864-1311.

Joshua Tree SBDC
Copper Mountain College
6162 Rotary Way
Joshua Tree, CA
Every Thursday - 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Call for appointment
(760) 864-1311.

Murrieta SBDC
Murrieta Chamber of Commerce
26370 Beckman Court
Murrieta, CA
Every Thursday - 9:00 am - 5:00 pm
Call for appointment
(909) 781-2345.

San Bernardino SBDC
San Bernardino Economic
Development Agency
201 E Street, Suite 301
San Bernardino, CA
Every Tuesday/Wednesday -
8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Call for appointment
(909) 781-2345.

6. *San Bernardino County Jobs and Employment Service Department*

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/jesd/>

The San Bernardino County department of Jobs and Employment Services (JESD) partners with many educational institutions for job training, skill enhancement, and job placement (just to name a few). JESD's model works because the funding is available to contract for worker training. This has caused various elements of the public and private education system to respond to their needs.

- Private Sector Schools. Private trade schools appear to be the flexible when addressing specific training needs. JESD has found the private trade schools to be flexible in designing training programs that conform to the Department's time schedule, basic education, and skill requirement. Several of the County's businesses indicate that this is where they go for training. However, training from this source is more expensive than from public institutions. JESD has seen a host of smaller operations form to specifically respond to its skill needs.
- Regional Occupational Programs. ROPs are subsidiaries of the k-12 system specializing in trade or technical skills (e.g., plastic injection, cooks). About 65% of their enrollees are high school students seeking first time job skills and the remaining 35% are adults. The ROPs have shown the requisite flexibility to handle the time deadlines, basic education, and skill training required by the private sector. Unfortunately, as a branch of the k-12 system they must compete for state funding with traditional schools. They therefore cannot grow to fully meet the needs of San Bernardino County's economy.
- Community Colleges. Community colleges generally consider their main mission to be the first 2-years of a 4-year education. They also focus on 2-year technical or middle management degrees. They handle certificate programs for those seeking specialized training. Both their 2-year degree and certificate programs are managed in association with the industries needing the training. From an economic development perspective, the community college system's strength has been its orientation to adult learning especially in teaching well defined skills and working with established sectors. It is also the least expensive level of education.

7. *Self-initiated Program Participants (SIPs)*

<http://chc.sbccd.cc.ca.us/calworks/sips.htm>

Approximately 140,000 welfare recipients attend the community colleges annually. Most of these students (120,000) enroll in the community colleges through their own initiative. Others are referred to the community colleges from the county welfare offices. The CalWORKs programs at the community colleges are designed to assist current students to meet the criteria and participation hours so they can complete their educational goal.

Under the provisions of AB 1542, self-initiated program participants are able to complete their educational program if they meet certain criteria. At the time that a student is required to participate in the welfare-to-work activities of CalWORKs, if they are enrolled in any undergraduate degree or certificate program that leads to employment they can continue in the program if they are making satisfactory progress in that program, and the county determines that continuing in the program is likely to lead to self-supporting employment for that recipient. New recipients will have up to 18 cumulative months to continue their program; current recipients; will have up to 24 cumulative months.

A program shall be determined to lead to employment if it is on a list of programs that the county welfare department and the local education agencies agree leads to employment. Students whose programs are not on the list and are determined by the county welfare department to be in a program that does not lead to employment, have until the beginning of the next semester or quarter to continue their educational program if they are making satisfactory progress. If that student has not finished their program by that time, they have the option by the end of the quarter or semester to transfer to a program that the county determines is likely to lead to employment.

Another requirement of the program is that students must participate in education at least 32 hours a week or they will be required to participate in other work activities. Classroom hours, laboratory hours, and internship hours count towards the requirement. Outside class preparation, hours do not count unless the college can work out an agreement with the county welfare office to interpret this requirement with more flexibility. However, "other work activities" could include work/study, part-time employment, work experience, on-the-job training, and community service.

The colleges are working with students to develop a schedule that will help them meet the program requirements and provide the necessary child care and supportive services to enable the recipients to be successful and complete their program.

8. *Southern California Edison*

<http://www.sce.com/>

The County of San Bernardino has rolled out a Small Business Energy Efficiency Program to support the existing business community by providing tools needed to increase competitiveness and prosper in the County.

In partnership with Southern California Edison, the County is working with cities, chambers of commerce and service organizations to support businesses by offering no-cost energy education, small business energy surveys and promotion of the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) energy conservation programs, thereby arming businesses with the information and tools necessary to conserve electricity and reduce energy costs.

The program began with a comprehensive two-day training of County staff and representatives from participating cities and volunteers from Chambers of Commerce and Service Organizations. The training prepared these individuals to survey businesses and assist them in conserving electricity, reducing their energy costs and qualifying for the CPUC's rebate programs. There is also a shortened training seminar provided for members of the general public interested in becoming an energy "expert" by assisting with surveys of businesses in their communities.

"We've designed this program to provide a service to the County's businesses at no cost, while performing the leg-work so there will be minimal impact on the valuable time of business owners and managers," stated Keith Lee, Associate County Administrator. "An average business in the County can take advantage of this program and realize cost savings of approximately \$2,000 in the first year alone."

The roll-out included community events that held seminars for businesses and property managers; exhibited qualified energy efficient equipment, lighting and building systems; exhibits by contractors and supplier; Edison's small business trailer; the Energy Star Bus, and other exhibits of interest to businesses and communities.

Based on conservative estimates made by Southern California Edison and the County, County businesses could realistically conserve 17,500,000 kWh of electricity, translating into over \$3,000,000 in savings annually.

"San Bernardino County is providing leadership in the area of energy conservation and encouraging other cities and counties to join them in their efforts," explained Timothy Davis, Manager of Business Solutions for

Southern California Edison. "We have identified nearly 50,000 businesses located in the County that may be eligible for the energy efficiency and rebate programs."

9. *Housing Partners I, Inc.*

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/ecd/redevelopment/default.htm>

San Bernardino County's efforts to create desperately needed quality housing for seniors became a reality on September 14, 2001, when Supervisor Jon Mikels broke ground on the 68-unit Redwood Terrace at the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Redwood Avenue in unincorporated West Fontana.

Supervisor Mikels, his staff and the County's redevelopment agency have spent several years improving the West Fontana area through the San Sevaine Redevelopment Project, and Redwood Terrace is an outgrowth of that effort.

The 6.13-acre senior housing project will include 34 units set aside for seniors with very low incomes and 33 set aside for seniors with low incomes, as defined by the area's median income. The 68th unit will be occupied by a resident manager with an income no higher than moderate.

Fifty-eight of the dwellings will be one-bedroom units each with about 750 square feet of space and the other 10 will be two-bedroom dwellings each with about 940 square feet of space. The units will be in fourteen buildings arranged around a central landscaped area designed with walking paths through a park-like setting.

A multi-purpose community center, consisting of approximately five thousand (5,000) square feet, is included to accommodate group activities. The center will include a full service kitchen, computer room, library, and a large meeting room with fireplace. The facility will also include a manager's office and public restrooms.

The County's Redevelopment Agency purchased the land on Oct. 4, 2000 with tax proceeds from the nearby San Sevaine Redevelopment Project. The law requires agencies to create housing for seniors or low- to moderate-income residents as part of a redevelopment project.

The Board of Supervisors on May 1, 2001, agreed to sell the land for \$1 to Housing Partners I, Inc., which in turn will spend \$6 million building the housing project. Additional information is available by contacting Sandy Henson with the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino at (909) 884-1811, ext. 143.

10. *Crafton Hills College*

<http://chc.sbccd.cc.ca.us/>

Workforce Development Programs at Crafton Hills College provide an opportunity for individuals to develop occupational skills in preparation for employment or to improve or upgrade job skills to enhance performance in current employment. The program is a fee-based alternative to Crafton Hills College's regular occupational programs. Courses are provided on a contract basis and are not academic equivalents to regular credit classes.

Crafton Hills College also supports Workforce Readiness Training programs for CalWORKs recipients. The college assists CalWORKs students in successfully completing approved certificate/occupational programs in order to obtain employment. Students are offered assessment, counseling, childcare, tutoring, and job placement services.

Commitment and participation of local employers is essential for a successful partnership between education, students, state/local government, and our community. The CalWORKs program is designed to give employers an opportunity to expand services without excessive capital outlay. Employers also have a chance to take an active part in assisting CalWORKs students in becoming independent. As an incentive, Crafton Hills College will subsidize up to 75% of the wage of any qualified CalWORKs student hired.

Job placement is also available at Crafton Hills College. Once the employer has determined the company's part time employment need, Crafton Hills College will send students for interviews. These students are selected based upon a match between the job description and the students' education plan and employment goals. After the employer has chosen the best applicant for the job and notifies Crafton Hills College, an agreement will be signed between the college and business.

11. *California State University at San Bernardino*

<http://www.csusb.edu>

a. CSUSB Institute for Applied Supercomputing

<http://www.ias.csusb.edu/>

Established to develop, promote and deploy uses of high performance computing, including high-speed communications, visualization, large-scale data stores, and virtual reality, for the intellectual needs of the university and its community. NSF-funded research and infrastructure development, Internet 2 projects with government, educational, and corporate partners, Software and hardware compatibility testing contracts.

b. *CSUSB Institute for Science Education*

<http://geology.csusb.edu/iscied/iscied.htm>

Established to promote the improvement of science education in addressing the needs for professional preparation in the sciences and scientific literacy for citizenship. Science education program development/Science and Society programs. Consulting support for K-12 districts. Evaluation research.

c. *CSUSB International Institute*

<http://ii.csusb.edu>

International program development to enhance intercultural communications and understanding. Coordination, facilitation, and support of campus-wide faculty and student international program development. Support of regional internationalization efforts, international business, and exchange programs.

d. *CSUSB Water Resources Institute*

<http://wri.csusb.edu/>

Development of an extensive collection of current GIS based data and historical records related to water, including aspects such as water rights, quantity, quality, treatment, and management. Providing instruction in the form of workshops, courses, certificates, and degree programs in water resources. Supporting and conducting research in all water related areas.

e. *Community University Partnership*

<http://partnerships.csusb.edu/>

Community University Partnership (CUP) is a professional organization developed by Cal State San Bernardino to establish partnerships that service the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. Its mission is to foster economic vitality, education, and livability, by promoting the professionalism of those engaged in these pursuits. CUP strengthens the community through leadership, partnership, and professional development by providing community services, scholarship, and educational assets.

f. *Entrepreneurship Workshops*

<http://www.sbpa.csusb.edu/forum/>

This workshop series focuses on entrepreneurial issues that cut across firm size and age: business formation, growth, expansion, venture capital, entrepreneurship, etc. Workshops are to be geared to students, entrepreneurs and interested members of the business community.

g. *Venture Capital Development*

<http://www.sbpa.csusb.edu/forum/>

Entrepreneurship as a term is now associated both with the process of new venture formation and development and to the investment of venture capital. A potential connection for information exchange is "Venture L.A." The Venture L.A. program provides workshops conducted by financial experts and venture capitalists for entrepreneurs seeking funds for business startups or expansions. These sessions will be open to students with entrepreneurial aspirations.

h. *California Communities*

<http://www.cacomminities.com>

California Statewide Communities Development Authority ("California Communities") is a government agency established in 1988 under the California Government Code as a statewide Joint Powers Authority. California Communities is jointly sponsored by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and League of California Cities (League).

Currently more than 340 local public agencies are members of California Communities. This list includes 55 counties in California and over 200 cities. The current California Communities Commission Chair is the CSAC Executive Director and the Vice Chair is the League Executive Director. If you want to become a member of California Communities please send an e-mail to info@cacomminities.com.

California Communities has issued more than \$12 billion in tax-exempt debt and ranks among the largest issuers of tax-exempt debt in the United States.

California Communities provides local governments and private industry access to low-cost, tax-exempt financing for projects that create jobs, help communities prosper, and improve the quality of life in California. Projects that qualify for California Communities financing include facilities and equipment for government, non-profit agencies, manufacturing and solid waste businesses, housing and other exempt projects meeting the requirement for a tax-exempt financing under the Internal Revenue Code.

C. Resources for Economic Development

1. The General Plan

http://www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/General_Plan/Default.asp

The County's General Plan is the main planning resource for economic development. It utilizes both text delineating policy and maps to provide a guide for land use. The General Plan represents the County's official position on development and resource management within the unincorporated areas of the County. Goals, policies, and actions regarding the physical, social and economic environments, both now and in the long-range future (5 to 20 years) are addressed.

2. The Development Code

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/devcode.htm>

The San Bernardino County Development Code implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by regulating land uses within the unincorporated areas of the County. Each piece of property is assigned a "zone" or "land use district" which describes the rules under which that land may be used. These districts, such as "RS" for single-family residential or "CG" for general commercial, cover in general terms the range of uses allowable within the land use district that has been assigned to the property. The Code also establishes specific development standards for each district and the procedures to follow in order to approve a particular use.

3. UCR Connect

<http://www.temeculaconnect.org/>

UCR Connect is committed to attracting intellectual and financial capital to the Inland Empire to foster business growth under the leadership of a unique collaboration between the University of California Riverside and business development resources throughout the Inland Empire.

UCR Connect's goals are:

- Link entrepreneurs and emerging companies with capital sources, essential professionals, and university research to expedite technology transfer
- Provide highly visible platforms for strategic information and business-to-business networking to foster the growth of existing companies
- Collaborate with other community organizations to harness entrepreneurial energy and streamline the business development cycle

UCR Connect is a provider of support services to high-technology business and academic entrepreneurs. It works closely with other business development organizations as brings together industry-focused firms and UCR resources to deliver targeted, high-level expertise for an emerging company's growth. Programs offered by UCR Connect address:

- Sharpening business strategy
- Identifying capital funding sources
- Introducing qualified service providers
- Enhancing business presentation skills and materials
- Exchanging senior executive experiences and advice

4. *Financial Assistance*

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/ecd/pdfs/EconDevWeb/NewFinBroc.pdf>

San Bernardino County's Department of Economic & Community Development (*ECD*) provides direct financing from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000, to expanding businesses via various Loan Programs. One new job must be created per \$35,000 of County funds expended. Loan proceeds may be used for land and building acquisition, construction, equipment purchases and sometimes for working capital. Loans must be secured by real property, personal property, or a Letter of Credit.

The County's popular Small Business Enhancement Program provides \$5,000 to \$50,000 to small firms needing loans for building improvements, capital purchases, inventory, or related working capital. Companies must be over two years old, have under \$1.0 million in sales, or have five or less workers including the owner.

- Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRB). Firms showing an acceptable "public benefit" in terms of job creation and/or strengthening the local economic base can finance expansions via Tax-Exempt and Taxable IRB. Tax-Exempt IRB provides financing at interest rates of approximately 60% below the New York prime rate for projects requiring \$1 million to \$10 million; Taxable IRB provides financing at interest rates at 80% below prime for projects requiring \$3 million or more. Bond proceeds may be used for land acquisition, construction and related costs, equipment, machinery, furnishings. An acceptable Letter of Credit securing the full amount of the issue is required. San Bernardino County ECD administers this program.

- SBA Lending. Enterprise Funding Corporation in Redlands is certified by the SBA to provide SBA-504 long-term, fixed-rate second mortgage loans for the fixed assets of a business expansion. Eligible firms must demonstrate under \$6 million in net worth and less than \$2 million annual profit after taxes. Financing is available for \$50,000 to \$1 million. The project must create one new job per \$35,000 of SBA funding.
- Recycling Market Development Zone Loans. Beginning January 1, 2000, RMDZ loan limits are increased to \$2 million per project for up to 75% of project costs. There are four RMDZs within San Bernardino County – Chino Valley (Chino and Chino Hills), Kaiser, Agua Mansa (County, Colton, Rialto and San Bernardino) and Mojave Desert (Apple Valley, Barstow, Twentynine Palms, Victorville, Yucca Valley and San Bernardino County).
- State Manufacturers Tax Credits. The State of California offers a 6% tax credit to manufacturing businesses that purchase equipment. The tax credit is applied against the taxpayer's tax liability on purchased equipment. Start-up firms may receive a 5% sales tax exemption on manufacturing equipment. The credits may be carried forward for seven succeeding years, nine for small businesses.

5. *Funded Training*

<http://www.sbcounty/jesd/>

The Jobs and Employment Services Department (JESD) is committed to meeting the workforce needs of local businesses. The agency, through the Employer Services District, serves as the link between the business community and the existing and developing workforce. A team of specialists dedicated to working directly with local employers to identify the requirements and duties of vacant positions, then work to match qualified applicants to the employers need. In the event that necessary skills are not present in the applicant pool or that skills of existing employees must be upgraded to meet the needs of the business, JESD will leverage funding sources to develop and implement training programs that address the identified skill shortages.

Jobs and Employment Services Department (JESD) field staff contact employers in order to develop jobs for San Bernardino County's Welfare to Work program. They determine the general education and skills needed for workers to fill these positions and have federal funds to contract for the necessary training. Bids are accepted from various education groups to fill these needs. The workers are trained and placed into the jobs. The agency follows up to ensure that workers are succeeding.

The federal government will soon expand this program to the working poor. In effect, the same program aimed at people needing to enter the work force will be aimed at the group that must move one step up the skill ladder if more entry level jobs are to be available.

6. *University Extension Programs*

<http://www.unex.ucr.edu/>
<http://cel.csusb.edu/index-ie.html>

University extension programs are self-funded subsidiaries of the California State University at San Bernardino and University of California Riverside systems. For its job-related courses, the system works with industry to define training and certification needs, recruit students and find instructors. Instructors do not need state credentials. These programs are tuition driven, and not oriented to general education or the lower level skill training. To date, extension programs are not formally linked to economic development efforts though they have a clear interest in doing so.

7. *California State University at San Bernardino Institute of Applied Research and Policy Analysis*

<http://www.csusb.edu>
<http://iar.csusb.edu/>

The Institute of Applied Research and Policy Analysis at California State University, San Bernardino, is a full-service consulting and applied research organization. The purpose of this multi-disciplinary institute is to provide a variety of research and consulting services to public agencies and private organizations, and to serve as a data repository for the Inland Empire.

8. *One-Stop Business Center – High Desert and Morongo Basin*

San Bernardino County Supervisor Bill Postmus announced in July the establishment of a million-dollar economic development effort for his First Supervisorial District. The program will concentrate on assisting existing businesses, industries, and employers in retaining jobs in the High Desert and Morongo Valley, as well as helping local cities to attract new employers to the region.

The plan has three primary objectives:

1. To improve the quality of life and economy in the High Desert through greater work opportunities by facilitating the creation and retention of more and higher paying jobs

2. To support local business development and growth by helping them remain competitive in today's market place
3. To provide resources for marketing and promotional activities which encourage interest and investment in the First District.

A key component of the new plan is the formation of the County's first ever 'One-Stop' Business Center. The Center will be a pilot project located in the First District, and will be equipped with the technology required to provide services to local or potential employers.

The One-Stop Business Center will be staffed by several County departments within the Economic Development/Public Services Group (ED/PSG), including the Economic and Community Development Department (ECD), the Jobs and Employment Services Department (JESD), and the Land Use Services Department (LUSD).

ED/PSG will supply staffing for First District regional marketing and promotional activities and assist cities with business attraction efforts, if desired. The Group can provide international trade-development assistance, and will expand the County's High-Technology promotional efforts in the First District.

ECD personnel can provide several specialized services including: project financing, loan packaging assistance, gap-financing and loan guarantee services, assisting businesses in locating procurement opportunities, and providing economic and demographic information. Programs include Small Business Administration (SBA) and Community Development Block Grant (CDGB) business lending, industrial revenue bond assistance, state tax incentives, and site location assistance. ECD can also assist jurisdictions in applying for federal and State assistance.

JESD personnel can, for example, assist local businesses with labor and training needs including the development of special training programs for employers, and provide funding for re-training services to displaced workers and for on-the-job training programs.

LUSD personnel will be responsible for responding to planning issues in areas of current or future development, and will coordinate land-use plans with other regulatory agencies. LUSD can assist in expediting the local, State, and Federal permitting processes.

The second key component of the economic development program is the creation of a First District Economic Development Task Force that will guide and coordinate the regional effort. The Task Force structure is

similar to task forces currently operating in the East and West Inland Valleys of the County.

The program's \$1 million estimated budget will cover the following:

- Job Developers JESD
- Business Developers ECD
- Liaison ED/PSG
- Land Use LUSD
- Training Services JESD
- Marketing Funds 1st District
- Business Development ECD

Another important part of the new program will be the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP). IEEP is a large economic development organization operating in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The County, which is already a member of IEEP, and possibly some of the desert cities, will rely upon the organization to receive "leads" from the California Trade and Commerce Agency and to continue placement of advertisements in national "locator" publications, conventions, and regional promotional materials.

9. One-Stop Business Center – Mountains

Plans are underway to develop a "One-Stop" Business Center in the Big Bear Valley region.

SECTION V

**Goals/Objectives/
Strategies/Actions**

Section V. Goals/Objectives/Strategies/Actions

A. *Goals/Objectives/Strategies*

California currently has the fifth largest economy in the world with San Bernardino County as its geographically largest County in the contiguous United States. The County has the advantage of being a major player of the State's expanding economy through capitalization on growth trends. This requires that future economic development goals and strategies for the County of San Bernardino be planned, implemented, and monitored in an effective and efficient manner.

According to economist T. D'Angelo, as written in the November 1997 *Economic Quarterly*, the overall strategy for economic development needs to strive to achieve "an expanded employment base, economic stability, and economic diversity in communities." Taken separately, each goal does not constitute a strategic plan that will enhance the overall development of an economic region. However, when integrated into a plan that adheres to community involvement, public awareness, and high private-public sector involvement, these goals become crucial to success.

1. *Economic Development Goals*

A goal is a step to get to where we want to be. It can be long-term or short-term – idealistic or reality based. Goals drive the strategies for attainment and policy is often written based on goals selected.

One of the main economic goals is economic growth. The economic goals identified for the County all have the same basis for consideration – economic growth.

2. *Economic Development Objectives*

An objective needs to be met within a certain period of time. If timeframes are met, then objectives have been met. Without timeframes could go on endlessly without resolve or redirection if necessary.

There is only one economic development objective for the County – maintain sustainable quality economic growth. This objective shall be evaluated at the end of each quarter as critical control measures are obtained and analyzed.

3. Economic Development Strategies/Actions

Tax increment financing, revenue bonds, and enterprise zones are all examples of local economic development strategies aimed at stimulating private investments toward building-up and revitalizing inner cities. Before the 1980's, planning, management, and marketing strategies were the most prominent. Table 68 shows the most frequently adopted economic development strategies used by cities. A few of these strategies cannot be easily adapted to county government. However, the County does offer its support to its cities in their strategy implementation.

Table 68 – Most Frequently Used Economic Development Strategies

Source: Readings from the *Economic Development Quarterly*, Blair & Reese, 1999

Strategy	Percentage
Comprehensive planning	93
Capital improvement budgeting	91
Marketing and promotion	86
Infrastructure as development contributions	83
Land acquisition and demolition	80
Revenue bonds	79
Strategic planning	74
Revolving loan fund*	73
Streamlining permits*	73
Selling land	69
Industrial parks	68
Below market rate loans	67
General obligation bonds	65
Local development corporations	63
Annexation	62
Historical tax credits	60
More metropolitan & regional cooperation*	58
Tax increment financing*	56
Industrial development authorities	55
Enterprise zones*	55
Use program income for economic development*	55
Special assessment districts	54
Community development corporations	52
Land leases	52
Trade missions abroad	50

* Indicates majority of cities first used strategy after 1980

These twenty-five strategies represent the most common use of public funds, services, and infrastructure. To be effective, public funds need to be spent in support of an overall economic strategy. Without the entire picture of an economic base, incentives can become distorted by luring businesses into cities that lack an economic reason for being there.

B. San Bernardino County

The County has an advantage of being a major player of the State's expanding economy through capitalization on growth trends and implementation of strategic plans that address specific goals. These actions require that future economic development objectives, goals, and strategies for the County be planned, implemented, and monitored in an effective and efficient manner.

1. Goals

Short-term goals have been identified:

- Focus on business retention
- Increased employment through business expansion
- Support the economic development efforts of local economic development entities
- Support partnerships with educational institutions
- Assist businesses in the High Desert, Morongo Basin, and Mountains by the establishment of a one-stop center for businesses
- Establish a "fast-track" permitting process
- Achieve private sector support of strategies
- Support entrepreneurial training and venture capital access
- Encourage college and university community involvement in private sector technology initiatives
- Support the development of high-speed communications infrastructure
- Development and implement an efficient program for recruiting tech firms
- Assist cities with the preparation of grant/funding applications as requested
- Develop outreach program to high technology based firms
- Identify home-based business sectors
- Identify incubator based industries
- Maintain the status of the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone
- Update County web-site to become more high-technology business friendly
- Utilize JESD job placement resources for college graduates

Through the process of identifying short-term goals, long-range goals are apparent. Some of the identified short-term goals must be used to jump start longer-range goals that would assist certain sub-sector(s) economy(ies). These goals include:

- A base of successful technology businesses
- Amplify industry support of public education and other youth serving activities
- Clean air, good K-12 schools and safe streets
- Concentrate on industrial incubators
- Concentrate on technology clusters
- Continue to assist with entrepreneurial training
- Continued job placement of CalWORKs recipients
- Continued partnerships with educational institutions
- Create a coherent, comprehensive and integrated workforce development system that meets the current and future employment, education, and training needs of industry
- Determine the highest economic need for high-speed communications Infrastructure
- Help expand the economic bases of rural zones
- Increase the number of high paying jobs within the County
- Increase the performance of the County's k-12 schools
- Increasing job quality across the skill spectrum
- Maintain a cooperative working relationship with all jurisdictions and agencies operating in the County to address regional issues
- Maintain a growing and balanced economic structure
- Maintain a reasonable "quality of life," defined as a healthy, safe, and quiet living, working and recreational environment
- Maintain available, well-maintained, diverse, and affordable housing stock for all segments of society
- Maintain continued success of addressing quality of life issues throughout the County (e.g. air quality, water quality, recycling, lowering crime)
- Maintain conveniently available, adequate and efficient services and infrastructure
- Maintaining water quality and ensuring reliable water resources are important goals in the County. Network with high technology firms
- Partnership with local community colleges to improve job skills for industry workforce
- Protected viable agricultural soils/uses, sensitive habitat, biota, and other natural resources
- Pursue development of an E-Corridor
- Recognize local and unique characteristics and economic development needs
- Redevelop the aging I-10 industrial corridor

- Secure an environmentally sensitive and balanced level of natural resource utilization and preservation emphasizing conservation strategies
- Support the creation of a high technology industrial park

2. Objectives

The main objective is to show economic growth. The following objectives shall be measured quarterly:

- Business loans (SBA, Micro, Bus-ex, etc.)
- Businesses expanded
- Businesses retained
- CalWORKs recipients employed
- Employees retained
- New jobs created
- Unemployment rate

The following objectives shall be measured at the end of each fiscal year:

- Change in assessed valuation
- Change in per capita income
- Change in public assistance rolls
- Change in sales tax base
- Networking programs

All objectives shall be reported on in the annual CEDS update and the successes or failures of the CEDS shall be addressed.

3. Strategies/Actions

The following strategies cover a large economic development agenda for San Bernardino County. Many of the efforts discussed are currently in various stages of implementation with cities, educational institutions, and regional economic development groups.

a. Focus on Business Retention and Expansion of Existing Businesses

- Existing businesses should have the priority for use of County economic development resources with emphasis on retention and expansion of County businesses to assist them:
 - ✓ Access capital markets through the use of tax exempt Industrial Development Bonds and Taxable Bonds
 - ✓ Access to below market interest rate business loans through revolving loans programs (using CDBG, SBA, CDIF)

- ✓ Providing training programs for existing and new employees
- ✓ Providing convenient One-Stop Centers to assist employers:
 - ✧ Career information and planning
 - ✧ Computer service
 - ✧ Education
 - ✧ Fax/mail service
 - ✧ Financial aid
 - ✧ Job leads
 - ✧ Partner services
 - ✧ Vocational training
- ✓ Use tax increment financing where available for infrastructure development
- ✓ Support capital investment approaches aimed at regional investments dealing with fostering existing businesses
- ✓ Support development incentives aimed towards lowering labor costs.
- ✓ Support programs that assist vendors and contractors access County and federal, state and local public institutions business
- ✓ Support the Small Business Development Center to assist businesses with:
 - ✧ Business consulting
 - ✧ Film connection database
 - ✧ Government procurement assistance
 - ✧ Information resources
 - ✧ International trade
 - ✧ Seminars and workshops

b. Enhance Labor force

- Assist in preparing dislocated worker with new careers and new locations
- Businesses in the information age depend not so much on reasonable labor costs but more on a high-quality workforce.
- Enable electronic access to a pool of knowledge workers, expertise, and technical resources
- Partnership to better educate the workforce

c. Support a regional approach to workforce preparation

- Create a permanent regional workforce forum.
- Develop technical training initiatives that respond to employer-identified occupational needs and skill requirements.

- Support a regional network of one-stop job training and employment service centers that treat employers as major customers.
- d. *Create Endangered Species Habitat to mitigate economic development activities*
- Continue to support consortium of valley cities to purchase lands
 - Pursue funding to pay for lands purchased
- e. *Streamlining permits*
- In conjunction with the County of San Bernardino Department of Land Use Services, develop a fast-track permitting process.
 - Continue to support the efforts of the State and other local partners in their efforts to provide fast-track permitting.
- f. *Support Local and Regional Business Development*
- Big Bear Economic Development Committee
 - Economic Council of Pass Area Communities
 - High Desert Opportunity
 - Inland Empire Economic Partnership
 - Inland Valley Development Authority
 - Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association
 - Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium
 - Victor Valley Economic Development Authority
- g. *Pursue aggressive outreach efforts to recruit, develop, and promote local small businesses through the County Office of Small Business Development*
- Aggressively pursue outreach efforts to locate Emerging Small Business Enterprises (ESBEs) and provide them with the necessary assistance to compete in the County 's contracting programs.
 - Assure fair treatment for all parties involved in County contracting
 - Continue to provide management and business development services for small businesses
 - Continued partnership with the County's Department of Economic and Community Development
 - Ensure that County departments provide ESBEs equal access to County contracts and subcontracts
 - Identify any barriers that negatively impact the ability of ESBE vendors to compete for County contracts and explore ways to mitigate these barriers.

- Improve the efficiency of the County's contracting process
- Maintain OSBD's database of local ESBEs, small business vendors, and County procurement opportunities

h. Marketing and promotion

- Continued marketing and promotion of the County's assets.
- Partner with other economic development organizations as they market and promote the area.

i. Tourism

- Continued support of regional tourism efforts by economic development organizations, tourism boards, and cities
- Partner with other economic development organizations as they market and promote the area.

j. Infrastructure as development contributions

- Continue development fee program areas within the unincorporated portions of the County.
- Staff shall ensure that the requirements of the County of San Bernardino Development Code, for development within the unincorporated portions of the County, are adhered to or mitigated so there shall be no impact upon the future development of the area as a result of the development.

k. Inter-modal transportation Facilities

- Support use of extensive transportation systems to enhance the development of inter-modal development.

l. Industrial parks

- Support the establishment of industrial parks
- Investigate the establishment of industry clusters to:
 - ✓ Drive the direction and pace of innovation
 - ✓ Increase productivity of companies based in the area
 - ✓ Stimulate the formation of new businesses
 - ✓ Integration across Clusters: Flexible Specialization

m. Enterprise zones

- Continue involvement in the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone
- Continue involvement in the Recycling Market Development Zones

n. Trade Missions/Import-Export Business Development

- Support the Inland Empire Economic Partnership in its efforts to promote international trade and development
- Support the established Foreign Trade Zones within the County

o. Plan for new labor markets

- Plan for new labor markets in partnership with educational institutions

p. Target Specific Industries for fit into a particular economic strategy

- Work with cities for this strategy to assure industry fit into a sub-sector economy of the County
- Targeted industries:
 - ✓ Transportation
 - ✓ Warehousing/Logistics
 - ✓ Plastics
 - ✓ Construction
 - ✓ Health Care Industry
 - ✓ Computer Literate Office Assistants/Technical Support

q. Enhanced Business formation through Partnerships

- The County shall develop programs that bring together economic development resources to accelerate the development and commercialization of new technologies that can help make small and medium sized businesses internally competitive
- Investigate further partnerships with:
 - ✓ Universities
 - ✓ Businesses
 - ✓ Government

r. Develop Strategies in Conjunction with Affected Cities to Maintain Military Bases

- The County shall be pro-active in the strategy to keep its military bases intact.
- Assist in the development of partnership with Bases (Southwest Defense Alliance, affected cities)
- Maintain open dialogue
- Unify communities
- Work with Congressional Representative to coordinate assistance that is available
- Assist in coordination for base reuse facility
 - ✓ Environmental clean-up
 - ✓ Building and safety standards
 - ✓ Infrastructure
- Support legislation to fight the following is being brought on by

s. Technology Plan

- Formulate a plan to enhance technology base of the County
- Disseminate information about technology applications
- Nurture long-term public-private relationships to ensure that the County offers a favorable environment for high-tech industry generations to come
- Community outreach programs

t. Develop Community Outreach Programs

- Encourage citizen participation while supporting the continuity of County policy
- Encourage communication between groups and individuals
- Reduce uncertainty for business and individuals who want to take economic risks
- Relate to long-terms goals of the civic culture

u. Support and Develop Networking Programs

- Support community colleges to expand fledgling programs into effective and successful operations.
- Support community colleges to connect business outreach with education and training

v. Workforce Investment Board

- Support and maintain the Workforce Investment Board (WIB).

w. Capital improvement budgeting

- Support its cities wherever possible through cooperative agreements for infrastructure improvements.

x. Continue comprehensive economic development planning

- In order to carry out this strategy, the county will need to partnership with many organizations – educational, governmental, community-based.

C. *The High Desert*

The integrity of the goals, objectives, and strategies of each city in the High Desert shall be maintained. The goals, objectives, and strategies of the County are just that, the County's. However, observations have been made and the County offers to make these observations a part of the CEDS.

The goals for economic development can be quite generic: lower unemployment, increase per capita income, increase the value of work, and diversify the tax base. The County would like to add the following observations for enhancement of the High Desert Sub-sector economy.

1. Goals

- Assist the community of Lucerne Valley to remain economically viable
- Attract:
 - ✓ Filming
 - ✓ High-tech firms
 - ✓ International trade
 - ✓ Manufacturing
 - ✓ Tourism
- Create an image that supports economic opportunity for businesses and residents living and working in the High Desert
- Create non-service employment
- Develop a high-tech economic component
- Expand the employment diversity
- Increase job growth in the goods, resources, and information sectors
- Partnership with military bases for future use and reuse
- Support the cities; goals, objective, and strategies whenever possible

2. Strategies

- Encourage infill of commercial and industrial land uses
- Encourage orderly and balanced development along the Route 18 Corridor
- The County shall establish a One-stop Center for employers
- The County shall support these goals to best of its efforts through its strategies as previously identified
- The County shall assist in bringing the cities together for economic development
- Assist with partnering between cities and bases for future re-use endeavors

D. The Morongo Basin

The integrity of the goals, objectives, and strategies of each city in the Morongo Basin shall be maintained. The goals, objectives, and strategies of the County are just that, the County's. However, observations have been made and the County offers to make these observations a part of the CEDS.

The goals for economic development can be quite generic: lower unemployment, increase per capita income, increase the value of work, and diversify the tax base. The County would like to add the following observations for enhancement of the Morongo Basin Sub-sector economy.

1. Goals

- Attract:
 - ✓ Arts
 - ✓ Clean non-polluting industries
 - ✓ Health/retirement
 - ✓ High-tech firms
 - ✓ Recreational
 - ✓ Tourism
- Develop a birthing center at the Desert Memorial Hospital
- Diversify economy
- Expand airport use capacity
- Extend high speed Internet access throughout the Basin
- Maintain relaxed atmosphere and air quality
- Maintain the environment
- Partnership with military bases for future use and reuse
- Provide desert compatible development
- Provide sewer to assist in attracting higher paying manufacturing jobs
- Secure quality of life
- Successfully establish the California Welcome Center
- Support the cities; goals, objective, and strategies whenever possible

2. Strategies

- Expand Copper Mountain College training capabilities
- The County shall assist in bringing the cities together for economic development
- The County shall support the Action Plan for the Morongo Basin:
- The County shall support the area's Welcome Center
- The County shall support these goals to best of its efforts through its strategies as previously identified

- Assist with partnering between cities and bases for future re-use endeavors

With the financial aid of the County, the Morongo Regional Economic Development Consortium developed an action plan for their area. For more information, the Copper Mountain College may be contacted through e-mail at KCoghill@cmccd.cc.ca.us. The Plan is summarized below:

The Morongo Basin Economic Development Consortium, the County of San Bernardino, the city of Twentynine Palms, the Town of Yucca Valley, Copper Mountain Community College and others have over several years actively engaged in economic development at the regional and community levels. Much positive work has been accomplished in a short time, including obtaining cooperative grant funding, program implementation, and advertising. However, there is still great potential to become a more fully coordinated regional economic development program. Through the Consortium, the basin's government and private leadership has an opportunity to dramatically improve its understanding of and commitment to regional economic development.

This project is an attempt to help the region better understand its economy, to systematically catalog those economic factors that make the region and its communities attractive or unattractive to existing and new industry, and to create a prioritized, cooperative work program for the foreseeable future.

The first part of this project concentrated on identifying local economic and social trends so a clearer picture of the Morongo Basin and its industrial and economic and demographic makeup could be characterized. A set of 34 indicators was chosen and researched, and a clearer picture of the basin is emerging. The basin has a strong government, retail and service industry mix with a limited manufacturing and technology sector and virtually no research and development. The USMC Base is the region's largest employer, both military and civilian, and the Joshua Tree National Park is the region's key destination tourist attraction. Retail activity is centered in Yucca Valley, Joshua Tree is home to most government, education and health care services, and Twentynine Palms has major lodging and tourist activity. Housing is almost exclusively 1-2 bedroom units to support the large retiree population, especially in Yucca Valley. The cost of living is much more affordable than the nearby Coachella Valley. Growth has been slight throughout the 1990's, but is picking up steam into this decade. There appear to be few constraints to growth, except there are no sewer systems in the Basin.

The Consortium and its members held several fruitful discussions over the last several months about balancing competing factors, where the area's strengths lie, what might be a good set of worthy economic development goals, and what it takes to attract manufacturers, tourists, retirees and technology. These discussions have evolved into a set of Four Initiatives, each with a different work plan and each with a different lead organization. The Four Initiatives are covered by the umbrella Prime Economic Objective (bring new dollars from outside the Basin), under the coordinating lead of the Consortium.

The First Initiative includes tourist promotion under the Town of Yucca Valley's lead. The Town has taken the initial significant step of obtaining the right to build a California Welcome Center. The Welcome Center should become the rallying point for creation of a Basin Convention and Visitors Bureau and the creation of cooperative tourism marketing and promotional efforts. Film Promotion and attracting retirees are parts of the overall initiative.

The Second Initiative is a longer-term goal – to develop a technology cluster in the Basin. Copper Mountain Community College has already taken steps in the direction of developing solar technologies, and is working with the USMC Base, local universities, state policy makers, and others to develop critical local expertise. Five capacities need to be developed jointly for each chosen technology. Besides solar energy, wind energy and waste management technologies are candidates for development in the Basin.

Initiative #3 involves providing employee skills and training to support the other three initiatives. The Copper Mountain Workforce Development Center works well with JESD and other entities already work well together. The existing programs should be expanded in coordination with the expanded needs driven by the other initiatives. In addition, the initiative recommends tapping into the local pool of retirees. Initiative #4 is a straight industrial business attraction program, led by the Town of Yucca Valley. Yucca Valley has its two industrial parks, with Gateway now being improved via a \$1 million infrastructure grant. The Town should continue to partner with the Inland Empire Economic Partnership, Team California, and the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership. The Consortium should take the recruitment lead if the attraction effort generates interest in a company locating outside Yucca Valley but inside the Basin.

Lastly, 38 economic development organizations have been identified that can have a role in leading or supporting the initiatives and their implementing activities. Table 69 summarizes the Basin's four economic Initiate activities and those to participate.

Source: Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium - 2001

[illegible]

RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX FOR 4 INITIATIVES																																		
ORGANIZATION	BLM	JTNP	Morongo Basin Cultural Arts Council	Individual tourist operators	California Welcome Center & CVB	MB Transit Authority	MUSD, ROP, Z1077	EDD	JESD (WIB)	General Ed at CMCC	Contract Training @ CMCC	Copper Mtn College	USMC Contracting Office	USMC Small Business Office	Local Realtors	Local Manufacturers Assn.	Banks	Local Lodging Owners Assns.	Venture and Angel capital	SBDC	Tech, Trade and Commerce Agcy.	SCORE	Calif. Mfr. Tech Center	SANBAG	UC Riverside	San Bernard State University	5 Chambers of Commerce	Utilities	Water Districts	IEEP	County of San Bernardino	City of Twentynine Palms	City of Yucca Valley	Morongo Basin ED Consortiumium
	INITIATIVE #3																																	
	EMPLOYEE SKILLS	A																																
	Sourcing employees							X	X	X																								
	Employee Training								X	X	X	X									X		X			X	X							
	Counseling/gen. assistance								X	X	X	X																						
	Occupational Training								X	X	X	X									X		X			X	X							
	More civilian empl. on base	X							X	X	X	X		X	X							A												
	INITIATIVE #4																																	
	INDUSTRIAL ATTRACTION	A																																
	Imp. Business Park in YV		X														A			A									A	A	A			
	Create Business Park on SH 247						X										A			A		A												
	Inventory available space	X	A	A	A	A	U								X																			
	Marketing Materials	X	A	A	A	A	A	A								A																		
	Lead intake and selling		X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A		A				A	A																	
	Site location assistance		X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A						A																		
	State/regional coordination	A					X															X												
	Permit Assistance		X	X	X											A																		
Commuter survey	X	A		A												A																		
Contracting opportunities											A			X						A														
Business Policy/Advocacy	X					X									X	X		X			X													
Marketing and promotion	X	X	X	X	X	X									A	A					A													
X= provider		A = arranges this service/assistance as needed										U = User of the information																						

E. The Mountains

The integrity of the goals, objectives, and strategies of the City of Big Bear Lake shall be maintained. The goals, objectives, and strategies of the County are just that, the County's. However, observations have been made and the County offers to make these observations a part of the CEDS.

The goals for economic development can be quite generic: lower unemployment, increase per capita income, increase the value of work, and diversify the tax base. The County would like to add the following observations for enhancement of the Mountain Sub-sector economy.

1. Goals

- Attract:
 - ✓ Convention industry
 - ✓ Filming
 - ✓ Light industry
 - ✓ Tourism
- Fill in the seasonal income gaps
- Use of the area more efficiently, not more intensely

2. Strategies

- The County's shall support these goals to best of its efforts through its strategies as previously identified
- The County shall support the area's economic development group's efforts
- The County shall support a theme façade design for the Crestline area

F. The West Valley

The integrity of the goals, objectives, and strategies of the cities of the West Valley shall be maintained. The goals, objectives, and strategies of the County are just that, the County's. However, observations have been made and the County offers to make these observations a part of the CEDS.

The goals for economic development can be quite generic: lower unemployment, increase per capita income, increase the value of work, and diversify the tax base. The County would like to add the following observations for enhancement of the West Valley Sub-sector economy.

1. Goals

- Attract:
 - ✓ High-tech firms
 - ✓ International trade
 - ✓ Light manufacturing
 - ✓ Logistics
 - ✓ Manufacturing
 - ✓ Transportation industries
- Develop skilled labor
- Strive to attain good air quality

2. Strategies

- The County's shall support these goals to best of its efforts through its strategies as previously identified
- The County shall support the area's efforts to improve economically
- The County shall assist in bringing the cities together for economic development
- The County shall actively pursue the development of the San Sevine Redevelopment area

G. *The East Valley*

The integrity of the goals, objectives, and strategies of the cities of the East Valley shall be maintained. The goals, objectives, and strategies of the County are just that, the County's. However, observations have been made and the County offers to make these observations a part of the CEDS.

The goals for economic development can be quite generic: lower unemployment, increase per capita income, increase the value of work, and diversify the tax base. The County would like to add the following observations for enhancement of the East Valley Sub-sector economy.

1. Goals

- Attract:
 - ✓ Clinics
 - ✓ Food processing
 - ✓ Health care facilities
 - ✓ High-tech firms
 - ✓ Hospitals
 - ✓ Light manufacturing
 - ✓ Logistics/air cargo
 - ✓ Manufacturing
 - ✓ Test facilities
 - ✓ Transportation industries
- Develop skilled labor
- Strive to attain good air quality

2. Strategies

- Recognize the importance of agriculture to the character of Oak Glen
- The County's shall support these goals to best of its efforts through its strategies as previously identified
- The County shall support the area's efforts to improve economically
- The County shall assist in bringing the cities together for economic development
- The County shall support the development of the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone
- The County shall continue to support the California Trade and Commerce Center

SECTION VI

Evaluation

Section VI. Evaluation

A. *Economic Development Controls*

In designing the CEDS, controls have been put in place to follow its objectives and strategies. If controls were not used, then a strong likelihood that the CEDS may become dysfunctional or obsolete would be possible. The purpose in preparing the CEDS and controls for its success was to guide and strategize the County towards a sustainable, strong, and diverse economy.

Evaluation and control information must be relevant to what is being monitored. The controls identified for the CEDS involve a minimum amount of information that would offer a reliable picture of what is occurring within the County's economy. If too much data were collected, a clear picture of the CEDS' objectives for success might not be attained. Focus needed to remain on the critical success factors identified.

Meaningful activities will be monitored for results, regardless of measurement difficulty. Either qualitative or quantitative measures have been established to determine success, failure, or something in between for each activity determined necessary to meet CEDS' objectives.

Control data will be gathered in a timely manner. This allows for any needed corrective action to take place. Timely data will offer the chance to alter the performance of a poorly functioning program or activity and adjustments can be made to activities in order to improve their value toward economic development.

1. *Measuring Results*

Results of the CEDS will be measured by the controls put into place.

Based on performance results, adjustments may need to be made in the strategy and/or implementation of the CEDS.

LOCI (local impact) software evaluates economies with regard to new businesses. This program is currently being looked at as an evaluation tool for the CEDS. LOCI provides information to communities so that they can grasp how government costs may change with the addition of a new business and better understand how their local economies work. Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Center for economic Development Services has developed this program.

2. Critical Success Factors to be Measured Quarterly

- Businesses retained
- Businesses expanded
- Business loans (SBA, Micro, Bus-ex, etc.)
- Change in assessed valuation
- Change in per capita income
- Change in public assistance rolls
- Change in sales tax base
- Educational partnerships
- Employees retained
- Joint marketing ventures
- Networking programs
- New jobs created (employment growth)
- Regional marketing programs
- Unemployment rate

3. Criteria - Established Annual Standards

Quantitative evaluation of:

- Business loans (SBA, Micro, Bus-ex, etc.) >10
- Businesses expanded > 8
- Businesses retained > 8
- CalWORKs recipients employed >2,000
- Change in assessed valuation >2.5%
- Change in per capita income >rate of inflation
- Change in public assistance rolls >3%
- Change in sales tax base >3%
- Employees retained >200
- Networking programs >25% increase of attendance
- New jobs created >200
- Unemployment rate =<4.5%

Qualitative evaluation of:

- Joint marketing ventures – opinion survey
- Regional marketing programs – opinion survey
- Educational partnerships – opinion survey

4. Measuring Performance

Performance is the end result of activity. If an activity, or success factor to be measured, does not meet the established criteria standards then that factor shall be re-evaluated considering its established criteria. After the evaluation, it shall then be decided whether or not to continue to use the factor in future CEDS evaluations or to adjust the criteria standard.

B. Process for Periodic Update of the CEDS

The CEDS shall be updated annually. As new data becomes available, goals, objectives, and strategies shall be revisited. New data shall consist of new Census information, new public testimony from community meetings, and results of performance control measures.

In Spring 2002, additional Census data will be made available. This data shall be incorporated into the July 1, 2003 CEDS update. Where data changes significantly, appropriate modifications to the CEDS shall be made.

A series of workshops/focus groups shall be scheduled to receive updated public input. As was the case in the preparation of the 2002 CEDS, notices of all meetings shall be publicized in local newspapers, letters of invitation shall be mailed to Community-based, Non-profit-based, and Faith-based organizations, local governmental agencies, and other stakeholders as determined throughout the year.

Data from control measures put into place shall be collected and evaluated in conjunction with new public testimony received. The results shall be used to update goals, objectives, and/or strategies as deemed necessary. Control measures shall be re-evaluated for effectiveness and suitability towards any new objectives recognized.

SECTION VII

Documentation

Section VII. Documentation

A. *Development of the CEDS*

The CEDS process used by the County is based upon a foundation of continuing economic development planning. The Workforce Investment Board Economic Development Sub-committee serves as the sounding board for the preparation of the economic development plan and makes its recommendations to the County Board of supervisors. Periodically, questionnaire surveys are taken to determine the public's specific thoughts and ideas relative to the priorities with the region. The WIB consists of key members of the regional community, representing the private and public sectors. The document is prepared by the Department of Economic and Community Development.

Another characteristic is that the document is designed to be "strategic" in nature. Periodically questions are posed of a strategic nature to determine how the region should be interacting with the state, the nation, and the global community. This is an important consideration since international trade and exporting is becoming more viable to the County's economy.

The private sector is as important as the public sector in the planning process. Making sure that all sectors of the economy are wisely involved makes the document much more meaningful.

WIB participation creates an active role for the ED Sub-committee members to:

- identify barriers to economic development and opportunities for growth
- to gain involvement in the CEDS process
- to coordinate economic development activities helps prevent duplication of services

B. The Workforce Investment Board (WIB)

Table 70 – San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board Committee Listing

(Please note – Listing includes Staff, WIB/YC members appointed by the Board of Supervisors (*) and/or Subs)

Executive Committee			
Phil Cothran, WIB Chair*	Economic Dev. Chair	(909) 822-3545	Phil1974@aol.com
Bob Lemley*	ED Comm. Vice Chair	(909) 793-9390	Cell (909) 323-1507
Pat Caffery*	One Stop Chair/YC V/C	(909) 888-7571	MRCLQ@aol.com
Dennis Nowicki*	OS Comm. Vice Chair	(760) 948-6320	DNOWICK@aol.com
Beverly Powell*	Youth Council	(909) 307-6742	powellba@sce.com
Pat Nickols*	Contract Performance Chair	(909) 891-3863	plnickols@csd.sbcounty.gov
Mike Gallo, WIB V/C*	Welfare-to-Work Chair	(909) 382-2010	mjgallo@kellyspace.com
Terry Klenske*	Finance Comm. Chair/Treas.	(909) 823-0663	terry@daltontrucking.com
	Finance V/C		
Dan Ollila*	At-Large/Parliamentarian	(760) 843-2763	DOllila@sbcounty.gov
Keith Lee*	At-Large/Staff	(909) 433-3335	klee@sbcounty.gov
Janice Eisenbeisz	Staff	(909) 433-3330	jeisenbeisz@jesd.sbcounty.gov
Stephanie Soto	Staff	(909) 433-3344	ssoto@jesd.sbcounty.gov

One Stop Oversight			
Pat Caffery*	Chairman	(909) 888-7571	MRCLQ@aol.com
Job Corps?		(909) 887-6305	
Dennis Nowicki*	Vice Chair	(760) 948-6320	DNOWICK@aol.com
Bill Betterley		(760) 389-2285	Fax (760) 389-2332
Terry Klenske*		(909) 823-0663	terry@daltontrucking.com
Bill Sirowy		(909) 388-4565	wsirowy@dpss.sbcounty.gov
Fred Francia*		(909) 930-8529	francifa@sce.com
Leslie Rodden*		(909) 387-4404	leslie_rodde@sbcass.k12.ca.us
Geneva Robinson*		(858) 689-6010	grobinso@edd.ca.gov
Dave Torres*		(909) 383-4401	dtorres@rehab.cahwnet.gov
Pat Nickols*		(909) 891-3863	plnickols@csd.sbcounty.gov
Jim Pulliam*		(760) 366-3791	james_pulliam@cmccd.cc.ca.us
Sue Tsuda		(760) 366-3791	Sue_Tsuda@cmccd.cc.ca.us
Alan Berg	Staff	(909) 433-3366	ABerg@jesd.sbcounty.gov
Janice Eisenbeisz	Staff	(909) 433-3330	jeisenbeisz@jesd.sbcounty.gov

Youth Council			
Beverly Powell*	Chairman	(909) 307-6742	powellba@sce.com
Pat Caffery*	Vice Chairman	(909) 888-7571	MRCLQ@aol.com
Ryan McEachron*	WIB Private Sector	(760) 241-7900	ryan@armac-insurance.com
Bob Lemley*	WIB Private Sector	(909) 793-9390	Cell – (909) 323-1507
Curt Hagman*	WIB Private Sector	(909) 622-0098	Apexbail@aol.com
James Downs*	WIB Private Sector	(562) 698-2121 Ex1100	Jim.Downs@wuhsd.k12.ca.us
Gail Thompson*	WIB Private Sector	(909) 880-7626	GailLT@aol.com
Anthony Chambers*	Youth Organization Rep.	(760) 245-7103	hdyc@uia.net
Cartha Tennille*	Juvenile Justice Rep.	(909) 357-5800	TennCL@fUSD.net
Darcel Woods*	Educational Provider	(909) 624-0063	darcel_woods@bvrop.k12.ca.us
Stephanie Houston*	Educational Provider	(909) 793-3115	stephanie_houston@cryrop.k12.ca.us
Jess Vizcaino*	Job Corps Rep.	(909) 887-6305	Vizcainj@jcdc.jobcorps.org
Kent Paxton*	Children's Network Officer	(909) 387-8974	kpaxton@dpss.sbcounty.gov
Mark Lyons*	Co. Supt. Of Schools	(909) 387-3133	mark_lyons@sbcSS.k12.ca.us
Sandra J. Doyle*	CBO	(909) 874-6000	GodsBlesin@aol.com
Effie Sharp*	Housing Authority	(909) 884-1811	esharp@hacsb.com
Aftan S. Palmer*	Youth	(909) 875-5599	asp266@yahoo.com
Graciela Castro*	Youth	(909) 820-9917	fmcastro@prodiqy.net
Phil Eckert*	Labor Organization	Fax (909) 684-6410	SB/Riv Co's Bldg Construction Trades Council
Donna Stone*	EDD Rep.	(909) 600-6010	dstone@edd.ca.gov
Keith Lee	At-Large/Staff	(909) 433-3400	klee@sbcounty.gov

Finance			
Terry Klenske*	Committee Chair	(909) 823-0663	terry@daltontrucking.com
Phil Cothran*	WIB Chairman	(909) 822-3545	Phil1974@aol.com
Keith Lee*		(909) 433-3335	klee@sbcounty.gov
Ryan McEachron*		(760) 241-7900	ryan@armac-insurance.com
Steven Cox		(760) 951-3575	cscix@ciso.com
John McGrath		(909) 884-1811	jmcgrath@hacsb.com
Bob Lemley		(909) 793-9390	Cell (909) 323-1507
Liz Thomas	Staff	(909) 433-3309	ethomas@jesd.sbcounty.gov
Janice Eisenbeisz	Staff	(909) 433-3330	jeisenbeisz@jesd.sbcounty.gov

Economic Development			
Phil Cothran*	Committee Chair	(909) 822-3545	Phil1974@aol.com
Dan Ollila*		(760) 843-2763	DOllila@sbcounty.gov
Joseph W. Brady, CCIM*		(760) 951-5111	Fax (760) 951-5113
Jeanette Hayhurst*		(760) 256-3531	jhayhurst@barstowca.org
Bill Betterley*		(760) 389-2285	Fax (760) 389-2332
Rita Nelson*		(909) 947-5358	1548 Brookside St., Ontario, CA 91761
Fred Francia*		(909) 930-8529	francifa@sce.com
Wil Marshall*		(310) 348-5386	WMARSH7298@aol.com
Pat Caffery*		(909) 888-7571	MRCLQ@aol.com
Ken Clark*		(213) 489-6434	clarkbanker@msn.com
Burton Yamada*		(909) 382-6244	BURT.YAMADA@TRW.COM
Ed Ridder		(909) 382-6135	ED.RIDDER@TRW.COM
Bob Roberts*		(909) 793-2428	Bobroberts@linkline.com
Mike Gallo*		(909) 382-2010	Mjgallo@kellyspace.com
Donna Stone (YC Member)		(909) 600-6010	Dstone@edd.ca.gov
Keith Lee*		(909) 433-3335	Klee@sbcounty.gov
Bob Lemley*	Comm. Vice Chair	(909) 793-9390	Fax -- same number
Thomas Flournoy			lmid.tflournoy@edd.ca.gov
Tom Laurin	Staff	(909) 388-0808	tlaurin@ecd.sbcounty.gov
Deborah Frye	Staff	(909) 388-0832	dfrye@ecd.sbcounty.gov
Kathleen Robles	Staff	(909) 388-0833	krobles@ecd.sbcounty.gov
Barbara Sneve	Staff	(909) 872-1671	bsneve@jesd.sbcounty.gov

Contracts/Performance			
Pat Nickols*	Committee Chair	(909) 891-3863	plnickols@csd.sbcounty.gov
Curt Hagman*		(909) 622-0098	Apexbail@aol.com
Lawrence Jane Penn*		(909) 949-7174	Fax (909) 608-2069
Dennis Nowicki*		(760) 948-6320	DNOWICK@aol.com
Chuck Buquet*		(909) 481-1822	chasjoseph@aol.com
Bob Roberts*		(909) 793-2428	bobroberts@linkline.com
Pat Caffery*		(909) 888-7571	MRCLQ@aol.com
Beverly Powell*		(909) 307-6742	powellba@sce.com
Terry Klenske*		(909) 823-0663	terry@daltontrucking.com
Keith Lee*	At-Large/Staff	(909) 433-3335	klee@sbcounty.gov
Janice Eisenbeisz	Staff	(909) 433-3330	jeisenbeisz@jesd.sbcounty.gov
Alan Berg	Staff	(909) 433-3366	

Welfare-to-Work			
Mike Gallo*	Committee Chair	(909) 382-2010	mjgallo@kellyspace.com
Terry Klenske*		(909) 823-0663	terry@daltontrucking.com
Bill Betterley*		(760) 389-2285	Fax (760) 389-2332
Lawrence Jane Penn*		(909) 949-7174	Fax (909) 608-2069
Pat Caffery*		(909) 888-7571	MRCLQ@aol.com
Gail Thompson*		(909) 880-7626	GailLT@aol.com
Pat Nickols*		(909) 891-3863	plnickols@csd.sbcounty.gov
Vicki Nasman		(909) 458-1536	VNasman@edd.ca.gov
James Downs		(909) 986-5710	Jim.Downs@wuhsd.k12.ca.us
Bob Lemley*		(909) 793-9390	Fax -- same number
Janice Eisenbeisz	Staff	(909) 433-3330	jeisenbeisz@jesd.sbcounty.gov
Kay Ross	Staff	(909) 433-3458	kross@jesd.co.sbcounty.gov

Table 71 – San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board Private Sector Members

First District		Second District	
BRADY, CCIM, Joseph W. The Bradco Companies P.O. Box 2710 Victorville CA 92393-2710 Office....(760) 951-5111 Fax.....(760) 951-5113 Term: 01/31/02 demand@brad-co.com	OLLILA, Dan Ollila Consultants, Inc. 14011 Park Ave., Suite 430 Victorville CA 92392 Office - (760) 843-2763 Fax - (760) 843-2768 Term: 01/31/03 DOllila@bos.sbcounty.gov	COTHRAN, Phil (Chair) Cothran State Farm Insurance 8253 Sierra Avenue Fontana Ca 92335 Office - (909) 822-9001 Fax - (909) 829-8070 Cell: (909) 283-2001 Term: 01/31/02 Phil1974@aol.com	CLARK, Ken Manufacturers Bank Mail: 872 Mesa View Upland Ca 91784 Office - (213) 489-6434 Fax - (213) 489-6252 Cell: (213) 447-0405 Term: 01/31/03 clarkbanker@msn.com

Third District		Fourth District	
LEMLEY, Bob Consulting 412 E. Palm Avenue Redlands CA 92373 Phone - (909) 793-9330 Fax - Term: 1/31/03	ROBERTS, Bob Emerich & Company 106 Carmody (534-4158) Redlands, CA 92373 Office – (909) 793-2428 Fax -- (909) 792-6179 Term: 1/31/02 bobroberts@linkline.com	NELSEN, Rita Financial Seminars 1548 Brookside Street Ontario CA 91761 Phone - (909) 947-5358 Term: 1/31/03	FRANCIA, Fred A. Southern Calif. Edison 1351 E. Francis Street Ontario CA 91709 Office - (909) 930-8529 Fax - (909) 930-8407 Term: 1/31/02 francifa@sce.com

Fifth District		
GALLO, Mike Kelly Space & Technology 294 S. Leland Norton Way San Bernardino CA 92408 Office – (909) 382-5642 Fax - (909) 382-2012 Term: 1/31/03 mjgallo@kellyspace.com	YAMADA, Burton TRW/Strategies System Div. P.O. Box 1310 San Bernardino CA 92402 Office – (909) 382-6234 Fax - (909) Term: 1/31/02 BURT.YAMADA@TRW.COM	CAFFERY, Patrick La Quinta Inns, Inc. 205 East Hospitality Lane San Bernardino Ca 92408 Office - (909) 888-7571 Fax - (909) 884-3864 Term: 1/31/02 MRCLQ@aol.com

At-Large	
HAYHURST, Jeanette Project Coordinator 220 E. Mountain View St Barstow CA 92311-2888 Office – (760) 256-3531 x3296 Fax -- (760) 256-1750 Term: 1/31/03 jhayhurst@barstowca.org	BETTERLEY, William Rancho Las Flores Partnership 20966 Rancherias Road Apple Valley CA 92307 Office – (760) 389-2285 Fax – (760) Term: 1/31/03

Table 72 – San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board Public Sector Members (At-Large)

Post Secondary Vocational Education*	Adult Workers*/ Dislocated Workers*/Youth*/Welfare-to-Work*/ Veterans' Workforce Inv.*	Economic Development Agency	Economic Development Agency
PULLIAM, JAMES T. Copper Mountain Comm. College P.O. Box 1398 Joshua Tree CA 92252-0879 Office – (760) 366-3791 Fax - (760) 366-3973 Term: 1/31/02 james_pulliam@cmccd.cc.ca.us	LEE, Keith, ED/PSG Associate Admin. Officer 385 N Arrowhead Ave 5 th Fl San Bernardino CA 92415 Office – (909) 387-5425 Fax – (909) 387-4767 Term: 1/31/02 klee@cao.sbcounty.gov	MARSHALL, Wilfred L. US Department of Commerce Economic Development Admin. 5777 W Century Blvd #1675 Los Angeles CA 90045 Office - (310) 348-5386 Fax - (310) 348-5387 Term: 1/31/02 WMARSH7298@aol.com	OOMS, (Ms) Teri Inland Empire Economic Partnership 301 Vanderbilt Way San Bernardino CA 92408 Office – (909) 890-1090 X226 Fax - (909) 890-1088 Term: 1/31/03 tooms@ieep.com

Ed Ridder (909) 382-6135 ed.ridder@trw.com	Donna Stone (YC Member) (909) 600-6010 dstone@edd.ca.gov	Thomas Flournoy Imid.tflournoy@edd.ca.gov
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Table 73 – San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board San Bernardino County Staff

ECD	ECD	ECD	ECD
Laurin, Thomas TLaurin@ecd.sbcounty.gov	Williams, Baxter Bwilliams@ecd.sbcounty.gov	Frye, Deborah Dfrye@ecd.sbcounty.gov	Robles, Kathleen Krobles@ecd.sbcounty.gov

JESD	JESD	JESD
Janice Eisenbeisz jeisenbeisz@jesd.sbcounty.gov	Sneve, Barbara Bsneve@jesd.sbcounty.gov	Kay Ross kross@jesd.co.sbcounty.gov

***Denotes Mandated One-Stop Partners**

****Member represents Private Sector and Community Based Organization positions.**

C. *Community Meetings*

A task force was developed from among the WIB members and staff of ECD.

During the month of October 2001, Community meetings were held in each of the four economic sectors of the County. The County's WIB lead each meeting as public input was received on concerns and issues of the local economy.

Local residents, city managers, and economic developers were invited.

In October 2001, forums for each geographical economic whole community were held. These explained the process of the CEDS to citizens and asked for further input. These meetings gathered expert testimony, refined goals of the community, and developed some of the specific actions to be taken by the County and communities.

OCTOBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 – GROUP 1 HESPERIA COUNCIL CHAMBERS	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 – GROUP 2 BARSTOW COUNCIL CHAMBERS	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 – GROUP 3 FONTANA CIVIC AUDITORIUM	24	25 – GROUP 4 HI-DESERT MEDICAL CENTER – HELEN GRAY CENTER	26	27
28	29	30 – GROUP 5 COUNTY OF BERNARDINO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CHAMBERS	31			

D. Citizen Participation

During the preparation of the CEDS, various methods of public involvement were used. These include:

- A CEDS Review Committee
- Public Information Program
- Workforce Investment Board Workshops

Five public workshops were held in San Bernardino County in October 2001, with the purpose of identifying public economic needs. Attendees were asked to comment verbally and through a written survey. Results of the surveys and workshops are presented below. Additionally, surveys were accessible on-line at the County's ECD website.

These results, plus many individual comments, represent a summary and sample of the opportunities and constraints for economic development within the cities and unincorporated portions of the County.

Specific comments from the public workshops included:

East Valley

No comments

West Valley

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Training Programs▪ Property Development▪ Community Centers▪ Social Services▪ Ethnic College Study Programs▪ Lower Housing Costs▪ Reduced Congestion▪ New Higher Educational Programs▪ Hi-Tech Programs▪ Seed money Hi-Tech Programs▪ Incubator Support▪ Growing Businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ More Sophisticated Business Assistance▪ Clean-ups Needed<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Exterior Infrastructure to Commercial Properties▪ Transitional Assistance Services<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Education✓ Housing✓ Training▪ Small Business Incubators<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Equipment✓ Housing✓ Training |
|---|--|

Victor Valley:

- Training Needs for New Employers
- Business Incubators
- Tech Assist
- Vocational Training
- Identify Incoming Businesses
- Business Attraction/Retention
- Military Base Closures
- Strength - Diverse Business Atmosphere
- Strength - Regional Marketing Efforts Strength Export Labor into Metro Areas
- Labor Retention
- Strength - College Assistance: Training
- Infrastructure Needs for Business Attraction
- Regional Awareness
- Strength Intra-City Cooperation
- Super-Market Needs (ADL)
- Strength - Higher Education
- Water/Sewer/Infrastructure Needs
- Low Paying Entry Level Jobs
- Losing Educated Population
- Expansion of Training:
- E-Commerce
- Gardening Businesses
- Growing Exist Talent
- Strength - Degrees: Teaching – Health – Cisco Training
- Strength - Digital Academy – On-line Degrees
- Westside Center of Victor Valley College
- Library Expansions
- Coop Funding Sources
- Expected growth 5-10-15 Years
- Resources in Place to Address
- Community Needs
- Transportation Needs: Bus/Car/Etc.
- Strength - Lots of Land
- No Infrastructure - Sewer/Water/ROS/Utilities
- Lack of DSL/Hi-Speed Cable Technology Base
- Computer Training Resources
- Meet with Cities to Obtain City Input
- Extended Bus Routes
- Strength - Commuter Bus to Rancho Cucamonga in 6/02 Bus-Step Upgrades
- Revitalizing Air Base/Downtown Utilities to Roadway
- Co-Mingle International Trade
- Storm Drains Needs
- Mojave Narrows Environment
- Attract Hi-Tech Businesses
- Strength - No Cheap Land- Opportunities
- 4-year Colleges with Master Degrees
- Do not wait for Land to Disappear in
- Other County/Riverside County/Valley Cities
- Diversify Building Use

- Community Organization Meeting Place
- Collaborative effort with CBO's
- Invest in Jobs and Community Services
- 40% < Training
- 60% > Business
- Entrepreneurship Training

Barstow:

- Needs: Local Share of Funds
- Daggett - Utility Protection (Fencing Water Tanks)
- Water Source and Supply for Business
- Work Base: Trade Schooling
- Educational Needs: Retain Youth
- Trona Retail Leakage
- Sale Tax Money Plan for Retention
- Welfare-to-Work Programs
- Tourism of Death Valley
- SH 178 to be Completed from Death Valley to Pinnacles
- Utility Needs (Water, Power Plant, Septic and Sewer-Special District, Natural Gas)
- Barstow - Industrial Infrastructure Needs
- Grading, Road and Utilities
- Freeway Intersections
- Remote Infrastructure Needs
- Outlet Center Drive and OH 58: Tourism
- 1 Job/\$10,000 from EDA
- Tie City to Non-Profit for EDA Fund Applications: Promote
- Industrial/Business/Tourism Development
- Aeri-Business Support
- Strength - Smaller Areas may Take Precedence
- Tourism Based Businesses

Morongo Basin:

- Strength - Tourism
- Strength - Military Base
- Combat Center
- Strength - Community Integrated Support of Base
- Weakness -Recruitment for Base Workers
Mid /Senior > Level
- Incentives
- Threat Perception of Basin
- Strength - Retention of Employees
- Strength - Transient Occupancy Tax
- Strength - Stable Economic
- Strength - Available Land/Water for Growth
- Opportunity Retail/Manufacturing
- Threat Retail Leakage to Coachella Valley

- Weakness - Workforce Commutes to Coachella Valley
- Need High Paid Jobs in Basin
- Infrastructure
- Need OB Facilities
- Opportunity - Prioritize Action Plan: Enhance Quality of Life
- Strength - Quality of Life
- Air/Crime/Land/Labor/Water
- Few Blocks to Growth
- Opportunity - Workforce Needs/Commuters
- Opportunity New Jobs for Workforce -
- Opportunity - Retention/Expansion
- Weakness - Sewer Services
- Weakness - Transportation Corridor Limitations

CEDS Survey Results

Community Unmet Needs

- *High Desert*

- ✓ A local 4-year university with campus.
- ✓ Attract more residents, mainly retirees and people working in nearby communities.
- ✓ Become the "bedroom community" to other areas in the Victor Valley.
- ✓ Better roads,
- ✓ Build on "e-Corridor/Inland Empire North" campaign.
- ✓ CALTRANS projects for more I-15 exit/entrance and bridges.
- ✓ Children here need a school or resource center so that they will be able to enjoy life here in the community instead of on a school bus riding more than a half-hour to school.
- ✓ Continued regional marketing.
- ✓ County funding of crossing over railroad in Hesperia for secondary access from west to east of town for basic emergency efforts and relief of congestion on only bridge now on Main Street.
- ✓ County support to local communities, specifically inducements to improve competitiveness when competing with other states for projects.
- ✓ Develop and attract businesses that will help retain our youth, trade jobs and manufacturing.
- ✓ Develop tourist attractions by improving "old town" and cleaning up area.
- ✓ Development of I-15 Freeway commercial and retail businesses
- ✓ El Mirage County Park is losing their tax base as the off-road vehicle park grows. The state is buying the land so that the off-road vehicle park can be fenced. As this happens, the community park is losing its tax base. The community pays taxes for the park and the fire department.
- ✓ Faced with the possible base closures in the near future, Barstow will lose most of its skilled workforce from these government facility.
- ✓ Greater advocacy at state level by County and its lobbyists to champion the needs of business and encourage consideration of economic impacts of increased or more restrictive legislation.
- ✓ Hire a program director for the park.
- ✓ hi-the companies and
- ✓ I-15 and SCLA are attractions, but cross-valley truck traffic is very difficult.
- ✓ Improve reputation by extensive PR efforts and promoting attractiveness of Lucerne Valley.

- ✓ Incentives to reuse abandoned retail buildings are needed throughout the Victor Valley.
 - ✓ Increase spending of SANBAG Transportation funding in Hesperia.
 - ✓ Major employers, such as warehousing, manufacturing, and shipping are needed.
 - ✓ manufacturing,
 - ✓ More County satellite offices in Inland Empire North.
 - ✓ more County tax dollars distributed to Hesperia,
 - ✓ Need an after school program at the local county park.
 - ✓ Regional marketing effort to back-fill and counteract loss of HDREDA
 - ✓ Renegotiate property tax split to provide more resources to City.
 - ✓ research and development,
 - ✓ We need to be more aggressive in our programs to attract new business that will offer more jobs to our local residents.
- *West Valley*
 - ✓ Improve traffic flow, getting over Cedar Avenue freeway overpass is horrendous
 - ✓ Improved business expansion.
 - ✓ Industry for better paying jobs.
 - ✓ Keep the streets clean.
 - ✓ More activities for youth to keep them out of trouble and from being bored.
 - ✓ Need supermarkets on south side of freeway.
- *Morongo Basin*
 - ✓ A strategy to salvage struggling lighting districts throughout the county.)
 - ✓ Add to existing and desirable "industry" the growth of retirement housing incentives.
 - ✓ Additional housing is very much needed.
 - ✓ An effort to create more plentiful "up-scale" housing to attract affluent retirees.
 - ✓ Build a mall and like a field of dreams they will come.
 - ✓ Domestic violence is prevalent.
 - ✓ Helping our local businesses reduce prices in order to keep locals in town to shop.
 - ✓ Higher education programs - diversified Masters program
 - ✓ Installation of a state of the art sewage treatment system at the Landers Landfill.

- ✓ Investment in infrastructure ... SR 62; although CALTRANS is responsible, the county could help by bringing pressure to bear upon transportation authorities.
- ✓ Marine Corps. Implement local recruiting to staunch "brain drain" of Morongo Basin residents.
- ✓ More spendable income on part of individuals would bode well for local economy - it would also look attractive to CEO's and decision-makers in businesses that might be considering relocation.
- ✓ Programs that will help keep our local businesses "in business." Due to the high cost of utilities, our local businesses are suffering.
- ✓ The overall health of this community is lacking i.e.: dilapidated buildings; large population of "skin heads," "white supremacists" and drug culture.
- ✓ This area could benefit from light manufacturing - we have cheap land, plenty of workers and are halfway between here and there.
- ✓ We have much to offer the state, but are afraid of growth, expansion, and outsiders spoiling our desert.
- ✓ We have to put fear aside and have planned growth.
- ✓ With better infrastructure - roads, highways, we would be connected to Los Angeles and Nevada, San Diego and Arizona.

▪ *East Valley*

- ✓ In addition, because we are a non-profit, we are constantly looking for private and public funds to continue running our four sites. With more funds, there can be more outreach to the community.
- ✓ Because we are somewhat in the educational sector, we see a demand in educational services for families. We run into many families that have no support or no resources in which to know about free programs for health-care, jobs, housing, etc.
- ✓ Becoming business-friendly has been a hindrance of this area.
- ✓ Blight and unemployment needs to have an urgent assessment. This comes with affordable housing as well as marketing the small business community.
- ✓ Business-based programs similar to faith-based, but without the religious affiliations to assist economically challenged become self-sufficient and less reliant on welfare/government intervention to survive.
- ✓ Collaborative efforts between Federal, State, County and City organizations in compliance with a scope of futuristic planning for the benefit of business and economic growth.

- ✓ Community job fairs twice a year for all large businesses to recruit employees.
- ✓ Improve wide-band infrastructure so employees can work from home, wherever that may be, like Kona, Hawaii or some other garden spot in the country!
- ✓ More convenient shopping areas with adequate parking.
- ✓ More job opportunity for the less educated and continued work with the CalWORKs program(s).
- ✓ More recreational centers for youth to encourage upward mobility.
- ✓ More subsidized child care centers for working families
- ✓ More workforce training programs that meet real needs such as basic literacy, math and computer skills.
- ✓ Street parking limits volume and variety of shopping.
- ✓ There are several factors that need to be prioritized, until then will this economic base prevail.

Five CEDS Group meetings were held. The sixth group is being analyzed through economic development studies presently underway.

- Group 1 – Adelanto, Apple Valley, El Mirage, Hesperia, Oak Hills, Oro Grande, Phelan, Pinon Hills, Spring Valley Lake, Silver Lakes, Victor Valley, Wrightwood
- Group 2 - Baker, Barstow, Daggett, Hinkley, Lucerne Valley, Newberry Springs, Yermo
- Group 3 - Bloomington, Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, Upland
- Group 4 – Joshua Tree, Needles, Twentynine Palms, Yucca Valley
- Group 5 - Highland, Loma Linda, Redlands, San Bernardino, Yucaipa
- Group 6 - Big Bear, Crestline, Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs

What is your affiliation?

	Faith-based	Educational Inst.	Community- based	Business owner	Elected official	Private citizen	Other
Group 1	0	0	1	2	0	3	City of Hesperia Planning Commissioner; Advocate for Industrial Growth; Public Transportation; Local govt. agency; City Economic Development Dept.; MAC
Group 2	0	0	5	0	1	1	Senior Center Services
Group 3	0	0	2	0	0	3	City of Montclair Employee
Group 4	1	1	1	1	0	1	JT MAC, Chair; Local Gov't.
Group 5	0	0	3	0	0	6	County Employee (2); City Govt.; Non-profit after school program

How would describe your community's economy?

	Excellent 1:	2	3	4	5: Poor	No opinion	Don't know
Group 1	0	2	5	0	1	0	0
Group 2	0	0	2	4	1	0	0
Group 3	1	0	3	2	0	0	0
Group 4	0	0	4	2	1	1	1
Group 5	0	2	7	3	0	0	1

Current economic issues facing your community

	Bring new business	Education availability	Employment availability	Housing	Keep local Shop	Loss of Jobs	Military Base closure	Neighborhood blight	Quality workforce	Transport infrastructure	Under employment	Unemployment	Utility infrastructure	Welfare	Other
Group 1	1	9	4	13	12	11	14	5	10	2	7	7	3	8	6
Group 2	1	8	2	10	7	11	14	5	12	6	13	3	9	4	15
Group 3	2	4	1	7	5	10	13	6	11	3	9	8	12	8	
Group 4	3	9	2	7	1	12	11	5	10	8	4	6	10	4	
Group 5	1	8	2	3	4	11	12	6	15	5	13	10	9	7	14

Future Economic Growth Scale

	1: Excellent	2	3	4	5: Poor	No opinion	Don't know
Group 1	0	3	4	0	1	0	0
Group 2	0	0	1	4	1	0	1
Group 3	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
Group 4	0	1	4	3	0	0	1
Group 5	0	1	5	3	0	0	2

Rank Community's Economic Growth Strengths

	Agriculture	Business attraction	Business expansion	Business retention	Diversified economy	Educational institutions	Employment	Housing prices & availability	Military Base reuse	Mining	Quality workforce	Recreational, tourism	Retail shopping	Transportation infrastructure	Utility infrastructure	Other
Group 1	8	6	2	8	5	8	9	1	3	11	4	8	12	10	13	7
Group 2	5	2	3	7	9	13	4	1	15	11	8	6	14	10	12	
Group 3	12	2	4	3	8	7	11	1	14	14	9	14	5	6	10	13 (Location)
Group 4	11	6	8	7	3	5	9	1	9	13	10	2	13	12	9	4 (Quality of Life; Unique Environment; Get out of L.A.)
Group 5	9	3	7	10	4	1	11	2	6	14	5	8	12	12	7	13 (Medical)

Limitations/Barriers to Economic Growth

	Other	Welfare	Utility Infrastructure	Utility Costs	Unemployment	Underemployment	Recreational, tourism Transportation infrastructure	Military Base closures	Government red-tape	Loss of jobs	Land costs	Land availability	Lack of diversified economy	Keeping local shopping Housing prices & availability	Employment	Educational institutions Attracting new business		
Group 1	4 Roads; lack of industrial parks; geographic location perception; financial resources	11	6	12	10	12	9	5	16	13	15	14	16	8	15	3	7	2
Group 2	12 (Too far away from Freeway plus relative low educational level of population) and (Actual physical attraction of our community - "surface impression" of Trona.)	2	10	7	7	9	14	5	15	4	12	13	16	8	14	6	15	1
Group 3		11	7	6	9	9	10	8	13	9	8	2	1	5	4	7	11	3
Group 4	12 (Surrounding towns using our population to fill their development projects; Additional law enforcement)	8	7	10	6	4	15	5	15	10	14	13	15	3	2	12	9	1
Group 5	9 (Misuse of city funds)	14	8	7	11	13	16	3	12	4	9	4	15	6	2	10	5	1

How would you improve your community's economy?

	Additional housing	Better housing prices	Better local planning	Better recreational facilities	Government red-tape	Higher paying jobs	Improved transport infrastructure	Improved business attraction	Improved business expansion	Improved business retention	Improved utility infrastructure	Increased tourism efforts	Lower utility cost	More jobs	Other
Group 1	11	14	10	12	13	1	7	2	5	4	6	8	9	3	7
Group 2	10	11	3	13	8	5	6	1	4	2	7	9	12	2	13
Group 3	8	5	1	7	11	2	6	2	3	4	10	10	9	2	
Group 4	10	11	2	12	9	1	4	3	6	7	8	10	12	5	11
Group 5	6	4	5	8	10	2	4	1	2	3	9	11	9	7	12

Do you o your own business?

	If Yes, how long?						If No, would you be interested in owning?	
	Yes	No	0 - 5 yrs	5 - 10 yrs	10 - 15 yrs	15 yrs+	Yes	No
Group 1	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	4
Group 2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	5
Group 3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Group 4	1	7	0	0	0	1	2	5
Group 5	2	10	1	0	0	1	5	5

Do you operate a home-based business?

	If Yes, how long?								If No, would you be interested in starting?	
	Yes	No	0 - 6 mos.	1 yr. - 6 mos.	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 yrs	10 - 15 yrs	15 yrs+	Yes	No
Group 1	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Group 2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Group 3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Group 4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Group 5	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6

Have you thought of expanding your business?

Do you know about the JESD Website?

	Have you thought of expanding your business?		Do you know about the JESD Website?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Group 1	3	3	6	1
Group 2	0	5	5	2
Group 3	0	4	2	4
Group 4	1	4	5	3
Group 5	2	7	1	1

Do you live in an incorporated City?

If Yes, which City?

	Yes	No	Adelanto	Barstow	Big Bear Lake	Chino	Chino Hills	Colton	Fontana	Grand Terrace	Hesperia	Highland	Loma Linda	Montclair	Needles	Ontario	Rancho Cucamonga	Redlands	Rialto	San Bernardino	Twenty-nine Palms	Upland	Victorville	Yucaipa	Apple Valley	Yucca Valley
Group 1	3	4									1												1		1	
Group 2	3	4		3																						
Group 3	4	2												1					1			2				
Group 4	6	3																			5					1
Group 5	10	2										2						2		2				4		

How long lived in SB County or City?**Commute to Work?**

	0 - 5 yrs	5 - 10 yrs	10 - 15 yrs	15 yrs+	Yes	No
Group 1	1	0	2	4	2	5
Group 2	1	1	0	5	1	6
Group 3	0	0	0	6	1	5
Group 4	2	0	2	5	2	7
Group 5	1	1	0	10	3	9

Would you like to work closer to home?

	Yes	No
		(note: some respondents indicated retirement status)
Group 1	2	2
Group 2	1	1
Group 3	2	4
Group 4	3	2
Group 5	5	5

What is your level of education?

	High School diploma/GED	Some college	2 yr degree	4 yr degree	Some graduate work	Master's or higher	No formal education
Group 1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0
Group 2	1	2	2	0	0	2	0
Group 3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Group 4	0	1	1	3	1	3	0
Group 5	0	2	3	3	1	3	0

How would you classify your employment?

	Administrative	Domestic	Labor intensive	Management	Business owner	Political	Professional	Retail	Service Provider	Student	Teacher	Technical	Underemployed	Unemployed
Group 1	2	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Group 2	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Group 3	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Group 4	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Group 5	5	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

What is your Annual Salary Range?

	\$0 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$20,000	\$20,001 - \$30,000	\$30,001 - \$45,000	\$45,001 - \$60,000	\$60,001 - \$75,000	over \$75,000
Group 1	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Group 2	0	2	3	0	1	0	0
Group 3	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
Group 4	0	0	2	2	2	3	0
Group 5	0	2	1	2	3	1	3

Are you on a Public Assistance Program?

	Yes	No
Group 1	0	8
Group 2	0	7
Group 3	0	6
Group 4	0	9
Group 5	0	12

SECTION VIII

Projects

Section VIII. Projects

A. *EDA Previously Approved Projects*

EDA GRANT FUNDS

1981 – 1996

1980, City of Ontario, bridge
\$236,715

1981, City of San Bernardino, Anita's Foods, tortilla manufacturing plant
\$280,000

1982, Operation Second Chance, revolving loan fund
\$247,000

1983, City of San Bernardino, Westside CDC, commercial office building
\$500,000

1983, City of Ontario, airport storm drain
\$918,000

1983, City of Barstow, economic development plan
\$44,190

1985, City of San Bernardino, access road and bridge
\$454,923

1985, County of San Bernardino, urban planning grant
\$70,864

1986, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, water and sewer plan
\$22,500

1991, City of Rialto, airport industrial waterline
\$300,000 (\$600,000)*

1992, County of San Bernardino, economic development strategic plans for cities of Hesperia and Highland
\$150,000 (\$263,600)*

1994, County of San Bernardino, High Desert Strategic Plan
\$72,000 (\$167,000)*

1996, Town of Apple Valley, roads and sewers, airport industrial area
\$650,000 (\$1,077,242)* (Completed 1998).

1996, City of Hesperia, flood control and street improvements
\$800,000 (\$3,264,397)* (Completed, 1998)

Total EDA funding 1980 through 1996: \$4,996,192

PROJECTS FUNDED AS A RESULT OF 1998 OEDP PROCESS:

Town of Yucca Valley, industrial center improvements (signage, access and lighting)
\$338,365 – EDA Grant
\$728,000 – Total Project Cost

CURRENTS PROJECT(s):

2001, City of Colton, certain infrastructure projects related to the East Valley Land Company/Ashley Furniture, 75-acre development in the Cooley Ranch Planned Community.
\$1 million - EDA Grant
\$2,220,762 - Total Project Cost

B. Proposed Projects

As a component CEDS, the Department of Economic and Community Development requested input from local jurisdictions concerning proposed economic development activities. The department asked proposers to submit projects that are consistent with the County's economic development goals and the Economic Development Administration's guidelines for federal grant funding. These projects should:

- Address infrastructure improvements serving industry and commerce, construction or expansion of business facilities
- Improve conditions in areas experiencing economic distress, high unemployment rates, low per-capita income, and large concentrations of low-income families are viewed most favorably
- Result in increased long-term employment opportunities
- Should address economic development planning activities

Taking in to consideration regional diversities, resource availability and other variables, the County WIB Economic Development Sub-Committee evaluated individual projects requesting EDA assistance on a case-by-case basis. This was accomplished in cooperation with the EDA regional representative, and based upon compliance with the County's economic development policies and EDA program requirements.

The following is a compilation of the responses received from individual municipalities regarding wishing to receive consideration for EDA funding. Projects have been ranked by the CEDS committee as follows:

PROJECTS SUBMITTED FOR 2002 CEDS

CITY OF BARSTOW: Installation of a rail switch. This switch would be the third phase of a multi-phased plan to bring infrastructure to approximately 800 acres of prime industrial land. This rail switch will allow the extension of two rail spurs into the project area. The spurs will be installed in partnership with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad.

Project Cost: \$250,000
EDA Request: \$125,000

DAGGETT COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT (CSD): Daggett Water System Improvement Project. Construction of a water well with associated pipes, booster pump, electric motor, back-up emergency generator, a one-million-gallon water tank, and necessary fencing in the District.

Project Cost: \$990,000
EDA Request: \$455,000

CITY OF HESPERIA: Construction of a railroad backbone to the industrial core of Hesperia. The proposed project will unlock over 200 acres of previously undeveloped land that is ideally positioned for industry requiring rail access. The area proposed for this project is located with Hesperia Community Redevelopment Agency's Project Area 1.

Project Cost: \$1.2 million
EDA Request: \$600,000

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (OSBD): "*The Business Connection*." Implement continual updates, improvements, and maintenance of a database for businesses to assist them in attaining procurement opportunities offered to them by the County. The OSBD offers online access to their database procurement opportunities including contracts, subcontracts, Requests for Bid and Proposals, and more. Its online directory includes names and telephone numbers of over 100 public and private agencies throughout the County with over \$2 billion in needs for goods and services. Maintenance of the web site is a significant sector of this project proposal. This office serves Emerging Small Business (ESBE's), has a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program. The OSBD is proposing continuation of this successful project by obtaining continuing EDA funding.

ONTARIO PROJECT BY VERMONT SLAUSON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION: Offsite and infrastructure for Phase I to include: deceleration lane, utilities, relocation telephone and traffic control vaults, roads, lighting, grading, retainer walls and landscaping.

Total Project: \$10,000,000
Total Cost Phase 1: \$1,000,000
EDA Request: \$1,000,000
(Balance of Project to be funded by Developer's Equity Funds)

CITY OF VICTORVILLE: Construction of Bear Valley storm drain. A concrete-lined channel to be constructed along the BNSF Railroad tracks, abutting Foxborough Industrial Park in order to discharge storm flow into an existing outlet in the Mojave Narrows Park area.

Project Cost: \$4.4 million
EDA Request: \$2.2 million

INLAND BEHAVIORAL AND HEALTH SERVICES: Construction of a 30,000-square-foot health center. This project will result in a freestanding clinic, licensed by the State of California as a community clinic. It is certified as a Medi-cal and Medicaid provider. It will generate approximately 200 permanent jobs in the field of health care services. Construction jobs will be provided to local contractors, including minority and woman-owned firms.

Project Cost: \$8.1 million
EDA Request: \$3.9 million

APPENDIX A

Community Meetings and Minutes

WELCOME BARSTOW
Barstow/CEDS Community Meeting – Group 2
City of Barstow Council Chambers
220 East Mountain View Street, Suite A
Barstow, CA
6:00 p.m.

October 16, 2001

Comprehensive

Economic

Development

Strategy

Daggett	Needs: Local Share of Funds Utility Protection (Fencing Water Tanks) Water Source and Supply for Business Work Base: Trade Schooling Educational Needs: Retain Youth
Trona	Retail Leakage Sale Tax Money Plan for Retention Welfare-to-Work Programs Tourism of Death Valley
SH 178	to be Completed from Death Valley to Pinnacles Utility Needs (Water, Power Plant, Septic and Sewer-Special District, Natural Gas)
Barstow	Industrial Infrastructure Needs Grading, Road and Utilities Freeway Intersections Remote Infrastructure Needs Outlet Center Drive and OH 58: Tourism 1 Job/\$10,000 from EDA Tie City to Non-Profit for EDA Fund Applications: Promote Industrial/Business/Tourism Development Aeri-Business Support
Strength	Smaller Areas may Take Precedence Tourism Based Businesses

WELCOME VICTOR VALLEY
Victor Valley Area/CEDS Community Meeting – Group 1
Mojave Desert AQMD Hearing Room
14306 Park Avenue
Victorville, CA
6:00 p.m.

October 9, 2001

Comprehensive

Economic

Development

Strategy

	Training Needs for New Employers
	Business Incubators
	✓ Tech Assist
	✓ Vocational Training
	Identify Incoming Businesses
	Business Attraction/Retention
	Military Base Closures
Strength	Diverse Business Atmosphere
Strength	Regional Marketing Efforts
Strength	Export Labor into Metro Areas
	✓ Labor Retention
Strength	College Assistance: Training
	Infrastructure Needs for Business Attraction
	Regional Awareness
Strength	Intra-City Cooperation
	Super-Market Needs (ADL)
Strength	Higher Education
	Water/Sewer/Infrastructure Needs
	Low Paying Entry Level Jobs
	Losing Educated Population
	Expansion of Training:
	✓ E-Commerce
	✓ Gardening Businesses

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Growing Exist Talent
Strength	Degrees: Teaching – Health – Cisco Training
Strength	Digital Academy – On-line Degrees
	Westside Center of Victor Valley College
	Library Expansions
	Coop Funding Sources
	Expected growth 5-10-15 Years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Resources in Place to Address ✓ Community Needs
	Transportation Needs: Bus/Car/Etc.
Strength	Lots of Land
	No Infrastructure: Sewer/Water/ROS/Utilities
	Lack of DSL/Hi-Speed Cable Technology Base
	Computer Training Resources
*	Meet with Cities to Obtain City Input
	Extended Bus Routes
Strength	Commuter Bus to Rancho Cucamonga in 6/02 Bus-Step Upgrades
	Revitalizing Air Base/Downtown Utilities to Roadway
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Co-Mingle International Trade
	Storm Drain Needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mojave Narrows Environment
	Attract Hi-Tech Businesses
Strength	No Cheap Land- Opportunities
	4-year Colleges with Master Degrees
	Do not wait for Land to Disappear in
	Other County/Riverside County/Valley Cities
	Diversify Building Use
	Community Organization Meeting Place
	Collaborative Effort with CBO's
	Invest in Jobs and Community Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 40% < Training ✓ 60% > Business
	Entrepreneurship Training

WELCOME WEST VALLEY

West Valley Area/CEDS Community Meeting – Group 3

Fontana Civic Auditorium

9460 Sierra Avenue

Fontana, CA

6:00 p.m.

October 23, 2001

Comprehensive

Economic

Development

Strategy

Training Programs

Property Development

Community Centers

Social Services

Ethnic College Study Programs

Lower Housing Costs

Reduced Congestion

New Higher Educational Programs

Hi-Tech Programs

Seed money Hi-Tech Programs

Incubator Support

Growing Businesses

More Sophisticated Business Assistance

Clean-ups Needed

Exterior Infrastructure to Commercial Properties

Transitional Assistance Services

✓ Education

✓ Housing

✓ Training

Small Business Incubators

✓ Equipment

✓ Housing

✓ Training

WELCOME MORONGO BASIN
East Desert Area/CEDS Community Meeting – Group 4
Helen Gray Educational Center
6601 Whitefeather Road
Joshua Tree, CA
6:00 p.m.

October 25, 2001

Comprehensive

Economic

Development

Strategy

Strength	Tourism
Strength	Military Base
	✓ Combat Center
Strength	Community Integrated Support of Base
Weakness	Recruitment for Base Workers ^{Mid} /Senior > Level
	✓ Incentives
Threat	Perception of Basin
Strength	Retention of Employees
Strength	Transient Occupancy Tax
Strength	Stable Economic
Strength	Available Land/Water for Growth
Opportunity	Retail/Manufacturing
Threat	Retail Leakage to Coachella Valley
Weakness	Workforce Commutes to Coachella Valley
Need	High Paid Jobs in Basin
	✓ Infrastructure
Need	OB Facilities
Opportunity	Prioritize Action Plan: Enhance Quality of Life
Strength	Quality of Life
	✓ Air/Crime/Land/Labor/Water
	✓ Few Blocks to Growth
Opportunity	Workforce Needs/Commuters
Opportunity	New Jobs for Workforce
Opportunity	Retention/Expansion

Weakness	Sewer Services
Weakness	Transportation Corridor Limitations
Weakness	CALTRANS
Opportunity	Enhance Roadway System
Opportunity	Sewer Services: New Jobs
Threat	Environmental Issues
Need	Tourism Promotion
Need	Tech Incubators
Need	Employee Skill Training
Need	Business Attraction
Strength	Welcome Center
Opportunity/Need	Utility Infrastructure (DSL)
	✓ Higher Paying Jobs
	✓ Hi-Tech Growth
Opportunity	Educational Services
Opportunity/Need	Diversification of Economy
Opportunity	Expand Airport Capacity
Strength	CMC Programs
Strength	Workforce Development Center
Strength	A+/Cisco/Nursing
Strength	College Affiliations
Opportunity	Tech Based Economy
Opportunity	EDA Money for Planning
	✓ Within Basin to Determine Needs and Hi-Tech
	✓ Transfer of Military into Economy
Strength	CMC Affiliation with Base
Opportunity/Need	EDA/TT&C Money
	✓ Survey Existing Firms for Needs
	✓ Develop Plans to Locate Resources
Opportunity/Need	Train Businesses on Internet Usage
Opportunity/Need	Assembly Manufacturing
Opportunity/Need	Regional Occupational Center
Opportunity	Building Renovation for Personal Computer Training
Need	Implementation Money
	Workforce Investment Board Training Money Available
	Gateway Industrial Center
	✓ Roads/Utility/Flood Control Incentives for Development of Land
Weakness	Sewers
Opportunity	Batch Plant Treatment Facility (Regional?) \$1.5 - \$3 million
Opportunity	Suppliers for Piecework/Assembly
*Threat	Coachella Valley

Opportunity	50+ Employees Offering Good Wages
Need	ADA/Short-term Housing Rentals
	✓ Transitional Housing
	✓ Single Room Only
Opportunity	Wind/Solar Power
Opportunity/	Sidewalks: SH 62
Weakness/Need	Youth Money 14-21 years from Work Investment Board

WELCOME EAST VALLEY

East Valley Area/CEDS Community Meeting – Group 5

County of San Bernardino

Board of Supervisors Chambers

385 North Arrowhead Avenue

San Bernardino, CA

6:00 p.m.

October 30, 2001

Comprehensive

Economic

Development

Strategy

No Attendees.

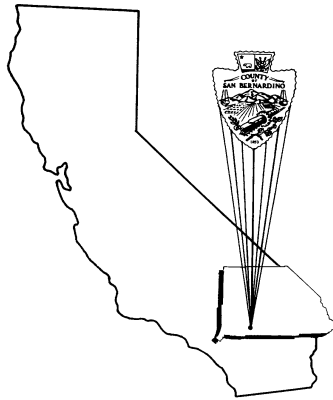
APPENDIX B

City and Community Profiles

Cities in San Bernardino County Incorporation Dates

City	Incorporated
San Bernardino	1869
Colton	1887
Redlands	1888
Ontario	1891
Upland	1906
Chino	1910
Rialto	1911
Needles	1913
Barstow	1947
Fontana	1952
Montclair	1956
Victorville	1962
Loma Linda	1970
Adelanto	1970
Rancho Cucamonga	1977
Grand Terrace	1978
Highland	1987
Twentynine Palms	1987
Hesperia	1988
Town of Apple Valley	1988
Yucaipa	1989
Town of Yucca Valley	1991
Chino Hills	1991

County of San Bernardino



Community Profiles 2001

This is an overview of cities and communities within the County of San Bernardino. The profiles do not contain extensive information for each area. We suggest that you contact the respective city, town or community for more detailed information.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Division

290 North "D" Street, Sixth Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 388-0800 Fax (909) 388-0844
<http://www.sbcounty.gov/ecd>

County of San Bernardino

Founded, April 26, 1853

San Bernardino County is located in the heart of Southern California and continues to be one of the hottest growth regions in the United States. The County offers outstanding transportation networks providing links to its 20,164 square miles. As the country's largest county, it embraces 24 cities and a population of more than 1.6 million. In addition, the County has a skilled and educated work force, affordable and available land, and an unsurpassed quality of life to meet you personal and business needs.

County Information Center

County Government Center
385 North Arrowhead Ave.
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 387-2020
<http://www.sbcounty.gov>

Public Services

Fire Department

County Fire Department
157 W. Fifth St., 2nd Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(800) 340-9110

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-5000
Pacific Bell
(800) 310-2355

Police

Sheriff Department
655 E. Third St.
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 387-8313

Water

Department of Public Works
825 E. Third St.
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 387-8104

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Health

The County is served by an abundance of medical care facilities including the Loma Linda University Medical Center and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center. The County is also served by numerous clinics, including a medical teaching facility.

Education

The County's outstanding education institutions include California State University at San Bernardino, the University of Redlands, Loma Linda Medical University, and six community colleges. There are more than 14 additional institutions of higher learning within less than an hours commute from the County seat.

Cultural and Recreation

The County has two national parks and more than 100 regional parks. It is also host to a variety cultural events, including regional and local fairs. The County is the location of shopping malls, including the Ontario Mills, one of the largest shopping centers in Southern California. There are three professional minor league baseball teams, the California Speedway, several small theme parks, libraries, museums and more than 30 golf courses.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	1,418,380	1,572,700	1,587,200	1,587,400	1,621,900	1,660,200	1,709,434

Major Employers:

	<u>Employees</u>
Stater Bros Holdings, Inc.	6,500
Loma Linda University Medical Center	5,939
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	3,600
Verizon	2,000
San Antonio Community Hospital	1,750
St. Bernardine Medical Center	1,700
Community Hospital of San Bernardino	1,500
San Manuel Indian Bingo Casino	1,291
California Steel Industries	950

Transportation

RAIL The County of San Bernardino is served by the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads. In addition, the County provides passenger and commuter services by MetroLink, Omnitrans, Amtrak and the Los Angeles Area Commuter Railway system.

HIGHWAYS Interstates 10, 15, 60, 210, 215 and highways 18, 30/330, 38, 62 and 91.

AIR The County has 3 international airports: Ontario, Southern California Logistics and San Bernardino. There are also 16 private and municipal aviation facilities.

City of Adelanto

Incorporated, December 23, 1970

The City of Adelanto is located near Highway 395 in Victor Valley. The city is 35 miles north of San Bernardino and 95 miles northeast of Los Angeles in the High Desert Region of San Bernardino County, at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The City is 50 Square miles.

City Information Centers

Adelanto City Hall

City Hall
11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-2300
<http://www.ci.adelanto.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-5711

Public Services

Fire Department

City of Adelanto
10370 Rancho Rd.
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-3344

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Adelanto
11600 Air Base Rd.
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-2300

Telephone

Verizon
15055 La Paz
Victorville, CA 92329
(760) 243-0200

Police

City of Adelanto
11613 Bartlett Ave.
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-1000

Water

City of Adelanto
11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-2300

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corp.
13471 Mariposa Rd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-9321

Health

Adelanto is served by two general hospitals within a 10-mile radius: Victor Valley Community Hospital in Victorville and St. Mary's Desert Valley Hospital in Apple Valley. Desert Valley Medical Group operates a family and industrial clinic within the City.

Education

The Adelanto School District, well-ranked in the State, consists of 6 elementary schools. Senior High students attend school in Victorville while Junior High Students attend the New Adelanto Middle School. Within commuting distance are the Victor Valley Community College and California State University, San Bernardino.

Cultural and recreational

Adelanto has eight churches, a county branch library, and a senior citizens nutrition program that serves 275 daily. The City has public tennis courts, two public parks, a baseball diamond which hosts the minor league baseball team, High Desert Mavericks, and a public swimming pool.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	8,517	8,725	9,850	10,100	12,000	12,900	13,350	13,750	14,300	15,300	18,130

Major Employers

Employees

Roadway Express (trucking)	500
Adelanto School District	233
Casino Plaza, Ltd.	150
Adelanto Electric Station	100
Leslie Gray, GLI (trucking)	87
Aerochem, Inc.	80
Transport Traders (rental-trucks)	80

Transportation

RAIL	Access for rail service with the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads is in nearby Victorville. Piggyback services are available for both pickup and delivery by Burlington Northern Santa Fe. Union Pacific requires independent carrier service. AMTRAK commuter rail is also available.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstates 15 and 395. Adelanto is well-served by 27 major trucking firms located in the High Desert.
AIR	Adelanto has a municipal airport for private and recreational use. Adelanto is less than one hour from Ontario International Airport via Interstate 15 and within 2 miles of the Southern California International Airport.

Town of Apple Valley

Incorporated, November 28, 1988

The Town of Apple Valley is 44 miles north of San Bernardino and 100 miles northeast of Los Angeles, in the High Desert Region of the County, at an elevation of 3,000 feet.
The Town's area is 78 square miles.

City Information Centers

Apple Valley Town Hall

20440 Hwy 18
P. O. Box 429
Apple Valley, CA 92307
(760) 240-7000
<http://www.applevalley.org>

Chamber of Commerce

17852 Hwy 18
Apple Valley, CA 92307
(760) 242-2753

Public Services

Fire Department

Apple Valley Fire District
22400 Headquarters Dr.
Apple Valley, CA 92307
(760) 247-7618

Electric

Southern California Edison
12353 Hesperia Rd.
Hesperia, CA 92345
(800) 655-4555

Sewer

V.V. Wastewater
Reclamation
20111 Shay Road Extension
Victorville, CA 92394
(760) 246-8638

Telephone

Verizon
15055 La Paz
Victorville, CA 92392
Residential (760) 245-9311
Business (760) 243-0200

Police

Apple Valley Police Department
14900 Dale Evans Pkwy
Apple Valley, CA 92307
(760) 240-7400

Water

Apple Valley Ranchos Water
21760 Ottawa Rd.
Apple Valley, CA 92307
(760) 247-6484

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corp.
13471 Mariposa Rd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-9321

Health

St. Mary's Regional Medical Center has been serving Apple Valley since 1956. Apple Valley has the largest medical presence in the Victor Valley area. In addition, Victor Valley Community Hospital and Desert Valley Medical Group, located in Victorville, also serve the Town of Apple Valley.

Education

The Apple Valley Unified School District provides K-12 education services. Apple Valley is proud of its 3 senior high schools, 2 middle schools and 9 elementary schools. It also has 5 private schools which offer distinguished award-winning private school curricula. Within commuting distance is Victor Valley Community College and California State University, San Bernardino.

Cultural and recreational

Apple Valley has a county branch library, two championship courses for golf enthusiasts and, in nearby Victorville, a Performing Arts Center. The NASA affiliated Science and Technology Center of the High Desert is located in Apple Valley.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	46,079	48,650	51,000	52,400	53,500	52,200	52,800	53,400	54,400	55,400	54,239

Major Employers

Employees

Apple Valley Unified School District	1,130
Desert Valley Medical Group	850
St. Mary Regional Medical Center	760
Lucky's/Sav-On	225
South Down, Inc.	200
Wal-Mart	193
Target	135
Ralphs Market	93

Transportation

RAIL

Access for rail service with the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads is in nearby Victorville. Piggyback services are available for both pickup and delivery by Burlington Northern Santa Fe. Union Pacific requires independent carrier service.

HIGHWAY

The Town is on Highway 18, approximately 10 miles east of Interstate 15. Apple Valley is well served by 27 major trucking firms located in the High Desert.

AIR

Apple Valley Municipal Airport, which is operated and maintained through County Service Area 60, has a runway that is 6,500 feet long. The facility caters to private aircraft and offers pilot training and aircraft rentals. The Southern California International Airport is 10 miles east of the Town.

Community of Baker

Unincorporated

The unincorporated community of Baker is located on the northwest boundary of the East Mojave National Scenic Area east of Interstate 15 at Highway 127. Baker is 62 miles northeast of Barstow, 90 miles from Las Vegas. It is less than 1,000 feet in elevation with an annual rainfall of only 2 inches.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 131
Baker, CA 92309
(760) 733-4469

Baker Visitor's Center

P. O. Box 241
Baker, CA 92309
(760) 733-4040

Public Services

Fire Department

P. O. Box 660
Baker, CA 92309
(760) 733-4026

Community Services Office

73730 Baker Blvd.
P. O. Box 590 (for mailing only)
Baker, CA 92309
(760) 733-4402

Police

County Sheriff's Office
P. O. Box 216
Baker, CA 92309
(760) 733-4448

Education

The Baker Unified School District is the largest (land area) in the State of California. It serves children from Afton to Kelso/Cima area to the Nevada State line. There are K-6 grades at Mt. Pass and K-8 grades with a high school in Baker.

Cultural and Recreation

The Baker Visitor's Center is staffed by the National Park Service and is open seven days a week. Its staff provides information to the public on Death Valley National Park and the Mojave National Preserve. They also plan activities such as tours in the Park and Preserve.

Chet Huffman Park is open to the public 24 hours a day throughout the year. The Baker Community Services Swimming Pool is open to the public seven days a week during the months of June through September. Baker is the starting point for explorers to the most diverse land in the County of San Bernardino. It is a rockhunter's dream in the Afton Canyon area for those looking for opalite, jasper, and agates of all colors. There are fire opal beds located 52 miles out via the Death Valley Highway 127 and amethyst crystals in the Kingston Mountains.

Molycorp Mine, located at Mt. Pass on Interstate 15 is the largest rare earth mine in the world. It produces huge quantities of lanthanides, cerium, neodymium, samarium, europium and gadolinium. These minerals are used in the television and petroleum industries. The Dumont Dunes are located 35 miles to the north on Highway 127. This area is a popular spot for sand buggy and off-road recreational enthusiasts. Ultra-light flying over the Dunes has become popular.

Employers in the City:

Silver Lake Properties
Pike's Watering Hole
Molycorp, Inc.
Baker Valley Unified School District
Burger King Corp.
Chevron Station

Employees

115
52
50
42
28
23

Transportation

AIR Just one mile north of Baker on Highway 127 is Baker Airport. It has a 6,000-foot lit runway.

HIGHWAY The town is served by Highway 127 east of the Interstate 15.

City of Barstow

Incorporated, September 30, 1947

The City of Barstow is located approximately 70 miles north east of San Bernardino and 134 miles northeast of Los Angeles in the High Desert Region at an elevation of 2,142 feet. The City's area is 36 square miles.

City Information Centers

Barstow City Hall

220 East Mountain View
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-3531
<http://www.barstowca.org>

Chamber of Commerce

409 E. Fredricks, PO Box 698
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-8617

Public Services

Fire Department

Barstow Fire District
861 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-2254

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Barstow
220 East Mountain View
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-3531

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

City of Barstow
220 East Mountain View
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-3531

Water

So. California Water Co.
1521 E. Main St.
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-8215

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corp.
751 E. Main St.
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 256-3571

Health

Barstow Community Hospital, with its, state-of-the-art emergency room, provides health care services to residents of the Barstow area. The 400-bed Veteran's Home of California and Rimrock Convalescent Hospital are also located in Barstow.

Education

The Barstow area education district has 7 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, 1 high school, 1 continuation school, and Barstow Community College.

Cultural and recreational

Barstow has 56 churches, a branch library, 3 historical museums, Calico Ghost Town Regional Park, Mojave Road Historical Trail, Rainbow Basin/Owl Canyon, California Desert Information Center, Goldstone Deep Space Tracking Station, 14 community parks, a golf course, 7 baseball diamonds, 4 soccer fields, 2 multi-purpose facilities with tennis courts, and a recreation center with handball/racquetball courts. The Sportspark hosts 6 ballfields with electronic scoreboards, 4 volleyball courts, batting cages, 2 soccer fields, and 2 concession buildings.

Population	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population	21,472	21,850	22,000	22,700	22,500	21,950	22,850	22,350	22,800	23,150	21,119

Major Employers

Employees

Fort Irwin National Training Center	7,340
U.S. Marine Corps Logistics Base	2,591
Factory Merchants Mall of Barstow	1,200
ITT	840
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company	820
Barstow Unified School District	680
Johnson Controls	400
Barstow Station Tourism	350
Tanger Outlet Mall	300

Transportation

RAIL

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads bisect the City of Barstow. These railway companies connect this area to the Los Angeles market. Amtrak offers passenger service from Barstow.

HIGHWAYS

The City is served by interstates 15 and 40, and Highway 58. Barstow is served by 4 common carriers with 2 having overnight pickup and delivery service to Los Angeles, San Diego and Las Vegas.

AIR

Ontario International Airport is 90 miles southwest via Interstate 15 for passenger and freight service. Barstow is served by Barstow-Daggett Municipal Airport and the Southern California Logistics Airport.

City of Big Bear Lake

Incorporated, November 24, 1980

The City of Big Bear lake is located in the San Bernardino National Forest at an elevation of 7,000 feet. The City's area is 6.95 square miles. It is 35 miles northeast of San Bernardino and 100 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

City Information Centers

Big Bear Lake City Hall

39707 Big Bear Lake Blvd.
P. O. Box 10000
Big Bear, CA 92315-8900
(909) 866-5831
<http://www.citybigbearlake.com>

Chamber of Commerce

Chamber of Commerce
630 Bartlett Rd.
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 866-4608

Public services

Fire Department

Big Bear Lake Fire Dept.
41090 Big Bear Blvd.
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 866-7566

Electric

Bear Valley Electric
42020 Garstin Dr.
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 866-4678

Sewer

BBARWA
P. O. Box 517
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 585-9333

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

County Sheriff's Office
477 Summit Blvd.
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 866-0100

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Co.
40844 Big Bear Blvd.
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 866-4656

Water

City of Big Bear Lake
Dept. of Water and Power
41972 Garstin Dr.
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
(909) 866-5050

Health

Bear Valley Community Hospital, with a 30-bed capacity, provides primary medical services to the mountain region.

Education

The Bear Valley Unified School District has 3 elementary schools, 1 middle school, 1 high school and 1 continuation high school. California State University, San Bernardino and San Bernardino Valley College offers extension courses.

Cultural and recreational

Big Bear Lake has 20 churches, 1 public library, a performing arts center, and the Big Bear Lake Convention Center. Big Bear Lake offers water skiing, fishing, boating, and swimming. There are also 2 ski resorts, numerous nature trails, campgrounds, picnic grounds and a water slide.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	5,351	5,400	5,600	5,675	5,800	5,900	5,950	6,000	6,075	6,200	6,325

Major Employers

Employees

Bear Valley Unified School District	319
Bear Valley Community Hospital	135
City of Big Bear Lake	106
Snow Summit Ski Resort	50
Bear Mountain Ski Resort	41
McDonalds	38
Allison Electronics	32
	(882 Seasonal Workers)
	(500 Seasonal Workers)

Transportation

TRUCKING	UPS and Federal Express have daily pick-up and delivery to Big Bear. Commercial Trucking companies also serve Big Bear Valley on a regular basis.
HIGHWAYS	Highways 18, 38 and 330 provide access to this mountain community. The annual 120" average snowfall has only closed the roads once in the last 10 years.
AIR	The Big Bear Municipal Airport has a 5,800 foot runway. The airport is open 24-hours a day and has Air Taxi/Charter services available.

City of Chino

Incorporated, February 28, 1910

The City of Chino is located 34 miles west of San Bernardino and 37 miles east of Los Angeles in San Bernardino County's West Valley at an elevation of 700 feet. The City's area is 20.9 square miles.

City Information Centers

Chino City Hall

13220 Central Ave.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 627-7577
<http://www.cityofchino.org>

Chamber of Commerce

13150 7th St.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 627-6177

Public Services

Fire Department

Chino Valley Independent Fire District
2005 Grand Ave.
Chino Hills, CA 91709
(909) 902-5260

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Chino Water Dept.
13220 Central Ave.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 591-9820

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

Chino Police Department
13220 Central Ave.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 628-1234

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

City of Chino Water Dept.
13220 Central Ave.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 591-9820

Health

Chino Valley Medical Center with a 126-bed capacity, is the primary medical facility for the city.

Education

Chino Unified School District has 20 elementary schools, 5 junior high schools, 3 high schools and 1 continuation high school and Boys Republic. Chaffey Community College has a satellite campus in Chino. There are wide variety of colleges within commuting distance including Chaffey Community College, the Claremont Colleges and California State Polytechnic University, Pomona; University of California, Riverside; and California State University, San Bernardino.

Cultural and recreational

Chino has 48 churches, 1 public library, the Youth Museum, the Old School House Museum, the Planes of Fame Museum and one of the County's oldest buildings, the Yorba Slaughter Adobe House. There are 13 city parks, Prado Regional Park, and the Prado Tiro Shooting Range.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	59,682	60,400	60,200	61,300	63,000	62,700	63,400	63,300	64,900	65,900	67,168

Major Employers

Chino Unified School District
Husmann Manufacturing
Sundance Spas
American Eagle Wheel
Mission Uniform & Linen Services

California Institution for Men
Chino Valley Medical Center
Alfa Leisure, Inc.
Arbek Manufacturing, Inc.
Trend Technologies, Inc.

Transportation

RAIL	Railway services are provided by the Union Pacific Railroad.
HIGHWAYS	Interstate 10, 15, 60, 71 and 91. There are 30 commercial carriers with overnight delivery to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.
AIR	The Chino Airport is located in the city and is one of the busiest general aviation facilities in the County. Ontario International Airport is less than 10 miles away.

City of Chino Hills

Incorporated, December 1, 1991

The City of Chino Hills is located 35 miles west of San Bernardino and 33 miles east of Los Angeles in San Bernardino County's West Valley at an elevation of 980.

City Information Centers

Chino Hills City Hall

2001 Grand Ave.
Chino Hills, CA 91709
(909) 364-2600
<http://www.chinohills.org>

Chamber of Commerce

13150 Seventh Ave.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 627-6177

Public Services

Fire Department

Chino Valley Independent
Fire District
2005 Grand Ave.
Chino Hills, CA 91709
(909) 902-5260

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Water & Sewer

City Utilities Department
14575 Pipeline Ave.
Chino Hills, CA 91709
(909) 364-2660

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000
(800) 483-4000

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
3843 Peyton Dr.
Chino Hills, CA 91709
(909) 364-2000

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Cable T.V.

Adelphia
5944 Sycamore Ct.
Chino, CA 91710
(909) 591-9571

Health

Chino Community Hospital, which has 118-bed capacity, is located in the City of Chino Hills.

Education

Chino Unified School District serves the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills and South Ontario. The district has 20 elementary schools, 5 junior high schools, 5 high schools, and 1 continuation high school. There is a wide variety of colleges within commuting distance of Chino Hills: Chaffey Community College, the Claremont Colleges and Cal Poly Pomona.

Cultural and recreational

Recreation facilities includes Chino Hills State Park and 27 community and neighborhood parks.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	39,063	N/A	42,700	45,950	47,950	47,800	49,750	52,000	55,000	58,300	66,787

Major Employers

Employees

Chino Valley Unified School District	800
Costco	192
Lowe's	130
City of Chino Hills	95
Vons	95
K-mart	92
Albertsons	86
Ralph's	75
Higgins Brick Co.	26
Rite-Aid	12

Transportation

RAIL	Railway services is provided by the Union Pacific Railroad.
HIGHWAYS	There are 30 commercial carriers with overnight delivery to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. The City is served by the 71, 60, 142, and 91 freeways and within easy to Interstates 10 and 210.
AIR	The Chino Airport is located within the city and is one of the busiest general aviation facilities in the County. Ontario International Airport is less than 11 miles away.

City of Colton

Incorporated, July 11, 1887

The City of Colton is located 55 miles east of Los Angeles. The City's area is 18 square miles at an elevation of approximately 950 feet.

Colton City Hall

City Administrative Offices

City Hall
650 N. La Cadena Dr.
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 370-5099
<http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/colton>

Chamber of Commerce

620 N. La Cadena Dr.
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 825-2222

Public Services

Fire Department

303 East "E" St.
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 370-5100

Electric

Colton Electric Utility
650 N. La Cadena
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 370-5104

Water & Sewer

City of Colton Water
650 N. La Cadena Dr.
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 370-6134

Telephone

Pacific Bell
(800) 310-2355

Police

Colton Police Department
650 N. La Cadena Dr.
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 370-5000

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Refuse

Colton Disposal
635 N. La Cadena
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 370-3377

Health

The City is served by four general hospitals in nearby communities: Loma Linda Community Hospital with 120-bed capacity, Loma Linda University Medical Center with 528-bed capacity; Redlands Community Hospital with 194-bed capacity; and the Arrowhead County Medical Center; and various medical clinics.

Education

Colton Joint Unified School District has 17 elementary schools, 4 middle school, 2 high schools and 2 continuation high schools. Colton is also served by California State University, San Bernardino, University of Redlands, Valley Community College and Chaffey Community College.

Cultural and recreational

Colton has 28 churches, 15 city parks, 1 public library, a museum, 2 community centers, several baseball diamonds, and in near proximity to communities with performing arts centers.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	40,213	41,400	42,100	43,200	45,200	44,200	44,500	45,100	46,250	46,800	47,350

Major Employers

Employees

Stater Bros. Markets Warehouse	1,600
Champion Container Company	1,450
Colton Unified School District	750
Calmat Co.	350
City of Colton	320
Inland Counties Regional Center	185
Plexco Division of Chevron	100
Heritage Healthcare, Inc.	100

Transportation

RAIL	Union Pacific has a computerized freight classification yard in Colton and Burlington Northern Santa Fe also provides service in the City. The Colton rail yard is also the only intermodal rail facility in Southern California.
HIGHWAY	There are several major trucking firms located in the Colton area that provide access to the Southern and Northern California markets. Colton is served by Interstates 215 and 10.
AIR	Ontario International Airport is located 18 miles from the City of Colton.

Community of Crestline

Unincorporated

The Community of Crestline is hidden in the San Bernardino Mountains, 15 miles from the City of San Bernardino, at an elevation of approximately 4,700 feet.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

Crestline Chamber of Commerce
24385 Lake Drive
PO Box 926
Crestline, CA 92325
<http://www.crestlinechamber.net>

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
Mountain Division
301 S. State Highway 173
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352
(909) 337-8586

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 655-4555

Water/Sewer

Crestline—Lake Arrowhead Water Agency
P. O. Box 3880
Crestline, CA 92325
(909) 338-1779

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
Twin Peaks Station
26010 Highway 189
Twin Peaks, CA 92391
(909) 336-0600 (Non-emergencies)

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2200

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-4000

Health

The community of Crestline is served by Mountains Community Hospital.

Education

Crestline is served by the Rim of the World Unified School District. The community is within commuting distance of California State University, San Bernardino and San Bernardino Valley Community College.

Cultural and Recreation

Annually, Crestline hosts Jamboree Days held at Lake Gregory and 4th of July Fireworks in the summer.

Population

Population	(Full-time residents)	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
		8,594	10,218

Transportation

HIGHWAYS The community is served by Highways 18 and 138.

AIR Crestline is served by Ontario International Airport , approximately 54 miles south.

City of Fontana

Incorporated, June 25, 1952

The City of Fontana 13 miles west of San Bernardino and 49 miles east of Los Angeles. The City's area is 36 square miles with a sphere of influence of 16 square miles, totaling 52 square miles. The City of Fontana is one of the fastest growing cities in California.

City Information Centers

Fontana City Hall

8353 Sierra Ave.
Fontana, CA 92335
(909) 350-7600
<http://www.fontana.org>

Housing & Business Development

8434 Wheeler Ave.
Fontana, CA 92335
(909) 350-6634

Chamber of Commerce

8435 Sierra Ave.
Fontana, CA 92335
(909) 822-4433

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
West Valley Division
15380 San Bernardino Ave.
Fontana, CA 92334
(909) 829-4441

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Fontana
(909) 350-7670

Telephone

Pacific Bell
(800) 491-2355

Police

Fontana Police Department
17005 Upland
Fontana, CA 92335
(909) 350-7700

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

Fontana Water Company
8440 Nuevo
Fontana, CA 92335
(909) 822-2201

Health

Kaiser Permanente of Southern California Hospital (a membership hospital) is located in Fontana.

Education

The Fontana Unified School District has 23 elementary schools, 6 middle schools, 3 high schools, 2 continuation high schools, 1 vocational or occupational program, 1 alternative education program and 1 school for the severely handicapped. Some Fontana areas are served by three schools in the Etiwanda School District (elementary and junior high) and the Colton Unified School District. Additionally, Chaffey Community College has a satellite campus in Fontana. The City is within close proximity to California State University, San Bernardino; University of California, Riverside; and University of Redlands.

Cultural and Recreational

There are 60 churches, a public library, and the Fontana Performing Arts Center. Fontana has 21 parks, 6 community centers with swimming pools and playgrounds. The Martin Tudor Regional park (300 acres) includes a beach, swim lagoon, water slide, equestrian and hiking activities with picnic and campground facilities. The new California Speedway for NASCAR and Indy Car races, is located in an unincorporated area just outside the City limits.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	87,535	91,400	97,500	101,300	103,500	102,200	103,300	105,300	108,200	112,100	128,929

Major Private Employers

Employees

Kaiser Permanente Hospital	5,000
Target Distribution	1,243
TAB Warehouse & Distribution	460
Forged Metal	385
American Security Products	375
Avery Dennison	375
Big 5 Distribution	306
Tech Data	220

Transportation

RAIL	The Burlington Northern Santa Fe and the Union Pacific Railroad serve the City of Fontana as well as the MetroLink Commuter Rail and Amtrack, which provide local and national passenger services.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstates 10, 15 and Highways 30, 60, 91 and 210. Fontana is the first city in California to designate a specific area for trucking and truck-related uses.
AIR	Fontana is 7 miles east of the Ontario International Airport via Interstate 10.

City of Grand Terrace

Incorporated, November 30, 1978

The City of Grand Terrace is located 15 miles south of San Bernardino and 60 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of 1,065 feet. The City's area is 3.70 square miles.

City Information Centers

City Administrative Offices

22795 Barton Rd.
Grand Terrace, CA 92313
(909) 824-6621
<http://www.ci.grand-terrace.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

12139 Mt. Vernon #202
Grand Terrace, CA 92313
(909) 783-3581

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
County Service Area 38
Contractor: Calif. Dept. of Forestry
3800 N. Sierra Way
San Bernardino, CA 92405
(909) 881-6969

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Grand Terrace
(909) 824-6621

Telephone

Pacific Bell
(800) 310-2355

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
655 E. 3rd St.
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 824-0680

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

Riverside Highland Water Co.
1450 Washington St.
Colton, CA 92324
(800) 427-2200

Health

Grand Terrace is just 10 minutes away from Loma Linda University Medical Center and Loma Linda Community Hospital.

Education

The Colton Joint Unified School District serves the City of Grand Terrace.

Cultural and Recreational

There are 16 churches, 3 parks, and 1 public library. There are art shows and local craft fairs held throughout the year and Grand Terrace Days, Safety Fair and Parade in June. The City of Grand Terrace Parks and Recreation Department hosts several activities including the Annual Tour de Terrace Bicycle Ride, Halloween Haunt and Spring Egg Hunt. There is a very active senior citizen's center and child care center; and there are city sponsored concerts in the park.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	10,946	12,650	13,000	13,300	13,400	13,150	13,350	13,250	13,350	13,400	13,550

Major Employers

Employees

Wilden Pump & Engineering Co.	183
School District	181
Advocate School	117
Grand Terrace Convalescent Hospital	70
Stater Bros. Markets	61
City of Grand Terrace	53
Inland Timber	50
American Modular	30
Harber Companies	30
Food Connection	25
Clinical Labs	20
The Terrace	15

Transportation

RAIL	Grand Terrace is served by Southern Pacific Railroad and is within 5 miles of the main rail yards in the City of Colton.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstate 10 and 215 and Highways 91, and 60.
AIR	Grand Terrace is within 20 miles of the Ontario International Airport.

City of Hesperia

Incorporated, July 1, 1988

The City of Hesperia is located 35 miles north of San Bernardino and 90 miles northeast of Los Angeles at an elevation of 3,250 feet. The City's incorporated area is approximately 69 square miles, with an adopted Sphere of Influence of approximately 32 square miles.

City Information Centers

Hesperia City Hall

15776 Main Street
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 947-1000
<http://www.hesperia.net>

Chamber of Commerce

16816-D Main St.
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 244-2135

Public Services

Fire Department

Hesperia Fire Department
17288 Olive Street
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 947-1600

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 655-4555

Water & Sewer

City of Hesperia Public Works
9393 Santa Fe Ave.
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 947-1400

Telephone

Verizon
16071 Mojave Dr.
Victorville, CA 92392
(800) 483-3000

Police

Hesperia Police Department
9393 Santa Fe Ave.
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 947-1500

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corporation
13471 Mariposa Rd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-9321

Cable T.V.

Charter Communications
9536 C Avenue
Hesperia, CA 92340
(760) 244-1010

Refuse & Trash

Advance Disposal
17105 Mesa
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 244-9773

Health

Prime Care Desert Valley Hospital in Victorville, Victorville Valley Community Hospital in Victorville and St. Mary's Desert Hospital in Apple Valley provide healthcare to Hesperia.

Education

Hesperia has 12 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, 2 middle schools, 1 alternative education school, 4 high schools and 1 continuation school. There are 16, 4-year colleges and universities within an hour's drive.

Cultural and Recreation

Hesperia has 30 churches, a community theater group, an annual Spring Old Town Art Show, 50 year old Hesperia Days celebration, several community centers, Hesperia Country Club & Golf Course, a community street fair series, and 5 community parks, equestrian trails, campgrounds, and a 15-acre fishing lake.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	50,418	53,300	56,100	58,400	59,300	58,600	59,400	60,200	61,200	62,300	62,582

Major Private Employers

Employees

Stater Bros. Market	300
Hi Grade Materials	158
Arizona Pipeline Co.	140
C & M Wood Industries, Inc.	134
Ram-Mar Painting Inc.	131
Double Eagle Transportation	100
IN-N-OUT	100
K-Mart	90

Transportation

RAIL	Hesperia has access to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad City and the Union Pacific Railroad.
HIGHWAYS	Hesperia is strategically located for trucking to the Los Angeles Basin, with access to Interstate 15, Highways 395 and 138.
AIR	Hesperia has its own airport with a 3,900 foot long runway (running north-south direction) for private and recreational use. The airport also has flight instruction and other services available. Ontario International Airport is 45 minutes away via Interstate 15. Southern California International Airport (cargo services) is 15 minutes away via Interstate 15 North.

City of Highland

Incorporated, November 23, 1987

The City of Highland is nestled at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains between the City of San Bernardino and the City of Redlands at an elevation of 1,220 feet.

The City's area is 13 square miles.

City Information Centers

Highland City Hall

27215 Baseline St.
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-6861
<http://www.ci.highland.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

27268 Baseline St.
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-4073

Public Services

Fire Department

Highland Station #1
29507 Baseline St.
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 862-3031

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Water/Sewer

East Valley Water & Sewer
1155 Del Rosa Ave.
San Bernardino, CA 92413
(909) 889-9501

Police

County Sheriff's Office
27215 Baseline
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 425-9793

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Telephone

Pacific Bell
(800) 310-2355
Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Health

Highland is served by 6 major hospitals located in nearby Redlands, San Bernardino and Loma Linda.

Education

Both San Bernardino Unified School District and Redlands School District provide educational facilities to Highland. California State University, San Bernardino, University of California, Riverside, Loma Linda University and the University of Redlands are within minutes of Highland.

Cultural and Recreational

Highland has 1 public library, and just 4 miles away is the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands. There are several regional parks close to Highland including the Santa Ana River Corridor Trail System. Highland has several miles of existing community trails for horse and foot traffic.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	34,439	35,700	37,100	38,400	39,600	39,550	40,500	41,100	41,950	42,950	44,450

Major Employers

Employees

Western Entertainment Corporation	288
Robertson's Ready Mix	200
Sunwest Sand & Gravel	200
Rogers Drywall	200
Hillhaven Highland House	110
Highland Framers Inc.	100
Far West Meats	80

Transportation

HIGHWAYS Trucking access to Interstate 10 is less than 4 miles south of Highland; and Highway 30 links with Interstate 215.

AIR Ontario International Airport is 25 miles to the west of Highland.

Community of Joshua Tree

Unincorporated

The Community of Joshua Tree is located along State Highway 62, west of Twentynine Palms and east of Yucca Valley, in the Morongo Basin. Joshua Tree borders the Joshua Tree National Park on the northwest.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 600
Joshua Tree, CA 92252
(760) 366-3723
<http://www.desertgold.com>

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
County Service Area 20
Contractor: Calif. Dept. of Forestry
3800 N. Sierra Way
San Bernardino, CA 92405
(909) 881-6969

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

County Sheriffs Department
(760) 366-4175

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

Joshua Basin Water District
61750 Chollita Road
Joshua Tree, CA 92252
(760) 366-8438

Health

The Community of Joshua Tree is home to the Hi-Desert Medical Center, which has a 56-bed capacity; and the Continuing Care facility which has 120-beds.

Education

Joshua Tree is served by the Morongo Valley School District. The Copper Mountain Community College is located in Joshua Tree.

Cultural and Recreational

Joshua Tree is home to the Hi-Desert Playhouse Guild, founded in 1965. The Guild operates the Hi-Desert Cultural Center and coordinates community cultural activities in the fields of drama, art, writing and youth theater. Joshua Tree and its surrounding neighbors in the Morongo Basin have a tremendous sense of community. Annually local communities celebrate 'Grubsteak Days' and 'Pioneer Days' commemorating their early mining heritage. Joshua Tree also has several local parks and a branch library. Several million people enter the Joshua Tree National Park every year at the Park Boulevard entrance located in Joshua Tree.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1996</u>
Population	Unincorp.	3,898	13,000

Major Employers

Hi-Desert Medical Center
Copper Mountain Community College
Morongo Basin Ambulance Assn.
Joshua Basin Water District

Employees

285
175
24
17

Transportation

HIGHWAY

The community is served by Highway 62 and is approximately 50 miles from Interstate 10. There are several trucking firms serving the Joshua Tree Community.

AIR

Twentynine Palms Airport is a municipal airport available for recreational and private use. Palm Springs Regional Airport is within 50 miles and provides service and links to the international airports.

Community of Lake Arrowhead

Unincorporated

The beautiful Community of Lake Arrowhead is hidden in the San Bernardino Mountains, 40 miles from the City of San Bernardino, at an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

Chamber of Commerce and J. Putnam Henck Visitor Center
Lake Arrowhead Village
28200 Highway 189, Building F290
PO Box 219
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
Mountain Division
301 S. State Highway 173
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352
(909) 337-8586

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 655-4555

Water/Sewer

Lake Arrowhead Community Services District
P. O. Box 789
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352
(909) 337-8555

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
Twin Peaks Station
26010 Highway 189
Twin Peaks, CA 92391
(909) 336-0600 (Non-emergencies)

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2200

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-4000

Health

The community of Lake Arrowhead is served by Mountains Community Hospital.

Education

Lake Arrowhead is served by the Rim of the World Unified School District. Lake Arrowhead is within commuting distance of California State University, San Bernardino and San Bernardino Valley Community College.

Cultural and Recreation

Annually, Lake Arrowhead hosts Summer Concerts held at the Lake Arrowhead Village; 4th of July Fireworks over Lake Arrowhead; and the Antique and Wooden Boat Show. The Arrowhead Arts Association sponsors several cultural programs throughout the year as well. The Chamber sponsors the Annual Home Tour each September. Lake Arrowhead has several parks and picnic areas, 1 branch library, and 1 post office.

Population

		<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>
Population	(Full-time residents)	N/A	6,539	12,440	12,000

Major Employers:

Employees

Rim of the World School District	675
Mountains Community Hospital	220
Lake Arrowhead Resort	187
Jensen's Market	90
Lake Arrowhead Country Club	85
Stater Bros. Market	80
Community Services District	50
Rim Forest Lumber	30
Southern California Edison Co.	20
Southern California Gas Co.	20

Transportation

HIGHWAYS The community is served by Highways 18 and 173. There are several trucking firms serving Lake Arrowhead.

AIR Lake Arrowhead is served by Ontario International Airport , just 54 miles south.

City of Loma Linda

Incorporated, September 29, 1970

The City of Loma Linda is located south of the City of San Bernardino on the south side of Interstate 10 and is home to the world renowned Loma Linda University Medical Center.

City Information Centers

Loma Linda City Hall

25541 Barton Rd.
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 799-2800
<http://www.ci.loma-linda.ca.us>

Business and Economic Development

25541 Barton Rd.
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 799-2815

Chamber of Commerce

25541 Barton Rd.
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 799-2828

Public Services

Fire Department

City of Loma Linda
25541 Barton Rd.
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 799-2850

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Loma Linda
26000 Barton Rd.
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 796-0131

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
655 E. Third St.
San Bernardino, CA 92415
(909) 387-3500

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

City of Loma Linda
26000 Barton Rd.
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 796-0131

Cable T. V.

Adelphia
(909) 890-0886

Health

Loma Linda is served by four general hospitals: Loma Linda University Medical Center, the regional Level-1 Trauma Center, with a 427-bed capacity; Loma Linda University Children's Hospital, with a 250-bed capacity; Loma Linda University Community Hospital, with a 120-bed capacity; and Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Medical Center, with a 434-bed capacity.

Education

The City of Loma Linda is served primarily by the Redlands School District, with Bryn Mawr Elementary, K6 located in Loma Linda. The Loma Linda Academy and Elementary, a parochial K-12, is located in Loma Linda. Loma Linda has its own University, while the University of Redlands and California State University, San Bernardino are within commuting distance of Loma Linda.

Cultural and Recreation

Loma Linda has 1 public library, 12 churches and 3 parks which provide playgrounds and picnic areas. Loma Linda also has the Anson Van Leuven Mansion, one of the oldest brick structures in the County, designed by the "Father of the Inland Empire Citrus" Anson Van Leuven. Each year Loma Linda celebrates its Fall Loma Linda Community Parade and Fair.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	17,400	19,200	19,950	21,000	21,350	21,050	21,200	21,350	21,500	21,600	18,681

Major Employers:

Loma Linda University Medical Center
Loma Linda University Campus
Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital
Loma Linda Community Hospital
Safecare, Inc.
Halmark Southwest
Heritage Healthcare, Inc.
Raico Development
Loma Linda Academy
Linda Valley Convalescent Nursing Homecare

Employees

4,402
1,042
1,200
446
415
270
196
150
122
110

Transportation

RAIL Loma Linda is served by the Union Pacific Railroad which maintains major facilities an intermodal yard in near by Colton.

HIGHWAYS Loma Linda is within easy access to Interstates 215 and 10 and is served by over 27 trucking firms.

AIR San Bernardino International Airport is located two miles north of the City and Ontario International Airport is located 20 miles west of Loma Linda.

Community of Lucerne Valley

Unincorporated

The unincorporated community of Lucerne Valley is located near the intersection of Highway 18 and Highway 247. The community is a few miles southeast of Apple Valley at an elevation of approximately 3,000 feet.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

32750 Old Woman Springs Rd.
PO Box 491
Lucerne Valley, CA 92356
(760) 248-7215
<http://www.lucernevalley.net>

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
57485 Aviation Dr.
Yucca Valley, CA 92286
(760) 365-3335

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Rec. and Park/Cemetary/T.V. Translator

County Service Area 29
33187 East Hwy. 247
Lucerne Valley, CA 92356
(760) 248-7048

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
32700 Old Woman Springs Rd. A
Lucerne Valley, CA 92356
(760) 248-7655

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Health

St. Mary's Desert Hospital in nearby Apple Valley serves the community of Lucerne Valley. The Victor Valley Community Hospital, and Desert Valley Hospital, both located in Victorville, serve the community.

Education

Lucerne Valley Union School District has 3 elementary schools and 1 middle school and high school.

Cultural and Recreational

Lucerne Valley hosts a Fourth of July Parade and Festival with food, and free fireworks. The first full weekend in October is the Wolf Moon Powwow with Native American Craftspeople and dancing contest. Lucerne Valley also has a San Bernardino County Branch Library.

Population

Population

1980

N/A

1990

9,253

1996

11,000

Major Employers

Employees

Mitsubishi Cement International
Lucerne Valley Union School District
Specialty Minerals
Pluess Stauffer
Lucerne Valley Market
Kitchen's Transportation (Trucking)
SS Hert Trucking
Apple Valley Greenhouses, Inc.
Crystal Hills Water

187
123
108
80
55
50
43
10
10

Transportation

RAIL

The nearby Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads provide rail-service to Lucerne Valley.

HIGHWAYS

Lucerne Valley, at the junction of State Highways 18 and 247, is served by nine major freight carriers in the immediate area.

AIR

Apple Valley Airport, which provides charter service, is within minutes of Lucerne Valley. The Southern California International Airport is 45 minutes away near Adelanto.

City of Montclair

Incorporated, April 25, 1956

The City of Montclair is located 30 miles west of San Bernardino and 31 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of 1,060 feet. The City's area is 5.33 square miles.

Montclair City Hall

City Administrative Offices

City Hall
5111 Benito St.
Montclair, CA 91763
(909) 626-8571
<http://www.ci.montclair.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

Chamber of Commerce
5220 Benito St.
Montclair, CA 91763
(909) 624-4569

Public Services

Fire Department

Montclair Fire Department
8901 Monte Vista Ave.
Montclair, CA 91763
(909) 626-1217

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

Inland Empire utilities
12811 6th St.
Etiwanda, CA 91739
(909) 899-6604

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

Montclair Police Department
5111 Benito St.
Montclair, CA 91763
(909) 621-5873

Water

Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Ave.
Montclair, CA 91763
(909) 624-0035

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Health

Doctor's Hospital and Montclair Convalescent Hospital are located in the City.

Education

The Ontario-Montclair School District has 6 elementary schools and 2 junior high schools. The Montclair High School is under the jurisdiction of the Chaffey Joint Union High School District. Montclair is within minutes of the Claremont Colleges, California State Polytechnic University at Pomona, and Chaffey Community College.

Cultural and Recreation

Montclair has 1 library, 16 churches, 12 parks and a community center which contains a gymnasium, stage, weight room, spa and tennis courts. There is also a sports arena for baseball, racquetball, tennis, basketball and soccer.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	28,434	28,850	29,450	30,050	30,250	29,750	29,950	30,050	30,300	30,650	33,049

Major Employers:

Doctor's Hospital
Nordstrom Stores, Inc.
J.C. Penney & Co.
Sears Roebuck & Co.
Macy's Dept. Stores

Employees

500
400
300
250
125

Transportation

RAIL

Montclair is served by the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads. In addition, Montclair is served by MetroLink, and the Los Angeles area Commuter Railway system.,

HIGHWAYS

There are several trucking firms serving the city of Montclair and Interstate 10 and Highway 60. The City is served by Interstates 10 and 60.

AIR

Ontario International Airport is 5 miles from Montclair and provides international and transcontinental passenger and freight service.

City of Needles

Incorporated, October 30, 1913

The City of Needles is located in the Mohave Valley, approximately 250 miles east of Los Angeles in the Colorado River Recreation Area of the tri-state region of Nevada, Arizona and California. The City's area is 31 square miles.

City Information Centers

City Administrative Offices

817 Third Street
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-2113
<http://www.pe.net/~rksnow/cacountyneedles.htm>

Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 705
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-2050

Public Services

Fire Department

County Fire Dept.
633 Front St.
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-2833

Electric

City of Needles
817 3rd St.
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-5700

Sewer

City of Needles
817 3rd St.
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-5700

Telephone

Citizens Communications
911 W. Broadway
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-4200

Police

County Sheriff
1111 Bailey Ave.
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-9200

Water

City of Needles
817 3rd St.
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-5700

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corp.
(800) 446-4642

Health

Needles is served by the Colorado River Medical Center which has a 49-bed capacity, and several clinics.

Education

Needles Unified School District has 3 elementary schools, 1 junior high, and 1 high school. The Palo Verde Community College District offers extension courses at the City of Needles.

Cultural and Recreational

Needles has a museum, a library, a golf course, 8 parks with extensive recreational programs and the Moabi Regional Park. Numerous recreational facilities exist along the Colorado River providing campgrounds, two baseball parks, swimming, fishing, horse trails and water skiing.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	5,191	5,325	5,500	5,750	5,925	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,825	5,875	4,830

Major Employers

Employees

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad	600
Needles Unified School District	200
Needles Desert Communities Hospital	190
J-Street Enterprises	110
City of Needles	90
Basha's	60
Claypools	52
Southern California Gas Co.	40
Pacific Gas & Electric	31

Transportation

RAIL	Needles is rail-served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. Amtrak provides passenger rail-service.
HIGHWAY	Needles is strategically located at State Highway 95 and Interstate 40, and is served by several trucking lines.
AIR	Needles Municipal Airport is operated by Paradise Aviation and provides recreational and private services. Call (760) 326-5263.

Community of Oak Hills

Unincorporated

The community of Oak Hills is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, just north of the Cajon Pass, straddling Interstate 15, between Hesperia and the community of Phelan. The community has elevations of up to 4,200 feet.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

10638 Ranchero Rd.
Oak Hills, CA 92345
(760) 949-4403

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
6584 Caliente
Hesperia, CA 92345
(760) 949-0325

Sewer

Most homes are on
septic systems.

Water

County Service Area 70
12402 Industrial Blvd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 955-9885

Telephone

Verizon
15168 La Paz
Victorville, CA 92329
(760) 245-9311

Police

County Sheriff's Office
4050 Phelan Rd./
Phelan, CA 92371
(760) 947-1599

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corporation
13471 Mariposa Rd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-9321

Health

Oak Hills is primarily served by the Victor Valley Community Hospital, Apple Valley's St. Mary's Desert Hospital, and Desert Valley Hospital.

Education

Oak Hills is served by both Snowline Joint Unified School District and the Hesperia Unified School District.

Cultural and Recreational

The community of Oak Hills strives to maintain a rural setting within easy access of more metropolitan areas. The minimum homesite is 2.5 acres in this community. Oak Hills is located close to the mountain resorts of Wrightwood and Big Bear, offering year-round activities, whether it be snowskiing, water-skiing, boating, camping or hiking.

Transportation

HIGHWAYS

Oak Hills is served by several trucking firms and is located within minutes of Interstate 15 and State Highways 18 and 138.

AIR

Hesperia Airport, a private/recreational airport, serves the Community of Oak Hills. Ontario International Airport is 45 minutes away via Interstate 15. The new Southern California International Airport is located approximately 20 miles from Oak Hills.

City of Ontario

Incorporated, December 10, 1891

The City of Ontario is located 25 miles west of San Bernardino and 35 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of 925 feet. The City's area is 36.8 square miles.

City Information Centers

Ontario City Hall

303 East "B" Street
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 395-2000
<http://www.ci.ontario.ca.us>

Redevelopment Agency

316 East "E" Street
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 391-2515

Chamber of Commerce

421 North Euclid Ave.
Ontario, CA 91762
(909) 983-2458

Public Services

Fire Department

425 East "B" Street
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 986-4579

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

Public Works
1425 South Bon View Ave.
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 391-2507

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

City of Ontario
200 North Cherry Ave.
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 988-6481

Water

Public Works
1425 South Bon View Ave.
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 391-2507

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Planning Department

303 East "B" Street
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 986-1151 ext. 4506

Health

The Ontario Community Hospital, which has a 112-bed capacity, is located in the City of Ontario.

Education

The City of Ontario is served by four school districts, the Ontario-Montclair School District, the Mountain View School District, the Chino School District, and the Chaffey Joint Union School District. Ontario is served by 11 colleges within a 15 mile radius of the City.

Cultural and recreational

Ontario has 67 churches, a public library, the Museum of History and Art, the Gardner Spring Auditorium, the Gallery Theater, and the Graber Olive House. There are 19 community parks offering sports fields, playgrounds, tennis courts and picnic areas. Ontario is home to the Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park. Ontario annually hosts the "World Fest," "Christmas on Euclid," a craft fair, the "Ontario Trade Expo" and the Citrus Motors Ontario Auto Expo.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	133,179	135,900	138,800	141,600	144,200	141,600	142,400	143,100	144,700	147,400	151,500

Major Employers

Employees

Ontario Airport	6,480
Lockheed	2,200
General Telephone	2,200
Chaffey Joint Union School District	1,200
General Electric	750
Sunkist Growers, Inc.	500
Mervyn's Distribution	500
Hub Distribution	500

Transportation

RAIL	Excellent rail-service is available from Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific. MetroLink and Amtrak railroads serve passengers in the region.
HIGHWAYS	There are more than 70 commercial trucking companies serving the City of Ontario with a wide range of services. Ontario is served by Interstates 60, 10 and 15
AIR	Ontario is home to the Ontario International Airport (ONT). It ranks among the top one hundred busiest airports in the world and is one of the fastest growing in the United States. ONT traffic is expected to increase to 12 million by the year 2000.

Community of Phelan

Unincorporated

The community of Phelan is located just west of Interstate 15 and a few minutes from the City of Hesperia at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Nestled in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains it is known as the "Land of Champagne Climate", because 95 percent of the year Phelan basks in the sun. It is approximately 10 minutes away from Wrightwood and only 25 minutes from the heart of the Victor Valley.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 290010
Phelan, CA 92329
(760) 868-3291

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
9501 Sheep Creek Rd.
Phelan, CA 92371
(760) 868-1747

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Water/Sewer

Sheep Creek Water
(760) 868-3755
All homes and buildings are on septic systems.

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
14455 Civic Dr.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 243-8720

Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Co.
(800) 443-3466

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Health

Phelan is served by the Family Health Center. Victor Valley Community Hospital and Desert Valley Hospital also serve the Community of Phelan.

Education

Snowline Joint Unified School District serves the Phelan community.

Cultural and Recreational

Phelan has 12 churches, a community center, and a senior center. The Chamber of Commerce purchased 2.5 acres next to the community center for community activities.

Transportation

RAIL

Phelan has industrial sites along the Union Pacific Railroad which runs along the northern area of Phelan.

HIGHWAYS

Phelan is served by several trucking firms and is located within minutes of Interstate 15 and State Highways 18 and 138.

AIR

Hesperia Airport, a private/recreational airport, serves the Community of Phelan. Ontario International Airport is 45 minutes away via Interstate 15. The new Southern California International Airport is located approximately 15 miles from Phelan.

Community of Pinon Hills

Unincorporated

The Community of Pinon Hills is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, just beyond Cajon Pass, adjacent to Interstate 15 and the community of Phelan.

The community has an elevation of 4,000 feet.

Community Information Centers

Municipal Advisory Council

County Service Area 56 - F1
10433 Mountain Rd. – P. O. Box 1953
Pinon Hills, CA 92372
(760) 868-4309

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
North Desert Battalion
10433 Mountain Rd.
Pinon Hills, CA 92372

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Sewer

All homes & buildings are on
septic systems.

Police

County Sheriff's Office
(760) 947-1599

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corp.
(760) 241-9321

Water

County Service Area 70 L
12402 Industrial Blvd. Bldg. D
Ste. 6
Victorville, CA 92392

Health

Pinon Hills is primarily served by Phelan's Family Health Center. A few miles away are the Victor Valley Community Hospital and Apple Valley's St. Mary's Desert Hospital.

Education

Pinon Hills is served by Snowline Joint Unified School District.

Cultural and Recreational

The community of Pinon Hills has worked hard to maintain a rural setting with plenty of space. The minimum homesite is 2.5 acres. Pinon Hills is located close to the mountain resorts of Wrightwood and Big Bear offering year-round activities, whether it be snowskiing, water-skiing, boating, camping or hiking.

Transportation

HIGHWAYS

Pinon Hills and is located within minutes of Interstate 15 and State Highways 18 and 138 and is served by several trucking firms

AIR

Hesperia Airport, a private/recreational airport, serves the Community of Pinon Hills. Ontario International Airport is 45 minutes away via Interstate 15. The new Southern California International Airport is located approximately 20 miles from Pinon Hills.

City of Rancho Cucamonga

Incorporated, November 30, 1977

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is 23 miles west of San Bernardino and 39 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of approximately 900 feet. The City's area is 38.3 square miles with a Sphere of Influence of 52 square miles.

City Information Centers

Rancho Cucamonga City Hall

10500 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 477-2700
<http://www.ci.rancho-cucamonga.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

7945 Vineyard Ave., Ste. D-5
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 987-1012

Public Services

Fire Department

Fire Department
P. O. Box 807
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729
(909) 477-2770

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 655-4555

Water/Sewer

Cucamonga County Water Dist.
10440 Ashford St.
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 987-2591

Police

San Bernardino County Sheriff
10510 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 477-2800

Natural Gas

Southern California Gas
Company
(800) 427-2200

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Health

Rancho Cucamonga is served by San Antonio Community Hospital of Upland and its own Rancho San Antonio Medical Center.

Education

Five school districts serve the City of Rancho Cucamonga with a total of 15 elementary schools, 6 junior high schools and 3 high schools. There are 11 colleges serving the Rancho Cucamonga area within a 15-mile radius.

Cultural and Recreation

Rancho Cucamonga has 1 library, over 46 churches, the Rex Wignall Museum and Art Gallery, Old Towne Park, Rancho Cucamonga "Epicenter", home of the Quakes, (Single A Affiliate of the Anaheim Angels), Red Hill Park (with lake and amphitheatre), Heritage Park (with equestrian facilities), 22 parks, and the Casa de Rancho Cucamonga. The more notable events taking place annually in the City are "Rancho Days", the "Spring Fair and Carnival", the "Rancho Cucamonga Run", and the "Grape Harvest Festival".

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	101,409	105,000	110,500	113,400	115,300	114,600	115,900	117,300	119,100	122,200	127,743

Major Employers:

Employees

General Dynamics Corporation	2,000
Chaffey Community College	1,000
Sears Credit Center	1,000
Alta Loma School District	700
City of Rancho Cucamonga	503
Central School District	350
TAMCO	350
West Coast Liquidators (Pic 'N Save)	349

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL	Rancho Cucamonga is rail-served by Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads, and MetroLink.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstates 15 and 10. There are many local and long-distance truck lines serving the City of Rancho Cucamonga.
AIR	Ontario International Airport is 5 miles south of the city.

City of Redlands

Incorporated, December 7, 1888

The City of Redlands is located 11 miles east of San Bernardino and 64 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation range of 1,200 to 2,100 feet. The City's area is 37 square miles.

City Information Centers

Redlands City Hall

35 Cajon St.
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 798-7500
<http://www.ci.redlands.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

1 E. Redlands Blvd.
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 793-2546

Public Services

Fire Department

City of Redlands
35 Cajon St. Ste. 12
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 798-7600

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

Redlands Municipal Water
35 Cajon St.
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 798-7516

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

City of Redlands
212 Brookside Ave.
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 798-7681

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

Municipal Utilities Dept.
P. O. Box 3005
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 798-7516

Health

Redlands Community Hospital, which has a 203-bed capacity, is located within the city limits.

Education

The Redlands Unified School District has 13 elementary schools, 3 middle schools, 2 high schools and 1 continuation high school. The University of Redlands, a private university, serves the City of Redlands as well as Crafton Hills Junior College and 5 private primary and secondary schools.

Cultural and Recreation

Redlands has 48 churches, 1 library, 2 radio stations, and 2 outdoor theaters. The Redlands Symphony conducts programs from October through May annually. The Footlighters Theater is located just west of downtown and has been in operation since the 1940's. The Community Music Association programs the events held at the Redlands Bowl. Redlands has over 172 acres of developed parks with an additional 158 acres allocated for park development.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	60,394	63,300	64,500	65,800	66,400	65,400	65,600	65,900	66,400	67,100	63,591

Major Employers:

Employees

Redlands Unified School District	1,200
ESRI	1,040
Redlands Community Hospital	980
General Telephone Co.	525
City of Redlands	410
University of Redlands	350
Southern California Gas. Co.	297
La-A-Boy West	290
Redlands Foothill Groves (Citrus)	255

Transportation

RAIL	The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad provides freight service to Redlands. Burlington Northern Santa Fe operates one line with local freight services making a round trip six days a week.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstate 10 and Highway 38. There are approximately 29 major interstate trucking firms in the area with overnight delivery to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Phoenix, Arizona.
AIR	Redlands Municipal Airport is located in the north-end of the City and accommodates small aircraft. Ontario International Airport is 28 miles west of Redlands and offers passenger service and direct delivery air freight. San Bernardino International Airport is 5 miles away.

City of Rialto

Incorporated, November 17, 1911

The City of Rialto borders the City of San Bernardino and is 55 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of 1,200 feet. The City's area is 22 square miles.

City Information Centers

Rialto City Hall

150 S. Palm Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 820-2525
<http://www.ci.rialto.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

120 N. Riverside Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 875-5364

Public Services

Fire Department

City of Rialto Fire Department
131 S. Willow Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 820-2501

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

City of Rialto
150 S. Palm Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 820-2546

Telephone

Pacific Bell
(800) 491-2355

Police

City of Rialto Police Department
128 N. Willow
Rialto, CA 92376

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

City of Rialto
150 S. Palm Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376

Health

The City of Rialto is served by Arrowhead Regional Medical Center, Redlands Community and Loma Linda University Medical Center.

Education

The Rialto Unified School District has approximately 13 elementary schools, 3 junior high schools and 2 high schools. Rialto is within a short commuting distance of 8 universities and community colleges combined.

Cultural and Recreation

Rialto has 26 churches, 1 public library, an 18-hole golf course, an indoor-outdoor amphitheater, 6 community parks, a sports center (with an olympic size pool), and one of the oldest adobe homes in the County.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	72,388	75,200	77,300	79,400	80,100	79,200	80,300	81,100	81,500	82,900	91,873

Major Employers:

Employees

Rialto Unified School District	2,300
City of Rialto	450
Lifetile	420
Staples Distribution Center	400
Home Depot Terminal	350
Eagle Roof	250
Fleetwood Industries	235
Martinez & Turek	200
Toys R Us Distribution Facility	200
Hometown Buffet	120
Rialto Concrete	110

Transportation

RAIL The Burlington Northern Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific provide regular service for the City of Rialto.

HIGHWAYS The City is served by Interstates 10, 15 and 60 and is near Interstate 215. Rialto is adjacent to one of the largest trucking centers in the U.S. This truck/rail combination makes Rialto strategically located to major distribution points in Southern California.

AIR The Rialto Municipal Airport serves private/recreational pilots and will accommodate corporate jet aircraft. The Rialto Airport is also home to the County of San Bernardino's Sheriff's Aviation Unit. Ontario International Airport is 16 miles from Rialto, and is rapidly expanding its air-freight facilities for the West Coast. Federal Express and UPS have major terminals located at Ontario International.

City of San Bernardino

Incorporated, August 10, 1854

The City of San Bernardino is located 59 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of 1,046 feet. The City's area is 55.7 square miles. The County seat is located in the City's downtown area.

City Information Centers

San Bernardino City Hall

300 N. "D" St.
San Bernardino, CA 92418
(909) 384-5211
<http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

546 W. Sixth St.
San Bernardino, CA 92402
(909) 885-5091

Public Services

Fire Department

City of San Bernardino Fire Dept.
200 E. Third St.
San Bernardino, CA 92402
(909) 384-5286

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

S.B. City Water Reclamation
299 Blood Bank Rd.
San Bernardino, CA 92408
(909) 384-5108

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

City of San Bernardino
710 N. "D" St.
San Bernardino, CA 92402
(909) 384-5742

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

S. B. City Municipal Water
300 N. "D" St.
San Bernardino, CA 92402
(909) 384-5091

Health

The City of San Bernardino is home to St. Bernardine Medical Center which has a 331-bed capacity and the San Bernardino Community Hospital with a 322-bed capacity. The Arrowhead Regional Medical Center which has a 256-bed capacity, also serves the area.

Education

The San Bernardino City Unified School District has 35 elementary schools, 6 middle schools, 4 high schools, and 2 continuation high schools. San Bernardino is home to San Bernardino Valley Community College and the California State University at San Bernardino.

Cultural and Recreational

San Bernardino has 192 churches, 4 libraries, the San Bernardino Civic Light Opera, the Inland Empire Symphony Association, the Sturges Center of Performing and Fine Arts, the San Bernardino Stampede Minor Baseball Team and the San Bernardino Pride Senior League Baseball Team. There are 29 parks within the city limits and Glen Helen Regional Park is adjacent to the city. Glen Helen is the site for the annual Renaissance Faire. San Bernardino is home to the National Orange Show held annually on its fairgrounds.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	164,164	171,800	175,800	182,900	184,800	180,700	181,700	182,200	183,600	185,600	185,401

Major Employers

Employees

San Bernardino City Unified	4,439
San Bernardino County Medical Center	1,857
Patton Hospital	1,585
City of San Bernardino	1,500
Stater Brothers Markets	360
Carousel Mall	45
Inland Center Mall	22

Transportation

RAIL	The Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific provide rail service to the city and AMTRAK serves the City of San Bernardino's passengers. A MetroLink station is located at the AMTRAK facility as well.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstates 10, 15, 215 and Highways 91, 18 and 30/330. San Bernardino is home to several major trucking firms.
AIR	The San Bernardino International Airport is located in the City of San Bernardino. Ontario International Airport is 20 miles west of San Bernardino and provides both air freight and passenger service to most U.S. hubs.

City of Twentynine Palms

Incorporated, November 13, 1987

The City of Twentynine Palms is located on State Highway 62, 57 miles northeast of Palm Springs and 152 miles east of Los Angeles. The City's area is 57.5 square miles.

City Information Centers

Twentynine Palms City Hall

6136 Adobe Rd.
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
(760) 367-6799
<http://www.29palms.com>

Chamber of Commerce

6455 Mesquite Ave. Ste. A
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
(760) 367-3445

Public Services

Fire Department

Twentynine Palms Fire Dept.
6560 Adobe Rd.
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
(760) 367-7524

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 655-4555

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-4000

Police

County Sheriff's Office
6527 White Feather Rd.
Joshua Tree, CA 92252
(760) 366-4175

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2200

Water

Water District
72401 Hatch Rd.
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
(760) 367-7546

Health

Twentynine Palms is served by Public Health Services and is within 10 miles of the Hi-Desert Medical Center in Joshua Tree.

Education

Twentynine Palms is part of the Morongo Unified School District and has 4 elementary schools, 1 junior high, 1 high school and 1 continuation high school. Copper Mountain College is located in Joshua Tree for continuing education.

Cultural and Recreation

Twentynine Palms has 35 churches, 1 library, 1 museum, 7 art galleries, 3 parks, a 9-hole golf course, as well as a community center and the Joshua Tree National Park and Visitors Center. Wildlife activities are planned for over 1,000,000 visitors annually on Joshua Tree's 794,00 acres of unique California Desert national preserve. Twentynine Palms is also home to over 12,000 marines stationed at the U.S. Marine Corps Air/Ground Combat Center.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	11,821	11,950	12,850	13,200	14,850	14,700	14,800	14,850	14,950	15,050	14,764

Major Employers:

Employees

U.S. Marine Corps Base	10,882
U.S. Marine Corps Base (Civilian)	1,353
Morongo Unified School District	1,100
Dessert Market	48
Stater Brothers Markets	62
City of Twentynine Palms	35
U.S. Department of Interior	100

TRANSPORTATION

Morongo Basin Transit Authority

HIGHWAYS

The City is served by Highway 62 and is approximately 50 miles from Interstate 10. There are several trucking firms providing service to Twentynine Palms.

AIR

Twentynine Palms Airport has two lit runways for recreational/private use. One runway is over 5,500 feet in length. The airport offers flight lessons, and on the weekends the Glider Club will provide rides to visitors for a nominal fee.

City of Upland

Incorporated, May 15, 1906

The City of Upland is located 27 miles west of San Bernardino and 35 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation of approximately 1,242.04 feet. The City's area is 15.08 square miles.

City Information Centers

Upland City Hall

460 N. Euclid Ave.
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 931-4100
(or) Telephone – 24hr. Info (909) 931-4321
<http://www.ci.upland.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

433 N. 2nd Ave.
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 931-4108
<http://www.uplandchamber.org>

Public Services

Fire Department

City of Upland
475 N. 2nd Ave.
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 931-4180

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

Chino Basin Water District
2450 Philadelphia St.
Ontario, CA 91764
(909) 982-1352

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

Upland Police Department
1499 W. 13th St.
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 946-7624

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water/Trash

City Water Department
460 N. Euclid Ave.
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 931-4150 or 4151

Health

Upland is served by San Antonio Community Hospital which is a 322-bed capacity, full-service hospital. The hospital offers 24-Hour Emergency Care, medical, surgical, critical and intensive care, maternity and pediatrics, neonatal intensive care, cancer treatment, a mental health unit and cardiac treatment.

Education

The Upland Unified School District has 10 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, 1 high school and 1 continuation school. There are 11 colleges within a 15-mile radius of the City. The City also has 19 private/parochial schools.

Cultural and Recreation

There are 28 churches, 1 public library, an 18-hole golf course, and 13 community parks with year-round activities planned for all ages. Nestled in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountain Range, Upland is within minutes of Mt. Baldy's ski resort and hiking trail areas.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	63,374	64,100	65,600	66,800	67,600	65,900	66,200	66,500	67,400	68,100	68,393

Major Employers:

Employees

San Antonio Community Hospital	1,900
Upland Unified School District	900
City of Upland	397
Lewis Homes, Inc.	381
Verizon	306

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL	MetroLink, an exciting Southern California Commuter Train Network provides links to San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Upland's Station is located in the Town Center.
HIGHWAYS	Interstates 10 and 210 are on the City's southern boundary and the 30 freeway on the northern boundary. There are 13 major local and long distance truck lines serving the City of Upland.
AIR	Cable Airport is located in Upland with two complete runways, a terminal building, full service maintenance and helicoptere charter service. It is the world's largest privately-owned airport with over 100 acres and serves as a home base for 450 private and corporately owned aircraft. Upland is a few minutes from Ontario International Airport.

City of Victorville

Incorporated, September 21, 1962

The City of Victorville is 41 miles north of San Bernardino and 97 miles northeast of Los Angeles at an elevation of 2,875 feet. The City's area is 68 square miles.

City Information Centers

Victorville City Hall

14343 Civic Dr.
P. O. Box 5001
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 955-5000
<http://www.ci.victorville.ca.us>

Chamber of Commerce

14173 Green Tree Blvd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 245-6506

Public Services

Fire Department

City of Victorville Fire Department
14343 Civic Dr.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 955-5227

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

Victorville Sanitation District
City of Victorville
14343 Civic Dr.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 955-5087

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

Victorville Police Department
14177 Mc Art Dr.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-2911

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas Corporation
13471 Mariposa Rd.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 241-9321

Water

Victor Valley Water District
17185 Yuma St.
Victorville, CA 92392
(760) 245-6424

Health

Victorville is served by Victor Valley Community Hospital in Victorville, Desert Valley Hospital in Victorville as well as St. Mary's Regional Medical Center in Apple Valley.

Education

Victor Valley School District has 16 elementary schools, 4 junior high schools and 4 high schools. Victor Valley College and 2 special schools for the handicapped, serve residents in the Victor Valley region.

Cultural and Recreation

Victorville has 72 churches, 6 newspapers, 4 radio stations, 4 libraries, 13 parks, 3 museums, the High Desert Symphony Association, and a Performing Arts Center located at Victor Valley Community College. The City has 2 golf courses, 2 bowling alleys, 1 skating center, and is home to the Roy Rogers/Dale Evans Museum. The annual San Bernardino County Fair is held in Victorville.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	40,674	44,550	48,350	54,000	57,300	58,900	60,000	61,100	62,000	63,000	64,029

Major Employers:

Employees

Victor Valley School District	1,020
Desert Valley Hospital & Medical Group	950
Victor Valley Community Hospital	790
Victor Valley College	650
GTE	600
City of Victorville	385
Southwestern Portland Cement	234
AFG Industries, Inc.	232
Southern California Edison	205
Southwest Gas	180
Daily Press	160

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL	Victorville is served by both the Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads.
HIGHWAYS	The City is served by Interstate 15 and Highways 18 and 395. Major trucking firms, including Roadway Express, Corona Trucking and Yellow Freight trucklines, are located in the Victorville area.
AIR	Southern California Logistics Airport, Commercial Charter and General Aviation, formerly George Air Force Base, serves the entire Valley area. In addition, the Apple Valley Airport (private use), provides charter service and helicopter rentals.

Community of Wrightwood

Unincorporated

The mountain community of Wrightwood is located on the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountain Range at an elevation of 6,000 feet on State Highway 2 off of Highway 138. It is 20 minutes to Interstate 15 and 35 minutes from the heart of the Victor Valley.

Community Information Centers

Chamber of Commerce

1263 Evergreen St.
P. O. Box 416
Wrightwood, CA 92397

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
North Desert Battalion
P.O. Box 1953
5980 Elm St.
Wrightwood, CA 92397

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

County Sheriff's Office
4050 Phelan Rd.
Phelan, CA 92371

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-3000

Water

Southern California Water
1500 State Hwy 2
Wrightwood, CA 92397

Health

Wrightwood is served by the Family Health Center, Victor Valley Community Hospital and Desert Valley Hospital.

Education

Wrightwood has one elementary school, Mountain Montessori School. Attendance for junior and senior high schools are located in Phelan (8 miles from the village) in Snowline Unified School District.

Cultural and Recreation

Wrightwood has 8 churches, 1 library, a post office, a country club, 2 art galleries, and many retail specialty stores. Wrightwood is now famous for its fine ski resorts and its proximity to the Angeles National Forest hiking trails. In an alpine setting with low humidity, outdoor enthusiasts enjoy year-around activities in a friendly community atmosphere.

Transportation

HIGHWAYS

Wrightwood and is located within minutes of Interstate 15 and State Highways 18 and 138, and is served by several major trucking firms

AIR

Hesperia Airport, a private/recreational airport, serves the Community of Wrightwood. Ontario International Airport is 45 minutes away via Interstate 15. The new Southern California International Airport is located approximately 20 miles from Wrightwood.

City of Yucaipa

Incorporated, November 27, 1989

The City of Yucaipa is located 17 miles east of San Bernardino and 80 miles east of Los Angeles at an elevation range of 2,200 to 3,000 feet. The City's area is 28 square miles.

City Information Centers

Yucaipa City Hall

34272 Yucaipa Blvd.
Yucaipa, CA 92399
(909) 797-2489
<http://www.yucaipa.org>

Chamber of Commerce

35139 Yucaipa Blvd.
Yucaipa, CA 92399
(909) 790-1841

Public Services

Fire Department

CDF Fire Dept.
11416 Bryant St.
Yucaipa, CA 92399
(909) 797-1000

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Sewer

Yucaipa Valley Water District
12770 2nd St.
Yucaipa, CA 92399
(909) 797-5117

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Police

County Sheriff's Office
34282 Yucaipa Blvd.
Yucaipa, CA 92399
(909) 790-3105

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2200

Water

Yucaipa Valley Water District
(909) 797-5117
Western Heights Water Co.
(909) 790-1901
South Mesa Water Co.
(909) 795-2401

Health

Yucaipa is served by Redlands Community Hospital which has 175-bed capacity.

Education

The Yucaipa Joint Unified School District has 6 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, 1 junior high school, 1 high school, and 1 continuation high school. Yucaipa is home to Crafton Hills Community College and is within commuting distance of universities in Loma Linda, Redlands, Riverside and San Bernardino.

Cultural and Recreation

Yucaipa has 40 churches, 1 library, 7 community parks, Yucaipa Regional Park, the Mousley Museum of Natural History, a little theater group, artist group, Gem and Mineral Society and over 90 social and business clubs and organizations.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	32,824	34,350	35,400	36,500	37,100	37,150	37,450	37,900	38,200	38,950	41,207

Major Employers:

Employees

Yucaipa Joint Unified School District	800
McAnally Enterprises	250
Sorensen Engineering	225
City of Yucaipa	37

Transportation

HIGHWAYS Yucaipa is served by Interstate 10.

AIR Ontario International Airport is 39 miles; Yucaipa is within minutes of the Redlands Municipal Airport

RAIL The City is within 20 miles of the rail yards located in the City of Colton.

Town of Yucca Valley

Incorporated, November 27, 1991

The Town of Yucca Valley, elevation 3,220 feet, encompasses 39 square miles in the center of the Morongo Basin. Yucca Valley is located 72 miles east of San Bernardino and 25 miles north of Palm Springs on State Highway 62 at the intersection of State Highway 247.

Town Information Centers

Yucca Valley Town Hall

57090 Twentynine Palms Hwy.
Yucca Valley, CA 92284
(760) 369-7207
<http://www.yucca-valley.org>

Chamber of Commerce

56711 Twentynine Palms Hwy.
Yucca Valley, CA 92284
(760) 365-6323

Visitor Center

56711 Twentynine Palms Hwy.
Yucca Valley, CA 92284
(760) 365-6323

Public Services

Fire Department

San Bernardino County Fire Dept.
North Desert Division
57485 Aviation Dr.
Yucca Valley, CA 92286
(760) 365-3335

Electric

Southern California Edison
(800) 684-8123

Telephone

Verizon
(800) 483-3000

Cable T.V.

Adelphia
7500 Kickapoo Trail
Yucca Valley, CA 92284
(760) 365-3378

Police

County Sheriff's Dept.
6527 White Feather Rd.
Joshua Tree, CA 92352
(760) 365-9413

Natural Gas

The Gas Company
(800) 427-2000

Water

Hi-Desert Water District
55439 Twenty-Nine Palms Hwy
Yucca Valley, CA 92284
(760) 365-8333

Health

The Town of Yucca Valley is served by Avalon Urgent Care, several convalescent facilities, and the Hi-Desert Medical Center in nearby Joshua Tree.

Education

Yucca Valley is in the Morongo Basin Unified School District and within commuting distance of Copper Mountain College in Joshua Tree.

Cultural and Recreational

Yucca Valley is the home of the Hi-Desert Nature Museum. In May each year, Yucca Valley hosts the annual Grubstakes Days celebration of the community's early mining heritage. Amateur astronomers flock to Yucca Valley in October for the Starry Nights Festival which takes advantage of the exceptional local night sky. The local park system includes hiking trails, athletic fields, tennis courts, a skate park, BMX track and playgrounds. Joshua Tree National Park borders the town's southern boundary and contains 792,000 acres of natural high desert beauty.

<u>Population</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	N/A	16,400	17,600	18,050	17,650	18,550	18,650	18,700	18,000	19,000	19,200

Major Employers

Employees

Morongo Basin Unified School District	600
Stater Bros. Markets	140
Von's Markets	90
K-Mart Retail Stores	75
Wal-Mart	75
Hi-Desert Star	75
Town of Yucca Valley	45
J C Penney	40

Transportation

AIR	The Town of Yucca Valley has an airport that is a paved "general aviation" facility with a runway of 4,300 feet long and 60 feet wide. The airport is for private/recreational use. The Palms Springs Regional Airport is only 30 miles away and provides six major air passenger carriers.
HIGHWAY	The Town is served by Highway 62 and is approximately 20 miles from Interstate 10. There are several trucking firms serving the Town of Yucca Valley.

APPENDIX C

Glossary of Terms and Concepts

Glossary of Economic Development Terms and Concepts
Department of Economic and Community Development

Acronym	Description
A-102	OMB Circular - Official Office of Management and Budget (OMB) rule defining uniform administrative requirements for federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments.
ACTA	Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority – Joint Powers Authority created in 1989 to govern the development of the Alameda Corridor, a 20-mile railroad freight express line linking the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the transcontinental railways east of Los Angeles. ACTA has a seven-member governing board that includes two representatives from the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, one from each city council, and one from the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Members include local elected officials, as well as representatives of the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, the U.S. Navy, the Army Corps of Engineers, Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroads, the trucking industry, and the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission (LACTC).
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 – Public Law 101-336 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. Among the requirements of this federal law, public facilities must be made accessible to persons with disabilities.
AI	Analysis of Impediments -A HUD requirement for each state to conduct an analysis to determine impediments to fair housing within the state. The grantee must take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis.
Alameda Corridor	A 20-mile railroad freight express line linking the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the transcontinental railways east of Los Angeles. It will speed the flow of cargo by consolidating rail lines and eliminating over 200 grade crossings. The \$2 billion project is scheduled for completion in 2002.
ALHFA	Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies – National association representing the interests of city, county, state and non-profit housing finance agencies. The County has been a member since the creation of the organization. Headquarters are located in Washington, D.C.
AMEZ	Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone - AB 40 established the Enterprise Zone Program and Agua Mansa EZ became one of the original zones selected in 1986. Various state tax and local incentives are available for businesses located in the AMEZ that covers portions of three cities: Colton, Rialto and Riverside, and two Counties: San Bernardino, who handles the administrative duties of the Zone, and Riverside County who markets the Zone. There are approximately 3,600 businesses employing over 14,000 people.
AMIGA	Agua Mansa Industrial Growth Association – A joint powers Authority comprised of elected officials from the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside and the cities of Colton, Rialto and Riverside. AMIGA oversees and administers the duties and responsibilities involved in developing the area. Historically, San Bernardino County's Fifth District Supervisor serves as Chair of AMIGA with Riverside County Second-District Supervisor serving as Vice-Chair. AMIGA meets once a month in the San Bernardino County Government Center.
BIA	Building Industry Association - The County is an associate member of the Baldy Mesa BIA through ECD. The BIA represents developer/builders' interests as an advocate for the building industry.
BPA	Bond Purchase Agreement --document that explains underwriter's (public offering) or investor's (private placement) obligation to purchase bonds and the Issuer's obligation to deliver them on an agreed-upon closing date.

Glossary of Economic Development Terms and Concepts
Department of Economic and Community Development

Acronym	Description
BUSEX	Business Expansion Revolving Loan Fund – County business loan program administered by ECD using CDBG funds. Eligible businesses can borrow from \$50,000 up to \$500,000 depending on the number of jobs retained or created and the creditworthiness of the business. Over \$10 million in BUSEX loans have been made creating or retaining 1,400 jobs and leveraging over \$43 million in private funds over the last 20 years since the program began.
CALCOG	California Association of Councils of Governments
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CBO	Congressional Budget Office -Budget organization created by the Congressional Budget Impoundment and Control Act of 1974 which provides staff assistance to Congress on the Budget.
CBO	Community Based Organization - Any local non-profit organization that provides services in their community.
CCHOA	California Cities Home Ownership Authority —Joint Powers Authority formed in 1996 to promote home ownership within the geographic boundaries of its 10 member cities: Artesia, Bell Gardens, Compton, Cudahy, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, Maywood, Pasadena, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland and in 2000 the County of San Bernardino. The primary advantage of participation in CCHOA is that it increases the number of County households that could be qualified for home mortgage financing and adds another housing finance program available to potential homebuyers through its Lease Purchase Program (Lease Revenue Pass-Through Obligations Program are issued for this Program).
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant – Authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 replacing several community development categorical grant programs. CDBG provides eligible metropolitan cities and urban counties (called “entitlement communities”) with annual direct grants that they can use to revitalize neighborhoods, expand affordable housing and economic opportunities, and/or improve community facilities and services, principally to benefit low-and moderate-income persons.
CDIAC	California Debt and Investment Advisory Committee—the state’s center for information on public debt issuance. CDIAC collects and analyzes information on the issuance of debt by public agencies, provides technical assistance concerning the issuance of debt, and researches policy issues. Public agencies which issue tax-exempt or taxable debt are required to report certain information to CDIAC under state law. CDIAC sponsors seminars on such topics as the “Fundamental of Debt Issuance” and monitors trends and policy developments relating to debt issuance and issues periodic reports. CDIAC meets on call three of four times per year.
CDLAC	California Debt Limitation Allocation Committee—CDLAC computes the annual private activity bond limit in accordance with the Tax Report Act of 1986 and provides private activity bond allocations to cities, counties, state agencies and local development authorities, among others. CDLAC also maintains records on the use of private activity bond allocations throughout the state. At periodic meetings, CDLAC releases a portion of the state ceiling for allocation to state and local applicants for programs or projects which achieve the highest public purposes. Competing applications for portions of the volume cap are judged by the public benefit to be derived from the financed project (e.g., number of jobs to be produced, benefit to lower-income persons, increase in local or state tax revenues, contribution to other articulated state of local policies). CDLAC revises its application procedures and fees periodically.

Glossary of Economic Development Terms and Concepts
Department of Economic and Community Development

Acronym	Description
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy - Plans and coordinates economic development activities to stimulate new private and public investments which provide employment and growth opportunities within the county. The Department of ECD develops and produces a yearly Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). This plan qualifies public jurisdictions within the County to apply for grant funding from the US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) in order to fulfill needs identified in the plan. Grant funds are used for infrastructure improvements, technical assistance and planning.
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHDO	Community and Housing Development Organization - The CHDO Program assists community-based nonprofit organizations established for the expressed purpose of providing affordable rental housing opportunities to individuals and/or households earning 80% or less than the area median income level established by HUD. A minimum of fifteen percent (15%) of each year's HOME Program allocation is reserved for projects developed, sponsored, or owned by certified CHDOs.
CHFA	California Housing Finance Agency —CHFA issues revenue bonds to provide below-market interest rate capital to finance single-family mortgages for qualified borrowers and loans for multifamily construction and rehabilitation.
CHRB	Community Housing Resource Board — An organization composed of representatives of various groups having an interest in fair housing and equal opportunity, to assist with voluntary compliance with fair housing law.
CIDFAC	The California Industrial Development Finance Advisory Commission is a five-member, statutorily created body which operates under State law to review and approve the issuance of tax-exempt private activity bonds, most commonly for industrial and housing development projects. Among its considerations, the Commission must find that the proposed financing meets the requirements of State law and that purchase of the bonds constitutes a fair, just and equitable investment. The Commission is chaired by the State Treasurer with other members including the State Controller, Director of Corporations, a representative of the Trade and Commerce Agency, and an appointee of the Governor. CIDFAC meetings are held monthly in Sacramento and are open to the public
CO	Contracting Officer - COs are HUD's expressly authorized agents and represent HUD with regard to contractual matters. Only COs may enter into, administer and terminate contracts. CO authority is delegated in writing and limited by the specific terms of each delegation.
COIDA	The County Industrial Development Authority is a special-purpose legal entity created under the provisions of California law by the Board of Supervisors in 1981 to approve and administer the issuance of tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds. These bonds provide incentive financing up to a maximum of \$10 million for eligible manufacturing projects at below-market interest rates. All bonds are funded through private investment, are guaranteed by letters of credit from highly rated financial institutions, and do not represent an obligation of the County. In San Bernardino County, the members of the Board of Supervisors serve as the Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Authority.
Consolidated Plan	Developed by local and state governments with the input from citizens and community groups, the Consolidated Plan serves four functions: 1) it is a planning document for each state and community, built upon public participation and input; 2) it is the application for funds under HUD's formula grant programs (CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA); 3) it lays out local priorities; and 4) it lays out a 3-5 year strategy the jurisdiction will follow in implementing HUD programs.

Glossary of Economic Development Terms and Concepts
Department of Economic and Community Development

Acronym	Description
Continuum of Care	A program to help more than 330,000 homeless Americans get housing, job training, child care, and other services. The Continuum of Care, which is the centerpiece of the federal policy on homelessness, stresses permanent solutions to homelessness through comprehensive and collaborative community planning. In 1997, the Continuum of Care was one of 25 finalists, out of 1400 competitors, for the prestigious Innovations in American Government Award that is awarded by the Ford Foundation and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.
CRBs	Conduit Revenue Bonds - CRB's are bonds issued by a governmental agency, the proceeds of which are loaned to the nongovernmental borrower for purposes which are permitted for qualified private activity bonds. Borrowers can be natural persons, for-profit corporations, partnerships and other legal entities (in the case of Economic Development Bonds and Multifamily Housing Bonds) or a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation (in the case of Educational or Health Facilities Bonds and certain Multifamily Housing Bonds). A CRB is an obligation issued by the governmental agency, but payable solely from the loan repayments (the "revenues") received by the governmental issuer under the loan agreement with the borrower. The governmental issuer normally has no liability for debt service on the bonds except to the extent it actually receives such revenues. In the typical structure, the loan repayments are assigned directly to the bond trustee, so that the governmental issuer never actually receives any money from the borrower, but it instead goes directly to the trustee to be held in the trust estate for ultimate distribution to bondholders.
CUSIP	Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures - Established under the auspices of the American Bankers Association to develop a uniform method of identifying municipal, United States government corporate securities. A separate CUSIP number is assigned for each maturity of each bond issue and is printed on each bond.
Davis-Bacon	The Davis-Bacon Act - Requires the payment of prevailing wage rates (which are determined by the U.S. Department of Labor) to all laborers and mechanics on federally-funded construction projects in excess of \$2,000.
DBE/WBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise/Women Business Enterprise
DOT	Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment – Required by HUD under 24 CFR Part 58 – Pursuant to the National Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 - A written analysis of existing environmental conditions, identification of potential environmental impacts, and their positive or negative effects on the environment. Examination of project alternatives and determination of whether the Federally funded project would significantly impact the human environment. If the EA finds no significant impact, a FONSI (see below) is prepared and published. If significant impact is found through the EA process, an Environmental Impact Statement (see below) is prepared.
ECD	County of San Bernardino Department of Economic and Community Development
ECDC	Economic and Community Development Corporation - The ECDC is a special purpose legal entity created under the provisions of California law by the Board of Supervisors in 1987 to approve and administer the issuance of taxable industrial revenue bonds. These bonds provide incentive financing for job-creating new businesses which create an identifiable public benefit but do not fully satisfy the rigid requirements for tax-exempt financing. Interest rates are, therefore, slightly higher but there is no limitation on the amount of guaranteed by letters of credit from highly rated financial institutions, and do not represent an obligation of the County. In San Bernardino County, the Board of Supervisors serve as the Board of Directors of the Economic and Community Development Corporation.

Glossary of Economic Development Terms and Concepts
Department of Economic and Community Development

Acronym	Description
ECOPAC	Economic Council of Pass Area Communities - Coalition of the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino and the cities in the Banning/San Gorgonio Pass region of both Counties to joint market the area for economic development purposes.
EDA	Economic Development Administration – Organization within the U.S. Department of Commerce responsible for a number of grant programs designed to help alleviate conditions in economically depressed areas of the Country. Eligibility for funding requires the project to be included in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) prepared by the County and be consistent with the goals and objectives adopted in the CEDS document.
EDD	Employment Development Department - The Employment Development Department is a State agency that provides services under the Job Service, Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance Programs. It also handles the audit and collection of employment taxes and maintains employment records for more than 15 million California workers.
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity - Term which refers to a variety of activities to ensure non-discrimination in hiring, promoting, and managing employees.
EHOP	Equal Housing Opportunity Plan -Plan developed by Public Housing Agencies for use in Section 8 and Moderate Rehabilitation programs.
EIR	Environmental Impact Report (Pursuant to CEQA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement - Required by HUD under 24 CFR Part 58 – Pursuant to the National Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 – A process of environmental review of Federally funded projects determined to have a significant impact on the environment. The EIS defines the scope of the project, designates a lead agency, provides public hearings and meetings on the project and culminates in the filing of written draft and final Environmental Impact Statements to the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA). The responsible agency must prepare a Record of Decision (ROD) and carry out all mitigation measures identified in the EIS to minimize negative impacts on the environment.
EPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant – A Federal grant program designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to make available additional shelters, to meet the costs of operating shelters, to provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness. The County receives an annual allocation to distribute to non-profit organizations which are experienced homeless providers.
EZ/EC	Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities - Federally designated low-income areas targeted to receive tax incentives, performance grants, and loans in order to create jobs, expand business opportunities, and support people looking for work. Initially authorized by Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (the Statute), additional EZ/ECs were authorized by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.
FA	Financial Advisor - A person/firm hired by an issuer of bonds and paid independent of the bond deal to advise them on all aspects of the issuing process including underwriter selection, timing of the bond sale and the pricing of the bonds.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration

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Acronym	Description
FANNIE MAE	Federal National Mortgage Association – Is a Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE), and operates under a congressional charter that directs them to channel their efforts into increasing the availability and affordability of homeownership for low-, moderate-, and middle-income Americans. Does not lend money directly to homeowners, instead they buy loans on the secondary market from financial institutions. This then enables financial institutions to make additional loans.
FHA	Federal Housing Administration – Part of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Established in 1934, in response to the Great Depression, with two main goals: 1) increase the homeownership rate, 2) to provide jobs for unemployed construction workers. Prior to FHA, most homeowner purchased their homes though either owner carry financing or though a bank, and the terms of the loans were generally fairly short, 7 to 10 years. Either way, the buyer generally had to come up with a large down payment and hefty monthly payment since the term of the loan was so short. FHA created the concept of having the term of the loan be 30 years and with a small down payment. FHA provides insurance to the bank against any losses if the borrower defaulted. The homeownership rate in the United States has increased nearly 70% since FHA was created.
FHLBB	Federal Home Loan Bank Board – Supervises Federal Loan Banks, which supply member banks with credit to enhance their service as savings depositories and as lenders of mortgage funds.
FHLMC	See Freddie Mac below
FMR	Fair Market Rents - Rent Schedules published in the Federal Register which establish maximum eligible rent levels allowed under federal Section 8 program by geographic area.
FNMA	See Fannie Mae above
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact – A written determination that a federally funded project would have no significant impact on the environment. The finding is published in a legally adjudicated newspaper along with a Notice to Request Release of Funds (RROF). Upon completion of a two-week public comment period, the grant recipient sends a RROF to HUD for approval. Upon completion of a two-week HUD comment period, HUD issues a Release of Funds.
FREDDIE MAC	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation - Is a Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE), similar to Fannie Mae. Neither Fannie Mae nor Freddie Mac can make loans higher then specific limits set by HUD. The current limit is \$300,000. Loans that are at this limit or lower, are called “conventional loans” and loans above this limit are called “jumbo” or “non-conventional” loans and have a higher interest rate than conventional loans.
FSA	Farm Service Agency - FSA was formerly known as the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). This agency of the federal U.S. Department of Agriculture ensures the well-being of American agriculture, the environment and the American public through efficient and equitable administration of farm commodity programs; farm ownership, operating and emergency loans; conservation and environmental programs; emergency and disaster assistance; domestic and international food assistance and international export credit programs.

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Acronym	Description
FTE	Full Time Equivalent - One FTE is 2,080 hours of paid employment. The number of FTEs is derived by summing the total number of hours (for which included categories of employees) are paid by the appropriate categories of employees and dividing by 2,080 hours (one work-year). Appropriate categories include, but are not limited to, overtime hours, hours for full-time permanent employees, temporary employees, and intermittent employees who may not have been paid for an entire reporting period. The number of full-time employees it would take to work the total number of hours worked by all employees during a specific reporting period, regardless of schedules.
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zone - Created in 1934 through New Deal legislation, Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ's) are enclosed areas physically located within the U.S. but deemed to be outside the U.S. for duty and revenue purposes. Their purpose is to encourage U.S. participation and international commerce by creating cost-and-time savings for businesses engaged in importing, exporting or manufacturing with foreign-made components. Foreign Trade Zone 50-1 is located in Ontario and consists of 1,855 acres. It is an extension of the Port of Long Beach Trade Zone 50.
GIC	Guaranteed Investment Contract —agreement between the trustee and a financial institution to invest funds held under the indenture (e.g. bond proceeds and revenues) before they are withdrawn to purchase mortgages. This provides a combination of higher yield and greater liquidity than otherwise available via direct investment of bond proceeds and future revenues in securities or CDs. May be collateralized or non-collateralized.
GIS	Geographic Information System - A computer system manipulating and displaying geographically referenced information, i.e., data identified according to their locations. Practitioners also regard the total GIS as including operating personnel and the data that enters the system.
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association or Ginnie Mae - Major Departmental organization responsible for administering secondary market programs involving insured mortgage loans such as the Mortgage-backed Securities Program.
GSA	General Services Administration - The largest civilian federal agency buyer of general supplies and services. It provides operational supplies and services to the civilian federal agencies through its Federal Supply Service. Most of these supplies are furnished by independent contractors. The GSA Small Business Centers provide advice to small businesses about GSA's contracting opportunities.
HAP	HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - Provides financial assistance to eligible households for the purchase of a home. HOME funds may be used for: down payment or mortgage insurance, closing costs, and "GAP" financing. Some benefits of the program are: no monthly payments, 0% interest, lower monthly mortgage payments, and repayment due only upon the sale, refinance or transfer of the property.
HFA	Housing Finance Agencies - State or local agencies responsible for financing and preserving privately owned low- and moderate-income housing within the state or locality.
HMDA	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act - The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, as amended in 1989, requires most financial institutions and mortgage lenders that make mortgage loans, home improvement loans, or home refinance loans to collect and disclose information about their lending practices.
HOME	HOME – Provides funds to local governments and states for new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition of standard housing, assistance to homebuyers, and tenant-based rental assistance. This year the County's allocation is \$4.2 million.

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Acronym	Description
IDB	Industrial Development Bonds – Tax-Exempt Industrial Development Bonds provide manufacturers and processors with below-market financing at tax-exempt interest rates. Interest on these bonds is exempt from federal and State income tax. IDBs may be used for manufacturing, assembly, processing and energy-related projects. Taxable IDBs provide single source funding for construction and permanent loan requirements. Bond proceeds can be utilized to finance acquisition of property, construction and capital equipment.
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information System - U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mainframe computer system used by grant recipients to plan, program and report their use of CDBG, HOME and ESG grant funds.
IEEP	Inland Empire Economic Partnership – A regional public/private partnership economic development organization covering Riverside-San Bernardino Counties whose membership is comprised of the two Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, a majority of the Cities in the two Counties, other agencies, organizations and non-profits engaged in economic development activities and businesses located within the area. Programs include regional marketing, business development (recruitment and retention), small business development, film assistance, tourism information, high technology programs, and governmental affairs assistance. The County, through ECD has an ongoing contract with the IEEP for the above services and programs, and serves as an extension of County's Economic Development program.
IESBDC	Inland Empire Small Business Development Center – This agency provides technical assistance to small businesses and start-ups throughout the Inland Empire. Their services include business development in areas of general and financial management, environmental compliance, international trade, government procurement and business education. The County, through ECD, contracts with the IESBDC to provide the above services to County businesses.
IG	Inspector General - The head of the federal Department's Office of Inspector General, appointed by the President, responsible for conducting audits and investigations of federal programs and operations.
INDENTURE OR TRUST INDENTURE	Indenture — An agreement executed by and issuer and a trustee (or fiscal agent) which pledges certain revenues and other property as security for the repayment of the Issue, sets forth the term of the bonds and contains the responsibilities and duties of the trustee and the rights of the bondholders.
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. Federal legislation establishing programs and funding for surface transportation projects.
IT	Information Technology -Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an executive agency if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency which (I) requires the use of such equipment, or (II) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. It does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract.
IVDA	Inland Valley Development Authority - The IVDA is the agency responsible for re-use and development of the former Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino. Established in 1990, IVDA's Board consists of elected officials from the County and the Cities of Colton, Loma Linda and San Bernardino.

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Acronym	Description
JESD	County Jobs and Employment Services Department - County department responsible for administering federal Department of labor funds for job training, including the welfare to work programs.
JPTA	Jobs Training Partnership Act – federal legislation establishing programs and funding levels for job training activities administered by JESD.
LAMBRA	Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area – LAMBRA's have been established by state legislation to stimulate growth and development in areas that experience military base closures. The LAMBRA provides four business-related tax incentives: credit for hiring qualified employees; credit for sales or use tax paid on qualified property; business expense deduction for cost of qualified property; and net operating loss carryover. Both the SBIAA and the Southern California Logistics Airport in Victorville has been designated as a LAMBRA.
LAN	Local Area Network -Network in a local office linking microcomputer workstations and providing shared access to centralized local data bases.
LAWA	Los Angeles World Airways - City of Los Angeles created agency responsible for overseeing the operation and development of Los Angeles International and Ontario International Airports.
LC or LOC	Letter of Credit—An arrangement with a bank which provides additional security that moneys will be available to pay debt service on an issue.
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credits - A way of obtaining financing to develop low-income housing. Government program provide dollar-for-dollar credit toward taxes owed by the housing owner. These tax credits can be sold, or used to back up bonds that are sold, to obtain financing to develop the housing.
LOC	Line of credit
Low-Income	Income that does not exceed 50 percent of area median income according to federal definition.
MAHRA	Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 - A federal act enacted to preserve low-income rental housing affordability while reducing the long-term costs of federal rental assistance, including project-based assistance, and minimizing the adverse effect on the FHA insurance funds. HUD established the Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring (OMHAR) to administer the Mark-to-Market program and to implement the requirements of the Act.
MARTA	Mountain Area Regional Transit Authority - Public transportation system that runs between the mountain communities and the valley.
MBA	Mortgage Bankers Association of America – National organization which seeks to improve mortgage practices and marketing activities.
MBREDC	Morongo Basin Regional Economic Development Consortium – A regional economic development organization comprised of the Town of Yucca Valley, the City of Twenty-nine Palms and other communities within the Morongo Basin. Its purpose is to further local economic development by improving the economy and promoting and assisting the growth and development of business. The County, through ECD enters into an annual contract with MBREDA for promotional activities carried out in the Morongo Basin.
MBS	Mortgage- Backed Security—securities that are backed by pools of mortgage loans and are guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA or FHLMC.
MBTA	Morongo Basin Transit Authority - Authority that oversees public transportation system in the Morongo Basin.

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Acronym	Description
MCC	Mortgage Credit Certificate—Issuer may elect to use any or all of their private activity bond allocation from CDLAC to provide MCCs (rather than to issue SFHMRBs); the certificate enables homeowners to receive a credit on Federal income tax in an amount equal to a certain percentage of the interest paid on their mortgage loan each year.
MDAQMD	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
MFMRB	Multifamily Housing Mortgage Revenue Bonds or Residential Rental Housing – issued to finance the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation or development of, or to refinance, rental housing developments (apartment buildings) by private developers. Generally, all or a portion of the units in the housing development must be reserved for occupancy by individuals and families of very low-, low- or moderate-income. The advantages to developers include below-market interest rates and other features not available in the conventional multifamily mortgage market, such as long-term, fixed-rate financing. MFMRBs may be issued by cities, counties, joint powers authorities, redevelopment agencies and housing authorities.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRB	Mortgage Revenue Bond—a tax-exempt, limited obligation bond which is repaid only from the revenue stream from the mortgage loans originated with the bond proceeds; proceeds provide below-market interest rate financing for low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers.
NACCED	National Association for County Community and Economic Development - National County organization affiliated with NACo for County housing, economic and community development departments. The County has been a member since the creation of the organization. Headquarters located in Washington, D.C.
NACo	National Association of County Officials - An organization of officials in county governments which provides research and reference services for such officials and represents their interests at the national level.
NAHB	National Association of Home Builders - An organization which represents home builders at all levels of government and provides information on new developments in the housing industry. It is also responsible for initiating the Homeowners Warranty Corporation which provides a guarantee of workmanship in residential homes.
NAHRO	National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials - An organization which develops new techniques related to the finance, design, construction and management of housing. The NAHRO also plays a key role by consulting with Federal Agencies and the Congress on U.S. housing policy.
NAR	National Association of Realtors - An organization which represents the interests of realtors and promotes education, professional standards, and modern techniques in real estate practices.
NFFE	National Federation of Federal Employees - One of two labor organizations having bargaining representation for selected HUD employees.
NHF	National Homeownership Foundation - An organization which encourages private and public organizations at the national, state, and local levels to provide increased homeownership opportunities in urban and rural areas for low-income families.
NLC	National League of Cities – The country's largest and most representative organization serving municipal governments. Founded in 1924, today its direct members include 49 state municipal leagues and 1,500 communities of all sizes. Through the membership of the state municipal leagues, NLC represents more than 18,000 municipalities.
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability - Published in the Federal Register to announce competitive funding programs.

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Acronym	Description
NRMSIR	National Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repository - an organization that collects disclosure information on existing bond issues and distributes it to investors at their request.
OCTA	Orange County Transportation Authority
OIA/ONT	Ontario International Airport – City of Los Angeles owned and operated international airports adjacent to the City of Ontario in San Bernardino County.
OMB	Office of Management and Budget – A federal Executive Branch Agency which, assists the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget and to supervise its administration in Executive Branch agencies. In addition, OMB oversees and coordinates the Administration's procurement, financial management, information, and regulatory policies.
OS & POS	Official Statement—document that fully discloses information about the bond issue to enable investors to determine the value of the bonds. POS—Preliminary Official Statement
OSSA	Origination, Sale, Servicing and Administration Agreement—document which details how bond loans are to be originated by participating lenders and sold to and serviced by the master servicer.
PHA	Public Housing Agency – Organization created by local government which administers HUD's Low-Income Public Housing Program and other HUD programs.
Private Activity Bonds or Qualified Private Activity Bonds	In general, bonds of which 10% or more of the proceeds are “used” in the trade or business of nongovernmental persons and 10% or more of the debt service is secured by or derived from property used in the trade or business of nongovernmental persons or 5% more of the proceeds are loaned to nongovernmental persons. If use is “Private”, bonds must meet certain requirements to be “Qualified” for exemption of interest payments from federal income taxation. Generally, all MRBs, (e.g. Single Family and Multifamily bonds) involve “Private” use and must comply with certain rules to be “Qualified” for exemption from federal income taxation
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission
RDA	Redevelopment Agency - In most cities, the city council members are also the governing board for the redevelopment agency; however, the council and the agency are two separate, distinct legal entities. The agency members hire staff to carry out the day-to-day operations and its redevelopment plans. In most counties, including San Bernardino, the board of supervisors is the governing board.
RESPA	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act – Requires that all borrowers under federal mortgage loan or insurance programs must receive specified information regarding the loan transaction.
RFP/RFQ	Request for Proposals/Qualifications – A document issued by the County when it seeks goods, equipment or services which describes what is sought and certain terms and conditions for providing the goods, equipment or services.
RIF	Reduction-in-Force - Action by management to reduce or adjust an agency's workforce. RIFs may involve reassigning employees to different organizations or positions, downgrading employees, or separating employees from the Federal service.
RMDZ	Recycling Marketing Development Zone - RMDZs are designated areas created by state legislation to provide incentives to businesses that use secondary materials from the waste stream as feedstock for their manufacturing processes. Incentives include: low-interest loans, product marketing, and permitting assistance. There are 40 zones in the State and four within San Bernardino County: Agua Mansa, Chino Hills, Kaiser, and Mojave.

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Acronym	Description
ROP	Regional Occupational Program ROPs are subsidiaries of the K-12 system specializing in trade or technical skills (<i>e.g., plastic injection, cooks</i>). About 65% of their enrollees are high schools students seeking first time job skills. The rest are adults.
RSA	Regional Statistical Area
SANBAG	San Bernardino Associated Governments - SANBAG is the Council of Governments and Transportation Commission for San Bernardino County.
SBA	Small Business Administration – The SBA offers a wide variety of business and financial assistance to small and disadvantaged businesses. Local SBA offices frequently can direct firms to agencies that purchase the products they offer. The SBA also provides names and addresses of prospective military and civilian agency customers. In addition, the SBA assists businesses requiring loans by providing guarantees.
SBDC	Small Business Development Center (see IESBDC)
SBIAA	San Bernardino International Airport Authority - A Joint Powers Authority that is responsible for operating, repairing, maintaining and administering the Airport (approximately 1,300 acres) on the former Norton Air Force Base. The Airport has the capacity to provide regional air traffic for domestic and international air service, both commercial and cargo along with the necessary support facilities for major and smaller airlines and aircraft-related industries. Member jurisdictions include the County and the Cities of Colton, Highland, Loma Linda and San Bernardino.
SCAG	Southern California Association Of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCLA	Southern California Logistics Airport
Section 202	Program authorized by Section 202 of the National Housing Act of 1950. This program provides direct federal loans to nonprofit sponsors for construction and rehabilitation of housing for elderly and handicapped.
Section 3	A section of the federal Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 which obligates public housing authorities (PHAs) to afford residents access to jobs and contracting opportunities created by federal funding.
Section 8	Housing Assistance Payments Program, authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
SFHMRB	Single Family Home Mortgage Revenue Bonds—are bonds of which the proceeds are loaned to certain home buyers as acquisition financing for a personal residence. SFMRB programs assist individuals and families of low- and moderate-income to acquire, improved or rehabilitate homes by providing mortgage loans with interest rates lower than the rates on conventional mortgage loans. The bonds are limited obligations of the issuer payable primarily from payments received with respect to the mortgage loans, prepayments, mortgage insurance proceeds and investment earning on funds held under the indenture. Issuer's must apply to CDLAC to obtain an allocation of Volume Cap.
SHP	Supporting Housing Program - Promotes the development of supportive housing and supportive services, including innovative approaches that assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness and enable them to live as independently as possible. Funds may be used to provide transitional housing, permanent housing for persons with disabilities, innovative supportive housing, supporting services, or safe havens for the homeless.

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Acronym	Description
TEFRA	Tax Equity & Fiscal responsibility Act – Federal legislation enacted in 1982 that requires a public hearing to be held to provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the issuance of municipal bonds.
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VOLUME CAP	Under federal tax law, the limit on the aggregate amount of certain tax-exempt qualified private activity bond that may be issued during any calendar year as computed by CDLAC based on a per capita formula.
VVEDA	Victor Valley Economic Development Authority – The Joint Powers Authority formed in 1989 to plan and administer the civilians reuse of the former George Air Force Base located in Victorville. The Joint Powers Authority includes the Cities of Hesperia and Victorville, the Town of Apple Valley and the County of San Bernardino. The VVEDA is responsible for the operation of the Southern California International Airport and the leasing of surrounding industrial and office buildings.
VVTA	Victor Valley Transit Authority - Agency that oversees public transportation in the Victor Valley
YOUTHBUILD	A HUD initiative that funds programs that help young high-school dropouts obtain education, employment skills, and meaningful on-site work experience in a construction trade.